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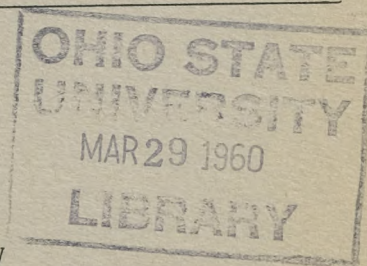




Cyprus

1958

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LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1959



Spring comes to a mountain village in Cyprus. Almond blossom at Trikoukkia.

CYPRUS

Report for the year
1958

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1959

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PART I

Review of the Year 1958

ON 30th December, 1957, the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, left Cyprus by air for London, where he began consultations with Ministers on New Year's Day. The Governor had said, at his swearing-in ceremony less than a month before, that he had been asked by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to report as soon as he had formed an assessment of the situation in the Island. Cabinet and Ministerial meetings, at which Cyprus was discussed, were held during the first half of January, and the Governor returned to Nicosia on 18th January.

Following these discussions in London, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, visited Ankara and had talks on Cyprus with the Turkish Government, while attending a meeting there of the Baghdad Pact Council. At Mr. Lloyd's request the Governor flew to Ankara on 26th January for consultations, returning four days later. Early in February Mr. Selwyn Lloyd visited Athens for talks with the Greek Government, and again the Governor was present to assist the Foreign Secretary. The purpose of these meetings in Turkey and Greece was to endeavour to find common ground which would provide the basis for a solution of the international aspects of the Cyprus problem acceptable to all concerned and which could then lead on to a settlement of the Island's internal difficulties. In the event it was not possible to reconcile the views of the three Governments, and both personal discussions and other negotiations through diplomatic channels made little or no progress.

During this period of conference and consultation, and indeed throughout the greater part of the year, the campaign of violence and intimidation in the Island continued. In March there began a new and concentrated campaign of indiscriminate sabotage, directed against not only Service installations but also against Government property and equipment, mainly in rural areas where the principal sufferers were the local inhabitants. Water pumps, agricultural and forestry stations, road-building machinery, irrigation projects and other public property were damaged or destroyed to an estimated value of £100,000 during the year. As a result of these attacks it became necessary to withdraw valuable plant from isolated areas, and many development projects had to be discontinued.

On 6th May the Governor left the Island for further discussions in London with the Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary and Colonial Secretary. The British Ambassadors to Greece and Turkey also took part in these talks. It was announced that a statement on

Cyprus would be made in Parliament on 19th May. On that day the Colonial Secretary said that a full statement would be postponed until after the Whitsun recess, but would be made not later than 17th June. The Governor returned to Cyprus on 20th May.

Meanwhile, however, tension between the two main communities increased, leading to intercommunal strife which was to continue for two months. During these two months 56 Greek and 53 Turkish Cypriots were killed. When these disorders broke out the role of the Security Forces became principally one of keeping the peace between the two communities. In a confused and dangerous situation it is not too much to say that British troops and police prevented civil war from overwhelming Cyprus. In both towns and villages the appearance of Security Forces was greeted by people of both communities with evident relief.

Thus the circumstances prevailing in the Island at the time of the British Government's announcement of its policy for Cyprus could hardly have been less auspicious, and the statement made by the Prime Minister (reproduced at Appendix A) was at the last moment postponed for forty-eight hours from 17th June to the 19th. This was done at the request of the Secretary-General of N.A.T.O. The terms of the statement—its essence being partnership between Britain, Greece and Turkey in the common interest—had been communicated to the North Atlantic Council in advance, and a request for a postponement was made in the belief that this short delay would be of advantage.

However, Greek Cypriot leadership at once rejected the new policy and the Greek Government followed suit shortly afterwards. The Turkish Government also at this stage continued to press for partition as the only possible solution. The Governor visited London for further discussions at the end of the month.

With the situation in Cyprus steadily deteriorating during July, appeals for the ending of bloodshed were made by the Governor and were supported by Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders in the Island. Archbishop Makarios also gave his support from Athens. An appeal was then made by the British Prime Minister, followed by similar appeals from the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey. Early in August the EOKA organisation announced that operations against the British Security Forces and Turkish Cypriots would be suspended. The Turkish Cypriot underground movement, TMT, also announced that the activities of its armed groups would cease.

The conduct and untiring efforts of the Security Forces during this tense and dangerous period were beyond praise. They strove day and night, with little respite, to preserve life and property, and many Greek and Turkish Cypriots owe their lives to their prompt and effective intervention. The debt owed by the Island to the Security Forces during these grim weeks can be appreciated only if the horror of what might have happened but for their presence is understood.

At the beginning of August the Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, flew to Athens and to Ankara for personal consultation with the Greek and Turkish Prime Ministers, and the Governor accompanied him on these visits. On 15th August Mr. Macmillan announced certain modifications to the policy statement of 19th June, the principal ones being designed to meet, as far as possible, Greek objections (this announcement is given in Appendix B). It ended by reiterating the two major concepts underlying the British policy :

- (a) a period of calm and the cessation of violence in the Island ;
- (b) the deferring for a period of seven years of any final solution without prejudice to the future or to the views and aspirations of any parties concerned.

The Turkish Government accepted the modified plan but the Greek Government and Greek Cypriot leadership rejected it.

EOKA's suspension of operations was short-lived, and on 1st September, a British police officer was shot dead in Nicosia. Later in the month an attempt was made on the life of Major-General D. A. Kendrew, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Director of Operations. An electrically detonated mine exploded in a culvert a few seconds after his car had passed, blowing up an escort vehicle and killing a military policeman. This attack was made shortly before General Kendrew was due to leave Cyprus ; he was succeeded on 11th October, as Director of Operations by Major-General K. T. Darling, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

On 1st October, M. Burhan Ishin, who had previously held the post of Turkish Consul-General in Cyprus, was appointed as the Turkish Government Representative in pursuance of the invitation contained in the Prime Minister's statement of 15th August. Greek Cypriots staged a two-day general strike in protest.

Meanwhile the search for a settlement had continued on the international plane in the forum of the North Atlantic Council. At the end of October the British Government published a White Paper on the discussions which had taken place in that Council during September and October. The Secretary-General of N.A.T.O., Monsieur Spaak, had visited Athens on 23rd September and had then put forward to a meeting of the North Atlantic Council a paper containing certain proposals on the Cyprus question. M. Spaak also proposed that an early conference should be held between the British, Greek and Turkish Governments, with the participation of representatives of the two main Cypriot communities, and of some neutral party, on the basis of his paper.

The North Atlantic Council met several times to consider this proposal for a conference in the light of the British policy statements of 19th June and 15th August and of M. Spaak's paper. The discussions were concerned with the terms of reference and agenda of a conference, and also with its composition and the place where it should be held.

The British Government agreed that its policy should be discussed at a conference ; that modifications or additions to that policy agreed upon by the three Governments at the conference should be incorporated ; that discussion of a final solution should also appear on the agenda of the conference; that Greek and Turkish Cypriots, including Archbishop Makarios, might attend the conference ; and that M. Spaak should be invited to take the chair as Secretary-General of N.A.T.O. The British Government further affirmed that it would not object if representatives of the United States Government and of another member Government of N.A.T.O. were present as well as the Secretary-General. Nevertheless on 29th October the Greek Government stated that it was not prepared to pursue further the attempt to convene a conference.

The failure of the N.A.T.O. initiative was marked in Cyprus by renewed EOKA attacks, with unarmed British civilians the principal targets. As a result, instructions were given that civilians who wished to be armed should be provided with pistols. At the same time EOKA intensified its ambush attacks on Security Forces vehicles, great use being made of mines detonated electrically or by pressure. Attacks on Service installations also continued, and a bomb explosion in a Royal Air Force canteen resulted in two airmen being killed and seven injured, two seriously. In the light of this a decision was taken to deny all Greek Cypriots access to Royal Air Force and N.A.A.F.I. installations. Nearly 2,000 Greek Cypriots thus lost well-paid employment. An appeal for volunteers from the United Kingdom for N.A.A.F.I. duties brought an overwhelming response, and within a few days the first party had arrived and taken up work.

In November Archbishop Makarios made public a proposal that Cyprus should be independent of Greece, Turkey and Britain and that no change should then be made in its independent status except by decision of the United Nations. This proposal was denounced by the Turkish Cypriot leaders as a covert approach to Enosis.

For the sixth year in succession, the Greek Government raised the Cyprus Question in the General Assembly of the United Nations. The First Committee of the Assembly considered the item at meetings held between 25th November and 4th December. A draft resolution submitted by Britain invited the British Government to continue its efforts to reach a solution in co-operation with those principally concerned, and called upon all concerned to use their best endeavours to put an end to terrorism and violence in Cyprus. A Greek draft resolution sought endorsement of a form of independence for Cyprus, with a good offices committee of five countries (unspecified) to work for the implementation of the resolution. A Turkish draft resolution called upon all concerned to refrain from encouraging violence in Cyprus, and recommended that the three Governments directly concerned should continue their efforts to

reach a solution in application of the principle of equal rights and self-determination for the peoples of Cyprus.

In the course of the debate various other draft resolutions were tabled by the representatives of Colombia, Iran, a group of ten countries headed by India, and Belgium. The draft which was finally recommended by the First Committee to the General Assembly for adoption was that proposed by Iran, after various amendments to it had been put forward by Greece and Turkey. It was passed by 31 votes to 22, with 28 abstentions: the delegates of Britain, Turkey and the United States voted for the resolution and the delegate of Greece voted against it. The British, Greek and Turkish drafts were then withdrawn, the ten-nation draft was at the sponsors' request not put to a vote, and the Colombian and Belgian drafts were rejected. The amended Iranian draft read:—

“The General Assembly, having considered the question of Cyprus; recalling its resolution 1013 (xi) [that of February, 1957]; believing that a conference between the three Governments directly concerned and representatives of the Cypriots at which there would be discussion not only of the interim arrangements for the administration of Cyprus but also of a final solution, with the assistance if desired of Governments and personalities acceptable to the interested parties, offers the best hope of peaceful progress towards an agreed solution of the Cyprus problem; considering that self-government and free institutions should be developed in accordance with the Charter to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Cypriots; urges that such a conference should be convened, and that all concerned should co-operate to ensure a successful outcome in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.”

When the General Assembly met on 5th December, the delegate of Mexico announced that he was submitting a new draft resolution which the parties directly concerned would support. This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly without being put to a vote. It read:—

“The General Assembly, having considered the question of Cyprus, recalling its resolution 1013 (xi), expresses its confidence that continued efforts will be made by the parties to reach a peaceful, democratic and just solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.”

While the United Nations debate was in progress EOKA refrained from acts of violence against individuals, but a campaign of fire-raising was stepped up, the targets being for the most part motor vehicles belonging to non-Cypriots, Government departments and public authorities. Over forty vehicles were damaged or destroyed in three weeks.

Following on the unanimous resolution of the United Nations General Assembly informal talks, which were to be the forerunner of further discussions between Greece and Turkey, took place in

Paris between the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Greece and Turkey. In these talks there emerged a new spirit in the international sphere and a new readiness to seek an agreed settlement of the Cyprus problem. On Christmas Eve EOKA declared a "truce", announcing that it would cease its activities on the understanding that the Security Forces would cease their operations and that a just solution would be forthcoming. These developments, within and without the Island, brought fresh hope at the close of a year which had been clouded by so much violence and intercommunal strife. After three years of violence, the Island had been brought to the brink of civil war. From that ultimate disaster everyone in Cyprus and all concerned outside recoiled.

After attempts to reach common ground with Greece and Turkey had failed and had even seemed to increase the deadlock, the British Government declared a policy of its own based on partnership both on the international plane between the three Governments and on the local plane between the two main communities in the Island. The declaration of this policy and the firmness which the British Government showed in the face of attempts to deflect it from carrying the policy out had a salutary effect. Realism and urgency were injected into the discussion of the Island's future. Valuable progress was made in devising a form of self-government appropriate to the unique circumstances of Cyprus. Turkish Cypriot apprehensions of domination by the larger Greek Cypriot community had sometimes seemed in the past to be an insuperable obstacle to constitutional progress. But the constitutional arrangements proposed showed the way to overcome this obstacle, while still securing to the Greek Cypriots the predominant voice in running the Island's affairs which they could fairly claim as being by far the largest community in the Island.

The merits of the new partnership policy received recognition from the N.A.T.O. allies of the Governments of Britain, Greece and Turkey and the discussion of the Cyprus problem in the North Atlantic Council helped to bring the three Governments closer to agreement. In the wider forum of the United Nations international opinion again showed a disinclination to take sides in the dispute over Cyprus, and again urged the parties directly concerned to come together and try to reach a solution by peaceful negotiation. Towards the end of the year signs of a rapprochement between Greece and Turkey afforded new hope of a settlement by agreement. And in Cyprus itself the realisation that violence could achieve no good purpose, and that Britain would not be deflected by it, gained ground.

In Cyprus 1958 was a terrible year in which 236 people lost their lives, but it was a year which ended with more hopes for the future than ever seemed possible—hopes that commonsense and sanity would prevail in the quest for a peaceful, democratic and just solution.

Although economic development was retarded by the political situation, Government departments, were able, in the face of great difficulties, to record some progress in their various fields of activity.

The new Greater Nicosia water supply scheme was virtually completed at a cost of about £820,000 and provided water for the town and suburbs throughout the year. Additional water will be supplied by the Morphou Bay Scheme for which pipes and materials costing £478,000 were delivered in 1958. Village domestic waterworks were carried out in 40 villages and 83% of the island's 627 villages now have piped water. 157 boreholes were drilled and the area of land brought under irrigation for the first time during the year, as the result of Government drilling and gravity irrigation works, is estimated at about 10,000 donums. The 105 feet high Trimiklini dam was completed and came into operation in time for the summer irrigation season but work on a similar 65 feet high dam near Pyrgos had unfortunately to be suspended because of sabotage. Plans are being prepared for nine additional large dams estimated to cost over £1,000,000.

The Public Works Department continued work on a number of big projects which included improvements to the Nicosia-Limassol road, scheduled for completion in 1961 at a cost of £633,000; further work on the Nicosia southern by-pass estimated to cost £208,000; and widening of the Nicosia-Larnaca road. Building projects which were completed during the year included the new Police Headquarters at Nicosia, the Limassol Police Headquarters and Town Station, Government Offices at Morphou and the Teaching Block of the Teachers' Training College.

Five new rural health centres were opened, and the new out-patients department at Nicosia General Hospital was almost completed. Every miner in the Island was X-rayed following the discovery of cases of pneumoconiosis among workers in an iron pyrites mine. The most serious outbreak of poliomyelitis in the history of Cyprus occurred during 1958 with 150 cases and nine deaths.

School life was nearly back to normal after the serious effect the political situation had had on it in previous years. The building programme for technical education, begun in 1954, was almost finished during the year and extensions were made to the English School for Girls. The new Teachers' Training College was opened early in the year.

The schools savings scheme maintained the steady progress recorded since it started in 1950. Some 70,000 pupils in 700 schools deposited £11,500 weekly; the total deposits in June were £770,000.

Although the 1957-58 crop season started very well, there was little winter spate water from the hills and the rains stopped early, to the detriment of wheat and late maturing rain-fed crops. Rain-fall was recorded as early as September, 1957, and, although the first effective rains did not fall until well into October, the amount

recorded in the last quarter of 1957 was quite good and winter crops got a good start. January 1958 was a satisfactory month for growing crops but the rainfall during February, March and April proved scanty. During the 1958-59 winter the rains were late but with a mild December crops germinated well and at the close of the year looked promising.

The rains in September, 1957, coupled with mild weather, brought on the natural pasturage to provide early grazing for sheep and goats. With abundant natural pastures, barley and other foods the condition of livestock improved considerably until the 1958-59 winter when the lateness of the rains resulted in feeding difficulties.

Only moderate falls of snow were recorded in the Southern (Troodos) Range during the 1957-58 winter. Practically no spate waters were available for the seasonal flood irrigation of lands in the Eastern Messaoria which are dependent on this for good crops of cereals (wheat, in particular) cotton and sesame. Some localised damage was caused by hailstorms in April and May, vines, other tree crops and vegetables being affected, and floods were recorded in some hill areas where the damage done was considerable. In some areas terrace walls were washed away and other damage caused to plots lying in the vicinity of river beds. This damage was, however, also localised.

The 1957-58 export season ended well with agricultural exports being kept at a high level. The production of citrus was greater than any of the previous years and amounted to 64,363 tons, compared with an estimated production of 46,000 tons in 1956/57 and 43,000 tons in 1955/56. This increase in production is due to a number of factors, principally favourable climatic conditions, improved cultivation and increased use of fertilisers, and the fact that many new plantations are now coming into production.

About 82% of the 1957/58 citrus production was exported in the form of fresh fruit; 9% went to the local manufacturers of soft drinks and the canning industry and the remainder was consumed by the domestic market. Of the fruit used for processing, a small proportion was subsequently exported as juice or grapefruit segments. It is estimated that altogether 6,750 tons of all kinds of citrus were consumed locally, another 8,000 tons were utilized for juice production and canning. A total of 49,613 tons of fruit was exported during the 1957-58 season, principally to the United Kingdom, Western Germany, Norway, Roumania and New Zealand.

The production of olives was considerably lower than last year although yields in some areas were good. Carobs yielded fairly well but there was a good deal of variation from area to area. It is thought that total production was lower than last year. Half of the crop was, as usual, marketed through the co-operative movement. The almond crop was, in general, fairly good but prices paid to growers were lower than last year. Deciduous fruit such as cherries, plums, apricots, apples and pears yielded fairly well and were marketed

locally at remunerative prices. The production of figs was also good; part of the crop was dried for local use or export.

The total production of grapes was some 20% lower than last year and amounted to approximately 55 million okes. Of this quantity, it is estimated that 29 million okes went to local wine manufacturers. This constitutes an all-time record; another 9 million okes were used by producers themselves for the making of wine and zivania, 4 million okes were used for raisin making and the balance, amounting to about 13 million okes, was either exported or consumed locally as fresh table grapes. Larger quantities of wine were exported in 1958 than in the previous year but exports of raisins were less. 2,720 tons of table grapes were exported during the 1958 season compared with the record export of 3,378 tons during 1957. Sultana grapes exported amounted to 2,615 tons and the rest consisted of 77 tons of rozaki, 25 tons of black grapes and 3 tons of malaga grapes.

The production of the spring potato crop was satisfactory and with a good demand, both for local consumption and for export, producers succeeded in obtaining remunerative prices. The high prices continued throughout the summer but were somewhat reduced when new supplies began to come on the market as a result of the lifting of the autumn crop. This crop was planted on an increased area and yields obtained proved to be particularly good. Demand has remained firm and prices have kept at a comparatively high level.

Exports from the spring lifted crop were lower than last year, being only 24,111 tons as compared with the record exports of the previous year of 35,123 tons. Reports on the quality of potatoes, on reaching the United Kingdom market, were satisfactory.

The production of tobacco was lower than last year, amounting to approximately 400,000 okes. The yields were fairly satisfactory and the total production has already been disposed of at prices ranging from 260–290 mils per oke.

A feature of the year was a considerable expansion in carrot cultivation. The total area planted with carrots was more than double that of 1957 but yields per donum were generally lower. Exports in 1958, amounting to some 5,000 tons, constituted a record—double those of the previous season and three times greater than those of 1955. The total quantity exported went to the United Kingdom.

The demand for onions was good and the crop, planted on an average area, yielded well. Green vegetables were planted on increased areas and, with a firm local demand, remunerative prices were realised by producers. Both crops of haricot beans, the autumn crop in particular, yielded well and prices paid to growers were satisfactory. Exports of melons (2,139 tons) were 25% higher than those of last season. Prices were good in the beginning but later declined to levels at which export was no longer profitable.

The Veterinary Service had a difficult year having to cope with outbreaks of major diseases, such as foot-and-mouth, sheep pox, swine fever and fowl pest. In spite of a lack of collaboration by the public, mass immunisation campaigns, although expensive and difficult to organise under the conditions prevailing, proved singularly effective and at the end of the year animal health, despite the adverse climatic conditions which had prevailed, was satisfactory.

The co-operative movement continued to expand. More than 500 thrift and credit societies provided the rural communities with a variety of services and remained the heart of village economic life. A further 18 consumer co-operative societies were registered during the year, bringing their total up to 317: their annual turnover reached £3,500,000.

Heavy losses in buildings, vehicles and equipment were suffered by the Forest Department through sabotage. Fires caused considerable damage to the forest. In the latter part of the year it was found necessary to withdraw staff from many remote forest stations, and to stop using mechanical equipment in the forests. About 2,668 donums of forest land were treated by sowing or planting and a volume of 774,000 cubic feet of timber was extracted from the forest yielding a revenue of £46,500. Three miles of new road and ten miles of new telephone pole route were laid, and another five villages were linked to the forest telephone system.

Despite the unsettled conditions work went ahead in the field of archaeology with the Department of Antiquities continuing their excavations at Salamis, and the French expedition, under Professor C. F. A. Schaeffer, working at Engomi. The field survey of the Island's archaeological sites was resumed.

As foreshadowed in the Annual Report for 1957, business activity in Cyprus in 1958 was on a lower scale than that of the previous year. Reduced military spending on capital account following completion of the main building programme contributed to this decline, but besides this the continuing political stalemate and the intercommunal disturbances had the effect of undermining confidence in the economic sector, so that spending by all sections of the community tended to be restrained.

Inflationary pressure on prices and wages (though not on rents and land values) has largely abated, but several export commodities found difficulty in competing with other sources of supply in overseas markets owing to high costs and comparatively poor productivity. Fortunately there was a buoyant market in Europe for wines, citrus and potatoes, so that these important crops were remuneratively disposed of in spite of increased costs of production. Local industries faced similar difficulties in respect of competing imported goods, notwithstanding in many cases high tariff protection accorded to them. The average retail price index for 1958 stood at 105.55 compared with an average figure of 101.07 for 1957. (March 1957=100). Labour was in greater supply than in the previous two years, which contributed to an easing of the inflationary position.

An important measure taken during the year was the Currency Amendment Law under which a sum not exceeding £3 million, representing about 30 per cent of the Note Security Fund may be invested in Cyprus Government securities. Part of this sum was subscribed to a loan for further development of the electricity and telecommunications services.

Total currency in circulation at the end of 1958 was £9.6 million, a decrease of 8.6% on the 1957 figure of £10.5 million. On the other hand, bank deposits rose from £30.9 million to £36.4 million. Although credit restrictions, introduced at a time of severe inflation, continued to be applied, the high cost of money made them largely unnecessary. Real estate, particularly house property, continued to attract investors notwithstanding their inflated values. This position, which many observers regard as being unhealthy, was attributed in part to the uncertainty prevailing generally as to the future administration of the Island.

The national income was provisionally assessed at £70.3 million compared with £75 million in 1957.

External trade in 1958 totalled £54 million compared with £64 million in 1957, a fall of 15%. Imports accounted for £36 of this figure and exports £18 million. There was thus an adverse balance on visible trade of the order of £18 million. Current invisible exports, made up largely of local spending by British troops and of overseas remittances to dependent relatives in Cyprus, are believed to have reached a considerable sum and the balance may be presumed to have been covered by overseas contributions to the public revenue and by loans and advances. Cyprus has no central bank and the overseas value of its currency, which is linked to sterling through the existence of a Note Security Fund providing for a 100% sterling cover, is not affected by local balance of payments considerations.

In 1956 and 1957 imports were at record levels of £39 million and £45 million respectively. The extent of falling demand and the reduced economic tempo during the year under review can be measured to some extent by the considerably reduced value of imports, which at £36 million were 20% below the 1957 level. The movement for a partial boycott of British goods by Greek Cypriots affected to some extent the type and quantity of certain goods imported, but there was no significant diversion of import trade because the market was already well stocked. Goods from the United Kingdom accounted for 39% of all imports, compared with 43% in 1957.

Imports of machinery at £4.7 million amounted to only 70% of the corresponding figure for 1957, whilst vehicle imports at £2.3 million were almost one-third down on the 1957 imports. Imports of durable consumer goods reflected a similar tendency. For example, 6,500 refrigerators were imported compared with 8,000 in 1957. The 1958 imports of domestic durable appliances generally were however higher than in 1956.

In marked contrast to the uncertainty associated with the import trade was the strong market for agricultural exports, which, generally speaking, realised satisfactory prices. Wine exports were higher than ever before, both in quantity and value, their total value (including grape must) amounting to £1,150,000. The United Kingdom was again by far the Island's best customer for agricultural produce, taking in 1958 about 62 % by value of total agricultural exports.

In spite of the various restrictions associated with the emergency the volume of mineral exports, consisting mainly of copper concentrates, pyrites and asbestos, exceeded those of the previous record attained in 1957. Constituting the Island's most valuable export, mineral exports were valued at £9 million or 13 % lower than the previous year's exports of £10.5 million. The fall in the value of exports was due to a further decline in world's copper prices (which, however, was to some extent revised in the latter half of 1958) and to weakness in the market for pyrites.

Under the impetus of tariff protection and aided by the politically inspired campaign for supporting local products, the year was a fairly good one for certain Cyprus industries. In spite of credit restrictions, existing industries have been expanded—notably the Island's main brewery and the leading wineries, which improved their export capacities by additional storage installations, financed partly by loans from public funds. Construction and building in the private sector continued at a high level and the Island's cement factory operated at full capacity. Small industries such as furniture workshops, garages, food and fruit packing plants also prospered.

No progress was made in the establishment of an Industrial Finance Organisation, owing to the lack of confidence on the part of possible investors under prevailing disturbed political conditions. Development expenditure by the statutory public utility authorities and by Government Departments provided valuable support in a sector of the economy affected by the completion of the main construction and building programme of the Armed Services.

Tourism, a valuable source of earnings in normal years, continued to be adversely affected by the political situation, but some of the hotels in Nicosia and other towns did moderately good business.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

THE civilian population of Cyprus at the end of 1958 was estimated to have been 549,000, representing an increase of 98,886 persons, or nearly 22%, since the last census held in 1946. At that time females outnumbered males by a little more than 5,000.

In Cyprus there are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (78.8%) and Turkish Cypriots (17.5%); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others.

Nicosia, the capital and largest town, is in the central plain. The 1956 population of the main towns, according to estimates based on the registration of residents, were:

Nicosia and suburbs 81,700; Limassol 36,500; Famagusta 26,800; Larnaca 17,900; Paphos 7,300; Kyrenia 3,700.

The percentage increase of the population per annum has varied considerably since 1881 when the first census under British administration was taken. During the period 1946-1956 the average logarithmic rate of increase was 1.66 per cent. The birth rate is moderately high (26.10 per thousand) and the death rate is low (6.30 per thousand). There has been a striking decrease in the infant mortality rate since 1945 from about 80 per thousand live births to less than 27 per thousand.

In 1958, 36,205 persons arrived in, and 42,277 persons left the Island. Analytically arrival and departure figures were as follows:

Arrival

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Immigrants | 1,411 |
| Temporary immigrants | 7,177 |
| Temporary visitors | 9,657 |
| In transit | 1,452 |
| Permanent residents returning | 16,508 |

Departure

| | |
|--|--------|
| Permanent residents departing | 19,031 |
| Emigrants | 5,273 |
| Temporary visitors departing | 9,361 |
| In transit | 1,472 |
| Temporary immigrants departing | 7,140 |

Of the immigrants 1,188 came from the United Kingdom and 62 from Egypt. A proportion of these were former emigrants from Cyprus returning home after several years abroad. Temporary immigrants consisted of 6,867 wives and families of service personnel.

Of the 5,273 emigrants 4,879 went to the United Kingdom and 328 to Australia. 43 went to Greece and 16 to Turkey. The majority of emigrants were aged between 15 and 45 years and were mostly agricultural workers, carpenters, clerks, tailors, dressmakers, barbers, labourers and their dependants. Of the total 73.9% were Greek Cypriots and 12% Turkish Cypriots.

Identity cards are issued to all persons over the age of 12 years who reside permanently in Cyprus. The Registration of Residents Law, 1957 provides that persons who enter the Island and are permitted to remain for a period exceeding one month must register and obtain identity cards within thirty days of their arrival. The only persons exempted from registration are members of Her Majesty's Forces, the Cyprus Police Force and persons holding consular identity cards issued by the Government of Cyprus. During the year the Registration Department issued 20,500 new identity cards.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

THE mid-year population of the Island was about 549,000 and of this number it is estimated that 324,000 were gainfully employed. About 135,000 were engaged in agriculture, being about 41.7% of the total gainfully employed population.

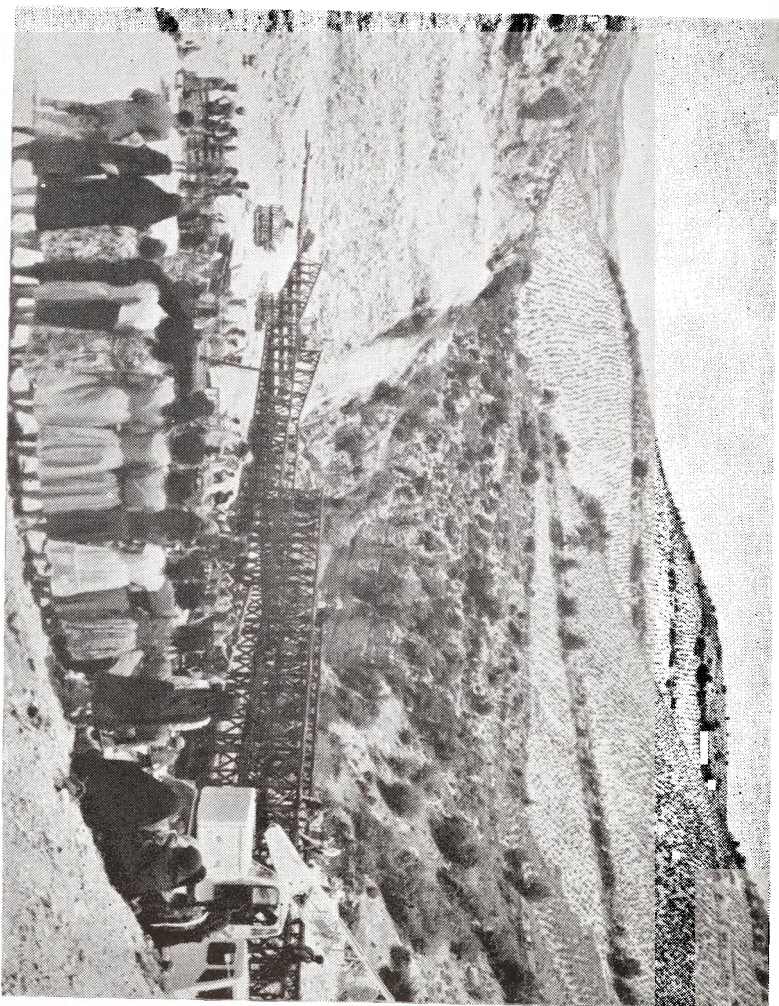
About 37,000 were engaged in manufacturing and industry (Appendix C). Employment in mining averaged more than 5,000 during the year and reached a seasonal peak of over 5,200 during the month of April. The number engaged in building and construction work rose to 22,000 there being a tendency for agricultural workers to be attracted into the expanding industry.

About 67,000 were engaged in other activities, such as commerce, public administration, transport and other services.

The completion of certain emergency projects, the disorganisation of the Island's economy due to intercommunal strife, the dismissal for security reasons of some 2,000 NAAFI and RAF Greek Cypriot employees and the curtailment of building activities caused a steady rise in unemployment after the first half of 1958.



Attic Black figured lekythos, 6th cent. B.C. Found in a tomb at Polis tis Chrysochous (Ancient Marion) in 1958.



Williams Bridge, Limassol District. This bridge linking the Greek Cypriot village of Trozena with the Turkish Cypriot village of Yervovasa was built by the Royal Engineers in five days. Spanning a deep ravine it gives the two villages access to main roads which hitherto could be reached only by lengthy detours.

The following table shows, by age and sex, the number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges at specified dates:

| Date | Male | | | Female | | | Both sexes total |
|------------|----------|-------------|-------|----------|-------------|-------|------------------|
| | Under 18 | 18 and over | Total | Under 18 | 18 and over | Total | |
| 12.12.1957 | 34 | 870 | 904 | 14 | 221 | 235 | 1,139 |
| 14. 3.1958 | 75 | 1,815 | 1,890 | 20 | 533 | 553 | 2,443 |
| 13. 6.1958 | 114 | 1,421 | 1,535 | 10 | 355 | 365 | 1,900 |
| 18. 9.1958 | 99 | 1,737 | 1,886 | 21 | 634 | 655 | 2,541 |
| 10.12.1958 | 72 | 3,418 | 3,490 | 12 | 519 | 531 | 4,021 |

The fall of world prices in copper, iron pyrites and chrome products in 1958 resulted in some of the mines curtailing their activities.

Seasonal unemployment normally increases in winter and declines during the summer. The mining of asbestos in Amiandos ceases during the winter months while building and constructional activity declines noticeably with the onset of winter rains (December–February).

The autumn harvests of grapes, carobs, olive and citrus fruit provide much employment in agriculture, in grading and packing of agricultural products, and road and port transport.

There is no real immigration to Cyprus apart from Pakistanis who follow in the wake of the Services and who find employment in military camps. Their numbers increased considerably towards the end of 1958 as they replaced some of the Greek Cypriot personnel in NAAFI canteens and gift shops.

Skilled technicians and foremen, of whom there is a shortage in Cyprus, continued to be admitted from time to time on temporary employment permits, usually on condition that they train Cypriots to replace them when their permits expire. A number of United Kingdom civilians were brought to Cyprus to replace Greek Cypriot employees discharged from RAF installations and NAAFI.

Cypriots mainly emigrate to the United Kingdom, Australia and other Commonwealth countries and to the United States of America. Emigration figures during the past three years have been :

| | U.K. | Commonwealth | U.S.A. | Greece |
|------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 1956 | 3,448 | 864 | 103 | 68 |
| 1957 | 3,961 | 349 | 108 | 7 |
| 1958 | 3,913 | 400 | 119 | 42 |

WAGES AND HOURS

Appendix D provides data about the average weekly earnings in typical occupations in the principal industries and services, and predominant wage rates.

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living as measured by the Retail Price Index rose to 105.4 in December, 1958 as compared with 67.6 in December 1950 and with 104.1 in December, 1957.

Appendix F shows the mid-year and end-year values of the Retail Price Index.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The headquarters of the Department in Nicosia is divided into four sections: Administration, Factories and Inspection, Employment Exchange and Social Insurance and Industrial Relations, Research and Information.

There are District Labour Offices at Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca and Paphos with sub-offices at Morphou, Kyrenia, Lefka, Yialoussa, Lefkoniko, Polis and Amiandos.

The Department is entrusted with the administration of the Island's labour laws. Its work includes the administration of employment exchanges, the management of port labour pools, the inspection of steam boilers, factories, workshops, hotels and other work places, the inspection of conditions of employment of young persons, women and domestic servants, the prevention and settlement of trade disputes, the administration of the social insurance scheme, the settlement of workmen's compensation claims and the collection of information and statistics.

TRADE UNIONS

The expansion of the trade union movement continued in 1958 and spread over 36 more villages. There is now a trade union, or a branch of one, in each of 222 villages as well as in the six main towns. One hundred and twenty nine trade unions and branches were registered, as against 131 in 1957, and 32 were dissolved or struck off the register during the year. The total number of trade unions and branches has now reached 558 with a membership of 56,542 as against 461 with a membership of 52,465 in 1957.

There are several types of unions, i.e. Craft, Industrial, Occupational and General Labour. The unions are divided into six Trade Union Groups:—

- (i) The left wing organisation of "Old" Trade Unions called the "Pancyprian Federation of Labour" which is by far the most important group; this group is communist dominated and is affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

- (ii) The right wing organisation of "Free" Labour Syndicates (previously known as "New" Trade Unions) called the "Cyprus Workers' Confederation", which is nationalist dominated and is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Greek Confederation of Labour.
- (iii) The Cyprus Federation of Independent Trade Unions without any apparent political orientations.
- (iv) The Cyprus Turkish Unions Federation whose membership is restricted to members of the Turkish community.
- (v) The Civil Service Trade Unions, the large majority of which have been exempted from registration and whose membership is restricted to persons in the civil employment of the Crown.
- (vi) Other Trade Unions not affiliated to any federation.

The organisation of employers is well advanced in the building industry; two other employers' associations in engineering, and catering and entertainment were also functioning during the year. Three more associations, viz., the Master Woodworkers, Electrical Contractors and Shipping Agents were in the course of organisation.

Appendices H and J show the distribution of employees' trade unions and their membership by industry or service and by groups at the end of 1957 and 1958.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

The number of insured persons in 1958 reached 140,002.

The following table shows the number of claims received and the amounts paid :

| Benefit or Pension | No. of Claims | Amount |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | £ |
| Sickness Benefit | 9,015 | 28,318.260 |
| Unemployment Benefit | 17,236 | 69,462.310 |
| Maternity Grant | 7,739 | 36,777.000 |
| Death Grant | 207 | 1,820.300 |
| Widows Pension | 26 | 2,469.750 |
| Orphans Benefit | — | — |
| Totals | 34,223 | 138,847.620 |

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

317 accidents, including 14 fatalities, were reported from industrial undertakings, a reportable accident being one involving at least three days absence from work. Increasingly greater emphasis has been placed in recent years on the prevention of accidents in industrial undertakings.

Every miner in the Island was given an X-ray examination following the discovery of cases of pneumoconiosis in an iron pyrites mine. At the end of the year draft legislation was being considered for the payment of compensation to those who had contracted the disease in the course of their work.

Although most of the larger employers realise that well-lit, clean and properly ventilated factories are important to the health of their employees this is not the case among many smaller concerns. Factory inspectors therefore devote much of their time to educating both employers and employees on the advantages of healthy working conditions, as well as on improved works methods for increasing productivity. Improved safety devices on machinery have greatly reduced the number of industrial accidents and the appointment of safety committees, where the workers themselves are represented, has contributed to a steady rise in safety standards.

The sum of £6,288 was paid by Government as compensation for accidents during 1958. Payment of compensation by employers during the same period amounted to £24,287.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Technical training including practical and theoretical instruction in engineering and allied trades is provided at the Government Technical Schools in Nicosia, Limassol and Lefka. Facilities are also available for agricultural training at the Rural Central Schools of Morphou and Pergamos. During the year the Nicosia Technical Institute, which offers a technical education up to City and Guilds standard, was completed but due to the unsettled political conditions the enrolment figures were low.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

THE Cyprus Government's revenue and expenditure under the main heads for the past three years are given in Appendix K and the revenue and expenditure of the four principal local authorities in Appendix L.

DEVELOPMENT

Development in Cyprus is financed in three ways : from the Development Fund, in accordance with a five-year Development Programme ending on the 31st December, 1961; loans from the Public Loans Fund to public bodies for all kinds of works, the capital of the fund being almost entirely obtained from annual appropriations from revenue; and loans on the London Market, or raised locally, which have hitherto only been raised for the central electrification and internal telecommunication schemes.

The fund established under the 1946-55 ten-year development programme was wound up at the end of 1955. Actual expenditure from this fund amounted to £6,006,000 and the balance of £1,898,000 was transferred to the new Development Fund, 1956-61, but the bulk of this amount is being used for the completion of old schemes which were carried over from the old programme. The full programme of development announced at the end of 1955 is estimated to cost £38 million, and a major part of this programme is expected to be completed within the five-year period, though some longer term projects will continue after 1961. The balance of the new fund as at the 31st December, 1958, was £566,966 and expenditure during 1958, the third year of the new programme, amounted to £2,449,646. The main items are:

| | £ |
|----------------------|---------|
| Agriculture | 130,100 |
| Broadcasting | 81,000 |
| Civil Aviation | 24,300 |
| Education | 476,700 |
| Forests | 18,900 |
| Harbours | 114,100 |
| Medical | 37,800 |
| Roads | 333,900 |
| Rural Development .. | 240,600 |
| Water Development .. | 721,300 |

Internal development loans were raised in 1958 in the sum of £2,500,000 for the Electricity and Telecommunications Authorities.

During 1958 the Public Loans Fund issued 51 loans to various public bodies for development works of all kinds, amounting to £249,770.

Appendix M to this Report gives Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes initiated or in progress during 1958, with their numbers and titles, and the division of expenditure between Colonial Development and Welfare and local funds.

Assets and Liabilities

A statement of assets and liabilities as at 31st December, 1958, is given in Appendix N. On that date the Funded Public Debt of Cyprus amounted to £11,266,078.111 mils with relative accumulated Sinking Funds amounting to £2,499,395.371 mils. Unfunded Public Debt amounted to £456,000.000 mils; the liability to holders is covered partly by the outstanding debt of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and partly by cash held by the Treasury.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND YIELD OF EACH

Customs Tariff

The revenue from import duties charged in 1958 amounted to:

| | Value of Imports | | Import Duty | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| | 1957 | 1958 | 1957 | 1958 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Dutiable | 25,586,851 | 19,966,353 | 6,805,773 | 5,101,012 |
| Free of import duty | 19,000,695 | 15,553,499 | — | — |
| Total | 44,587,546 | 35,519,852 | 6,805,773 | 5,101,012 |

A wide variety of commodities attract import duty at varying rates of duty, both *ad valorem* and specific.

The highest rates are payable on luxury goods and on saccharin (including substances of a like nature or use). Raw materials and constructional materials are either subject to low rates or exempted from duty.

Jewellery and imitation jewellery attract import duty at 50% or 58% *ad valorem*, preferential or general rates, respectively, caviar at 30% or 40% and furs at 25% or 34%. Shotguns pay a specific rate of duty of £12 or £15 each, preferential or general tariff, respectively. Liquors pay £4.500 mils or £5.500 mils per gallon and cigarettes £6.250 mils or £6.500 mils per oke. Motor spirits generally having a flash point below 73° Fahrenheit, pay £11.450 mils per 100 gallons, motor cars 30% or 45%, motor lorries 15% or 30%, motor cycles 20% or 40%.

Such basic foodstuffs as meat (fresh or frozen), butter, cereals (unmilled), fish (fresh or frozen) are free of duty from all sources. In addition a wide range of goods are admitted free of duty or at reduced rates of duty when imported by certain privileged persons or organisations or for special purposes.

The tariff is based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.).

There are no export duties.

Excise Duty

Excise duty is payable on:—

- (i) Manufactured tobacco—in addition to the Customs duty—at the rate of £4.445 mils per oke.

The total amount of excise duty paid on tobacco during the year was £1,754,683.

(ii) Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus.

Excise duty is equal to the rate of Customs duty payable for the time being on matches of British Commonwealth origin imported into the Colony.

No Excise duty was collected on matches during the year 1958, as there were no factories operating in Cyprus.

(iii) Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus.

Excise duty is equal to two-thirds of the Customs duty payable on playing cards of British Commonwealth origin imported into Cyprus.

At present playing cards are not manufactured locally.

(iv) Intoxicating liquor manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus. The rate of Excise duty is £0.900 mils on each gallon of proof spirit contained therein.

The total amount of Excise duty paid on intoxicating liquor during the year was £246,422.

(v) Beer manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus.

The rate of Excise duty is £0.150 mils per gallon.

The total amount of Excise duty paid on beer during the year was £104,165.

Licence Fees

| | Annually £ |
|--|---------------|
| Licence for the manufacture of—matches | 100 |
| playing cards | 1 |
| beer | 25 |
| intoxicating liquor | 25 |
| Licences to fish for sponge: | |
| (a) For each boat fitted with machine diving apparatus (crew not to exceed 30 persons) | 150 |
| (b) For each boat fitted with " Fernez " diving apparatus only (crew not to exceed 15 persons) | 75 |
| (c) For each boat with naked divers and harpoon (kamaki) (crew not to exceed 8 persons) | 35 |
| Licence for a General Bonded Warehouse | 100 |
| Licence for a Private Bonded Warehouse | 50 |
| Licence to act as Customs Agent (Principal) | 5 |
| Licence to act as Customs Agent (Subsidiary) | 1 |
| Maturation Warehouse Licence | 1 |

The total amount collected by way of licence fees during 1958 was £34,891.

Licences and fees are also required for the sale of tobacco and intoxicating liquors, and for certain other special permits and services, such as boat licences and fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment.

Stamp Duties

In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees are collected in stamps in respect of services such as the registration of clubs, firearms and patents, the issue of passports, etc.

INCOME TAX

Income Tax, which was first introduced in Cyprus in 1941, is charged for each year of assessment upon the income derived from all sources (other than "emoluments" from any employment or office) in the year immediately preceding the year of assessment and on "emoluments" from any employment or office derived during the year of assessment. With regard to "emoluments", a simplified P.A.Y.E. system has been in operation since the 1st January, 1953, whereby the tax on emoluments is deducted by the employer weekly or monthly from salaries, wages and pensions as they are paid.

Incomes of individuals which do not exceed £300 are exempted from income tax, and the tax ranges from 50 mils for every pound in excess of £300 to 750 mils for every pound in excess of £6,000. If, by reason of the grant of allowances and reliefs or any other reason, an individual's chargeable income falls below £400, no tax is leviable.

Relief is given in respect of children, earned income, certain classes of wife's income, and life assurance premiums or pension and provident fund contributions.

In the case of bachelors and spinsters, the tax payable is increased by $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ rising to 50% where the tax payable exceeds £90, up to a maximum of £500.

Companies and similar bodies pay tax at a flat rate of 425 mils in the pound, and deduct this tax from any dividends declared; credit is given to the shareholder for the tax thus paid in calculating his personal liability.

Arrangements for relief from double taxation exist with the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and the U.S.A., and relief is also given if tax is payable on the same income in any part of the Commonwealth where reciprocal relief is given. By an exchange of notes between the United Kingdom and the Greek Government there is reciprocal exemption of air transport profits between Cyprus and Greece.

Collections from income tax in 1958 amounted to approximately £4,449,000 compared with £5,601,723 in 1957.

Appendix O gives examples of tax liability on various incomes at the rates of tax in force in 1958.

ESTATE DUTY

Estate Duty, which was first introduced in 1942, is charged on the estate of any deceased person which exceeds £2,000 in value. The rates of estate duty are not fixed on a percentage basis in the case of estates of £15,000 and under in value. Such estates are divided into categories and the rates are specific amounts chargeable on each category. The specific amounts so chargeable range from £40 on estates between £2,000 and £2,500 in value to £1,615 on estates between £14,000 and £15,000 in value. In the case of estates in excess of £15,000 in value a percentage is imposed. This percentage ranges between 21 per cent and 30 per cent on that part of the estate which exceeds £15,000 in value.

Relief is given in respect of quick succession where the estate consists of immovable property or a business. Relief is also given in respect of deaths due to operations of war or to terrorist activity.

The following table gives examples of the Estate Duty on various estates at the rates in force in 1958 :

| <i>Net Value of Estate £</i> | <i>Estate Duty payable £</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2,000 | NIL |
| 2,500 | 40 |
| 5,000 | 140 |
| 10,000 | 715 |
| 25,000 | 3,845 |
| 50,000 | 9,995 |
| 100,000 | 23,595 |

Collections from Estate Duty (including interest) in 1958 amounted to approximately £109,100 compared with £113,700 in 1957.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency

The Cyprus pound, which is divided into one thousand mils, is equivalent to the pound sterling.

Currency in circulation on 31st December, was as follows:

- (i) Currency Notes (£5, £1, 500 mils and 250 mils) =
£9,178,062.250 mils.
- (ii) Coins (100 mils, 50 mils, 25 mils, 5 mils and 3 mils) =
£407,260.000 mils.

Banking

Banking business was carried out in Cyprus during 1958 by banks incorporated overseas and banks incorporated in Cyprus. The overseas banks are the Ottoman Bank, Barclays Bank D.C.O. (with its subsidiary, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, which provides medium term finance on a commercial basis for development projects of all kinds), the Chartered Bank, the National Bank of Greece, and the Türkiye İş Bankası. The local commercial banks are the Bank of Cyprus, the Popular Bank of Limassol and the Turkish Bank of Nicosia. Specialised banking business is also transacted by the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus, a subsidiary of the Ottoman Bank; the Mortgage Bank of Cyprus, a subsidiary of the Bank of Cyprus; and by the Co-operative Central Bank, the activities of which are described in the section on Co-operative Societies in Chapter 5.

A Bankers Council consisting of representatives of the principal banks operating in Cyprus meets under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary. Its function is to provide a ready means of exchange of views and information between the Government and the bankers and to formulate a mutually agreed credit policy.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE year 1958 reflected a turning point in the trade of the Island. Commercial activity which had reached record heights in 1957 suffered appreciably as a result of the Emergency with its attendant strikes, curfews and intimidation. The outbreak of communal troubles in the summer, which for a while brought normal activities to a standstill, added to the difficulties, one consequence of which was a movement in the commercially backward Turkish Cypriot community to cater for its economic requirements by developing its own trading channels.

During March EOKA ordered its followers to start a boycott of British consumer goods and to purchase locally made goods instead. This boycott, enforced by methods of intimidation, became fairly effective and remained in operation for most of the year. It severely affected the trade of the principal merchants of the Island who have built up their businesses on the basis of sole agency agreements. On the other hand it enabled many of them to liquidate large stocks which they had been holding early in the year and on which they were carrying interest charges. It also did something to stimulate a number of light manufacturing industries in Cyprus. The boycott of British goods led Turkish Cypriot merchants to seek British agencies.

The total value of imports fell by 19% from £45 million in 1957 to £37 million in 1958. While the value of imports was undoubtedly affected by the boycott and to a lesser degree by the expansion of local industries, the main reason was the slowing down of the Island's economy after the completion of the military construction programme. Import of manufactured goods, such as cigarettes, footwear and textiles, motor vehicles and agricultural machinery showed marked declines. Food imports remained on a large scale as did fuel, lubricants and chemicals. The United Kingdom supplied 38% of the Island's imports, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany 9%; Italy 7%; France 5%; Netherlands 4%; U.S.A. 4%. These six countries accounted for nearly 68% of total imports.

The total value of exports including re-exports amounted to £18 million compared with £19 million in 1957. Of this 53% was accounted for by mineral exports and 34% by agricultural exports, compared with 55% and 31% in 1957 respectively. The value of mineral exports declined from £10.5 million in 1957 to £9 million although, at 1,228,000 tons, the volume of exports was higher than the 1957 figure of 1,197,000 tons. The German Federal Republic was the principal customer for Cyprus minerals but the copper concentrates, which constitute the most important item in these exports, are shipped to the order of a United Kingdom firm. The total value of agricultural exports rose from £6 million in 1957 to £7 million in 1958, an increase of about 15%. This is accounted for mainly by the higher prices received for citrus and potatoes and by the increased exports of wines, principally to the United Kingdom. On the other hand, carobs, which are second in importance to citrus as an export crop, were disposed of at lower prices than those realised in the previous year. Certain agricultural produce, for which remunerative markets elsewhere were difficult to find, were exported to 'Iron Curtain' countries under reciprocal transactions. Cyprus' best customers in order of importance were United Kingdom 32%; Western Germany 29% (mainly minerals); Netherlands 9%; France 6%; U.S.A. 6%; Italy 5%. The main items of domestic exports and re-exports are shown in Appendix R and the sources of imports and destination of exports in Appendix S.

With the growers receiving good prices from exporters, the prices in the local market for agricultural produce were high, particularly in the case of potatoes and oranges. Supplies of produce were, generally speaking, plentiful. Imports of certain produce in short supply were permitted in order to assist in maintaining stable price levels to the consumer.

Heavy claims are believed to have been paid out by underwriters in respect of damage by arson arising out of the intercommunal troubles. In many cases, however, the property damaged was not covered by insurance and the losses were considerable.

The tourist, hotel, catering and entertainment trades were badly affected by the disturbed situation. Turn-overs were in general much lower than in the previous year and in some instances barely covered interest charges on loans.

During April the general revision of the Customs Tariff Schedule, which had been under preparation for more than two years, came into effect. This measure was designed partly to provide an improved framework for the development of local industries, and partly to create a more assured classification of import goods and thus reduce the scope for dispute. The new schedule appears to have been welcomed by importers and clearing agents, who have co-operated admirably with the Customs authorities in the smooth working of the arrangements.

Another major legislative measure of potential importance to the commercial community was the enactment of a new and up to date law concerning merchandise marks.

In the licensing of imports and exports and in the imposition of standards of quality and of packing for agricultural export products, the Department is advised by sub-committees of the Trade and Industry Board. Another sub-committee of the Board examines requests for changes in the Customs Tariff other than those of purely revenue nature. The Board, which meets under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary, is comprised of representatives of the various trade and industrial associations and of the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operative Development.

The Cyprus Government has a trade representative in London. His address is :

The Commissioner, Cyprus Government London Office,
Ulster Chambers,
168 Regent Street,
London, W.1.

DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL RECEIVER AND REGISTRAR

The Department operates all over Cyprus from its Headquarters in Nicosia and it is entrusted with the administration of the legislation relating to Bankruptcy, Business Names, Companies, Partnerships, Patents, Trade Marks and Trade Unions.

BANKRUPTCY AND LIQUIDATIONS

There were five bankruptcy petitions which resulted in receiving orders; all except one were minor cases. There were no compulsory winding-up orders although three companies went into voluntary liquidation.

COMPANIES, PARTNERSHIPS AND BUSINESS
NAMES

During the year 62 companies, 215 partnerships and 56 business names were registered as against 63 companies, 204 partnerships and 42 business names in 1957. Four overseas companies also established a place of business in Cyprus, two of which were engaged in insurance.

The following table of live local and overseas companies indicates the rapid growth of business activity during the last two decades:

| | 1938 | 1948 | 1958 |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| Number of local companies | 114 | 295 | 588 |
| Aggregate paid-up capital of local companies .. | £1,131,465 | £5,237,486 | £14,169,243 |
| Number of overseas companies operating in Cyprus | 67 | 71 | 124 |

Of the 124 overseas companies, 78 were engaged in insurance, 12 in trading, seven in contracting and six in banking.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS

Cyprus has no legislation for the registration of original patents, and only patents registered in the United Kingdom can be registered locally. During the year eight were registered.

There is also no legislation relating to the registration of designs, but the registered proprietor of a design in the United Kingdom enjoys the like privileges and rights in Cyprus.

The post-war export drive of various countries and the expansion of local industry and trade have been responsible for the large number of trade mark registrations during recent years. Such registrations are original. During the year 384 trade marks were received compared with 309 in 1957. This is the largest number recorded in any one year; most of such trade marks came from the United Kingdom followed by Cyprus, Germany, United States of America, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. There are now 3,255 trade marks on the register.

TRADE UNIONS

For details of Trade Unions see Chapter 2. Occupation, Wages and Labour Organization (pps. 18-19).

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

LAND use problems are considered by an inter-departmental committee, known as the Land Use Co-ordination Committee, consisting of the Deputy Financial Secretary (Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Water Development, the Conservator of Forests, the Commissioner for Co-operative Development, the Director of Lands and Surveys and the Secretary for Natural Resources. The Senior Agricultural Officer (Lands) has overall responsibility for the various land use projects including soil surveys. The Land Development Officer supervises the Land Use Service of the Department of Agriculture which works in collaboration with the Department's extension staff, responsible for the supervision of minor soil conservation and other works subsidised by Government. The Land Use Service, with its heavy tractors and ancillary equipment, is responsible for the execution of major land use and soil conservation works, while the Department of Water Development carries out major irrigation and drainage works. No new Soil Conservation Divisions were formed in 1958 under the Soil Conservation Law and the total number in existence at the end of the year remained eleven. The total cost of the associated schemes is estimated at nearly £100,000 of which half is borne by Government as a direct subsidy. The total area to be developed under these schemes is about 9,500 donums.

Although work continued on these divisions it was on a reduced scale due to the unsettled political situation but good progress was recorded with the many subsidised minor works supervised by the Department of Agriculture. Work on several land reclamation projects affecting Crown Lands, especially "Kafkalla" (lands with a hard calcareous crust) continued during the year. Progress was made with the execution of a scheme for the reclamation of an area of land, over 2,100 acres in extent, which forms the bed of an old reservoir. This project consists of draining the area by a system of major, secondary and tertiary drains followed by the application of gypsum and leaching with spate waters and rain.

The Land Consolidation Officer continued to study the problem of fragmented holdings with a view to consolidation measures, and a draft Land Consolidation Bill is under consideration. Investigations were made into the position of leased land with a view to the introduction of legislation controlling tenure, and a draft bill was prepared in this respect, but its consideration is still in its preliminary stages.

The principal water laws of Cyprus are:

- (i) Government Waterworks Law.
- (ii) Wells Law.
- (iii) Water Supply (Municipal and Other Areas) Law.
- (iv) Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law.
- (v) Irrigation Divisions (Villages) Law.
- (vi) Irrigation (Private Water) Association Law.
- (vii) Water (Development and Distribution) Law.

The Government Waterworks Law vests most underground water and all waste surface water in Government. The Wells Law provides that no well or borehole may be sunk without a permit and that private well drillers must be licensed. Where special measures are necessary for the protection of water sources the sinking of new wells may be forbidden. Water Boards, for supplying domestic water to towns, may be set up under the Water Supply (Municipal and Other Areas) Law, and Village Water Commissions, for supplying domestic water to villages, may be formed under the Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law. The Irrigation Divisions Law and the Irrigation (Private Water) Association Law are similar in that both provide the means for land and water owners to combine together for the purpose of executing and maintaining irrigation works. The individual members of a Division have no private rights to the use of the water, which is controlled by an elected committee. Members of an Association retain their right to private ownership and an elected committee has a duty to regulate the water so that each member receives his correct share. Government usually provides greater financial assistance to a Division than to an Association.

The Water (Development and Distribution) Law provides for the compulsory acquisition of privately owned water where it appears to the Governor that its better use and equitable distribution can be more effectively secured thereby.

Land ownership

Immovable property includes land, buildings, trees, water rights in *alieno solo* and in undivided share in any of these. Buildings, trees and water may be owned separately from the land with which they are connected, but since 1946 the separation of the ownership of land from the ownership of the immovable property on it is no longer possible. The ownership of and succession to land are regulated by the provisions of the Immovable Property (Tenure, Registration and Valuation) Law and the Wills and Succession Law which came into force in 1946. Under these laws the complicated systems of tenure and inheritance obtaining under the Ottoman Land Code were simplified or abolished. The tenure sections of the Immovable Property Law are aimed at reducing the incidence of dual ownership (i.e. the ownership of land and the things on it by different persons), the incidence

of co-ownership and of fragmentation. Land may be disposed of by will, but wills are rare and consequently succession is normally regulated by law. The main principle of the law is equality of inheritance by individuals in one class of heirs to the exclusion of subsequent classes after provision has been made for the spouse, if living. A difference of religion is now no bar to inheritance.

Aliens may not acquire land without the approval of the Governor. The extent of the lands they own is not contentious. They include some model plantations. The State Forests, most of the grazing land, some experimental farm land, river beds and water running to waste are owned by the Cyprus Government. The remainder of all types of land is owned by the indigenous inhabitants.

There is only one estate subsisting in immovable property. It is akin to the English freehold estate except that the ownership of minerals is vested in the Crown outside certain specified parts of the built-up area of towns and villages.

Of the agricultural land 5% is held on short leases for terms of one or two years; another 5% on leases for a longer term and 6% is share cropped. The remainder of the agricultural land is worked by the owners.

Settlement and laws affecting settlement

Land settlement is the responsibility of the Department of Lands and Surveys which operates under the provisions of the Immovable Property (Tenure, Registration and Valuation) Law, settlement being the definition of the property by means of a cadastral plan and the registration of the name of the owner in a book kept in the District Lands Office. Settlement may be sporadic or systematic. Sporadic settlement may be voluntary on application to the District Lands Office and is compulsory for dealings. Systematic settlement, known as general registration, has been completed over 2/5ths of Cyprus and is proceeding.

AGRICULTURE

Most of the Island's agricultural produce is grown by small-holders. There are but few sizeable estates on which crops are grown under the plantation system. The largest is that of the Cyprus Palestine Plantations Company Limited in Limassol District, where citrus and table grapes are produced on a large scale under modern husbandry methods. Although an extensive range of produce is grown on the Island, most farmers have to rely on relatively few crops for their livelihood. Many of the hill areas depend solely, or almost so, upon the culture of vines. Excluding tree crops (olives, carobs, citrus, deciduous fruits and vines) there are three main classes of annual crops: those grown mainly or entirely on winter rainfall; those grown in spring and early summer on moisture stored in the soil from the winter rains, augmented

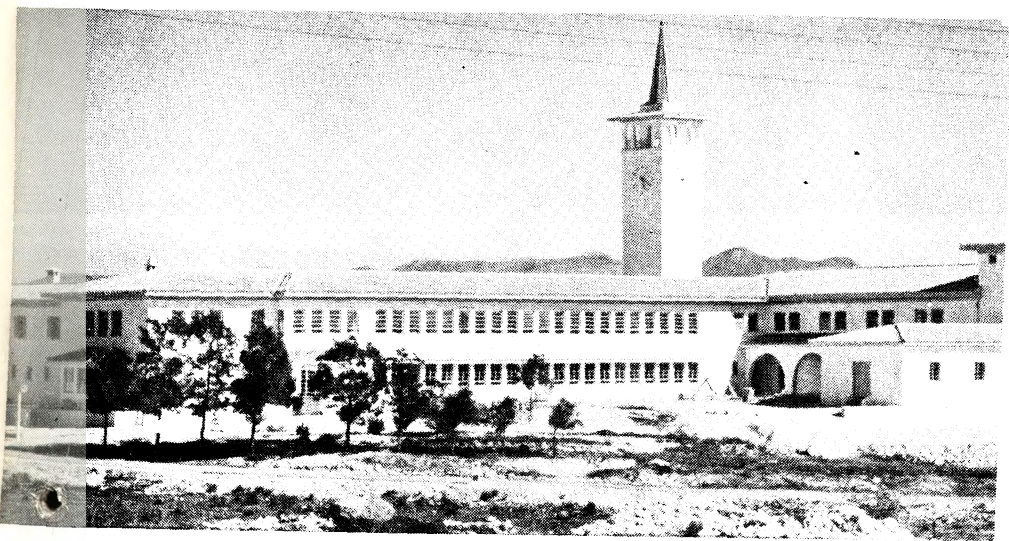
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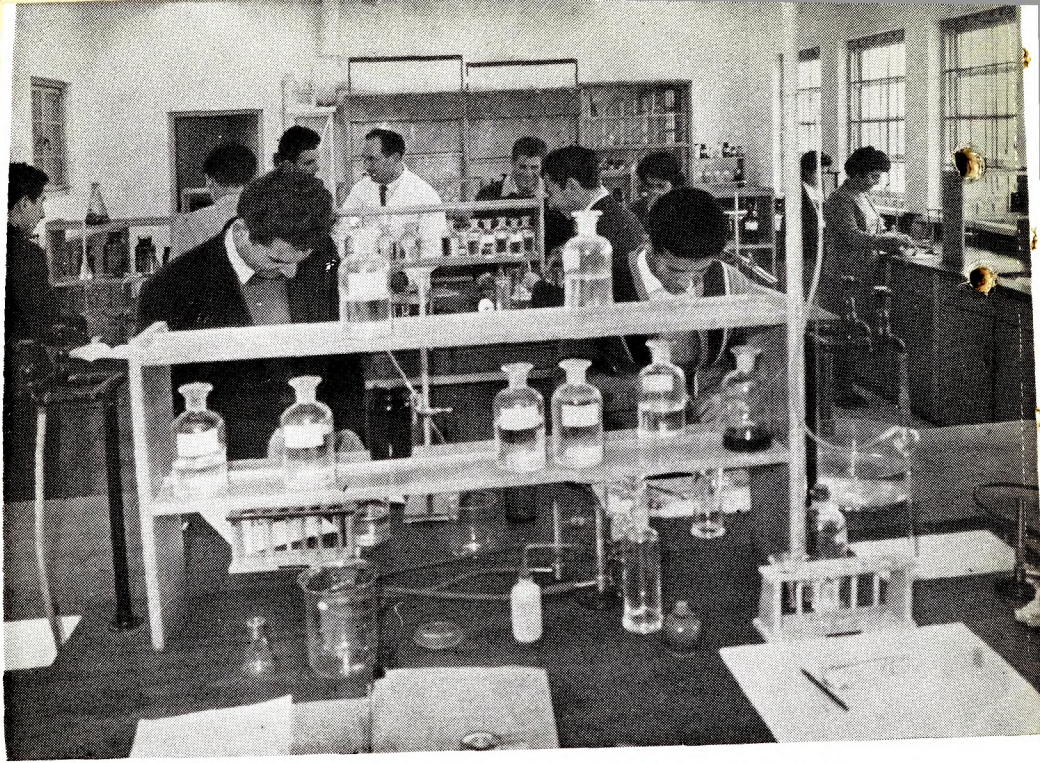


Likavitos Elementary School, Nicosia. In 1958 there were 79,654 children attending elementary schools, where education is free.

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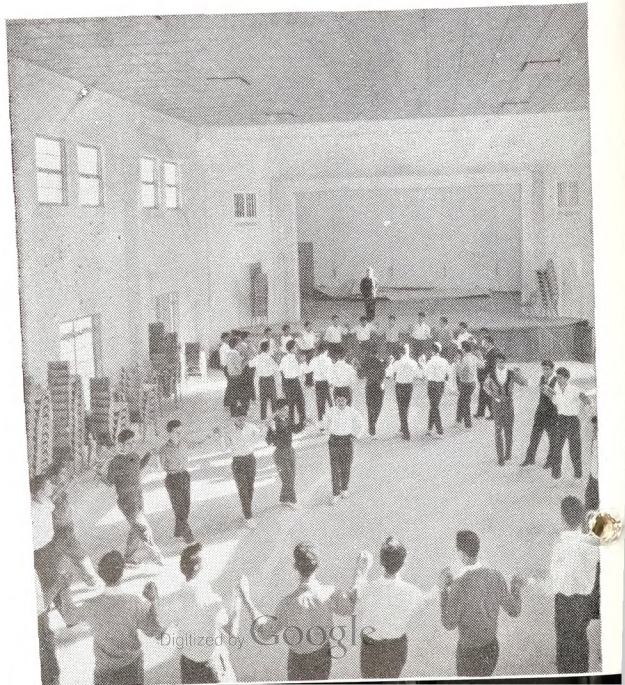
A View of the Teachers' Training College, Nicosia.

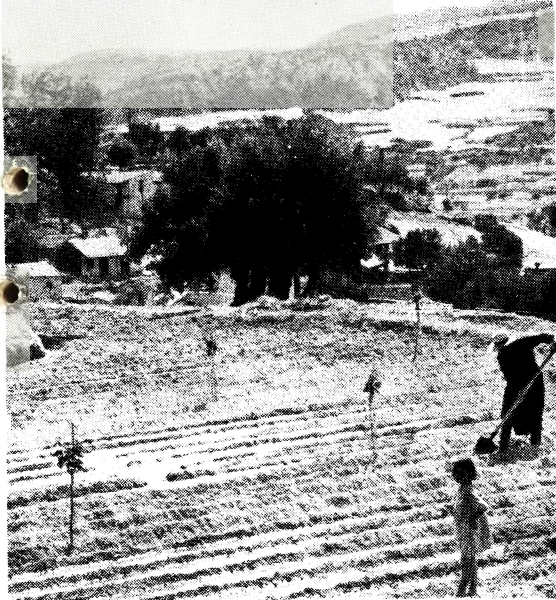




Teachers' Training College, Nicosia. Student-teachers at work in one of the laboratories.

Teachers' Training College Nicosia. As part of the physical education course student-teachers learn traditional Cypriot dances.



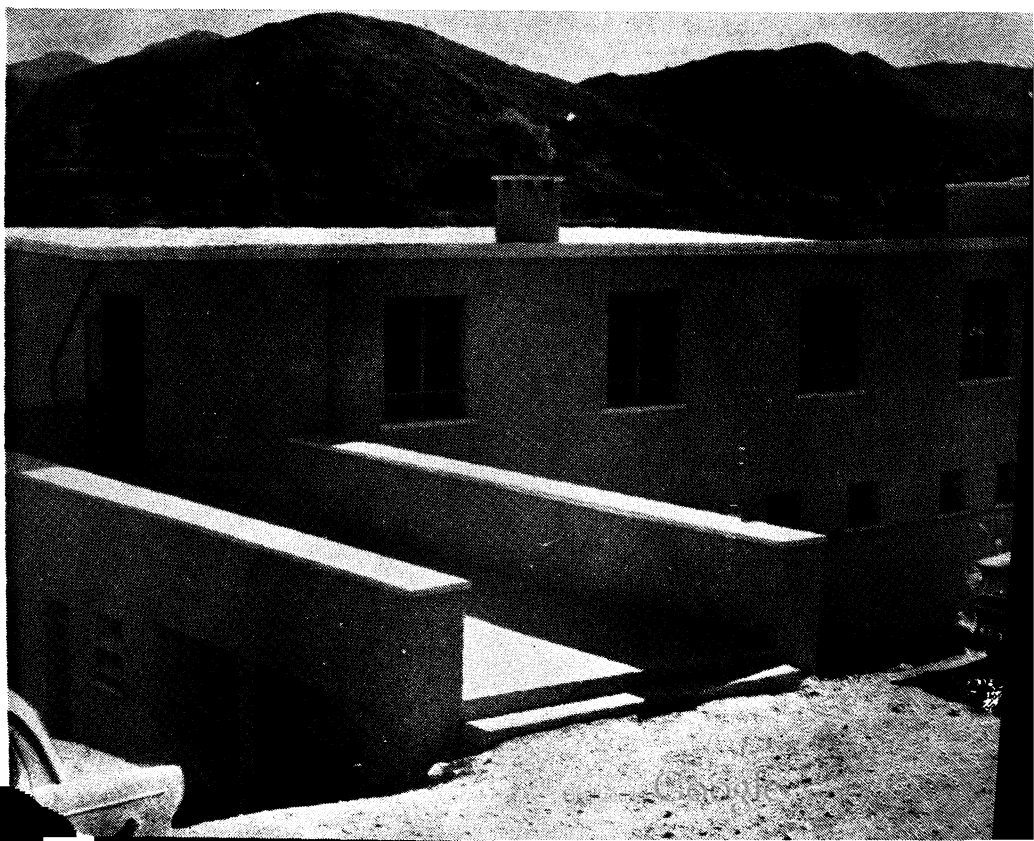


Irrigation works at Trimiklini. Gravity irrigation works and drillings carried out during the year brought 10,000 donums (3,333 acres) of land under irrigation for the first time.

Land reclamation in Troodos District. In this area nearly 100 acres of steep hillside has been levelled by bench-terracing and brought under perennial irrigation.



Health Centre in a mountain village. This is one of five Rural Health Centres, each of which is staffed by a medical officer, pharmacist, health inspector and midwife or community health visitor. There are also 23 Health Sub-Centres which the health teams visit regularly,



by flooding with spate water; and those produced by means of perennial irrigation from springs, shallow wells and boreholes. Over 6% of the arable land is perennially irrigable from springs, wells and boreholes and in a normal season it is possible to augment the rainfall on a further 11% of the arable land by flood irrigation from the rivers and streams carrying waters from the hills. Spring-time irrigation, which has been much improved in recent years by minor works, may be a very potent factor in increasing yields and often has a considerable influence on the overall yield of annual crops.

The principal rain fed crops are temperate climate cereals and winter legumes. Crops grown from retained moisture include cotton, melons, haricots, cowpeas and sesame. Typical crops grown under perennial irrigation include citrus, deciduous fruits, potatoes, vegetables, cotton, summer legumes, lucerne, etc.

There are some 20 ginning mills with a total potential output of around 700 tons of cotton lint per annum. Of the two spinning factories only the larger in Nicosia is in operation at present.

Although there are a number of modern processing plants, operated by private enterprise and co-operative societies, a large proportion of the total olive crop is still pressed for oil in small village presses. The residue from these presses is chemically extracted for the production of pyrene oil which is used for manufacturing purposes. One of these factories has a plant capable of refining, for human consumption, both crude olive and pyrene oil and is marketing a locally produced refined olive oil of low acidity. There is also a large refining plant in the Nicosia area which processes seed oil, much of which is obtained from imported oil seeds. Local factories, some of which are operated by co-operative societies, kibble nearly the entire carob crop. Carob kernels are processed for the production of gum by a privately owned factory in the Limassol area which has a limited output. There are several well equipped modern wine and spirit factories operated by private enterprise and one by a co-operative enterprise. As a result of a Government subsidy on vinting grapes sold to factories, they are estimated to have dealt, in 1958, with about 53% of the total crop which was estimated at about 55,000,000 okes. One of these concerns also runs a brewery, but the raw materials for it are imported. Several factories are producing concentrated citrus juice both for export and for use in soft drinks for local consumption. The large modern canning factory established in the Limassol area by the Smedley (Cyprus) Canning Company has again expanded its operations. The range of its products includes canned vegetables, deciduous and citrus fruits (tomato purée and juice, stringless beans, spinach, broad beans, strawberries, grapefruit segments, citrus juice, apricots, cherries, peaches) which are produced for export and local consumption. There are several broom factories on the island using locally produced and imported broom corn.

The drying of deciduous fruits such as apples, cherries, apricots and figs is carried out by private and co-operative enterprise on a village basis.

There are two compound fodder factories operated by private enterprise, one in Nicosia and the other in Limassol. The production of compound fodders, which again has been on an increased scale, is controlled by specific legislation, the Animal Feeding Stuffs (Control) Law, 1953. Compound fodders are gaining in popularity. The Produce Inspection Service continued to pay attention to the improvement of exported agricultural produce, especially citrus. The Agricultural Produce Export Law, originally enacted in 1933 and amended in 1954, enables a thorough inspection of produce to be carried out, thus ensuring a uniform and high standard in the agricultural produce exported. This Service is maintained at the chief sea ports and at Nicosia airport.

The Cyprus Grain Commission, a quasi-Government organisation, which is responsible for the purchase of local grain surplus to growers' requirements and for the import and export of all grains, continued its activities in 1958. Purchases from the local crop amounted to 35,060 tons of wheat and 16,300 tons of barley. The Commission carries a stock of barley in underground storage pits.

The Administrative Headquarters of the Department of Agriculture are in Nicosia, together with the specialised sections which are responsible for investigational activities, plant protection, seed production, horticulture, veterinary services, animal husbandry, soil conservation, extension and information services and economics.

For agricultural extension purposes the Island is divided into seven districts, corresponding to the administrative districts, one of which (Kyrenia) is treated as a sub-district. These are supervised by an officer of Agricultural Officer Class II, or Agricultural Superintendent, Grade I, rank. The districts are sub-divided into beats, each under the care of an agricultural officer of the rank of Agricultural Superintendent, Grade II or Agricultural Assistant. Each beat is designed to cover, on an average, 25 villages.

The Veterinary Service is represented at district level usually by an officer of Veterinary Officer cadre. The Veterinary Headquarters are in Nicosia; quarantine facilities are available at Famagusta. The Department has two major mixed farms, four large stations devoted to a number of projects, three deciduous fruit tree stations, a sericulture station, two experimental citrus groves as well as a considerable number of minor nurseries meeting local needs for seeds and seedlings. There is a Plant Quarantine Station. The Animal Husbandry Section maintains stud stables in the main stock breeding districts, as well as studs at other stations, where improved sires are made available at a reasonable fee. Government

owned stud animals are also loaned to approved breeders. In addition to livestock sections at the major farms it has units, especially of poultry, at a number of other stations. Most of the poultry units have hatcheries for the production of day-old chicks.

The Veterinary Laboratory, in which most of the vaccines used locally are produced, is in Nicosia, where there is also the Veterinary Clinic.

The general policy of the Department is, in collaboration with the farmers and other Government Departments concerned with their betterment, to maintain and increase the productivity of the Island's land and livestock so as to obtain from them the maximum possible economic return.

Matters to which considerable importance is attached at present are:

- (i) The establishment of adequate research and specialist technical services.
- (ii) The development of an efficient extension service, with its corollaries of farms, stations, nurseries and stud stables, providing direct advice and service to farmers and stock breeders.
- (iii) The creation of a land use service equipped with modern earth moving machinery, to carry out anti-erosion works for farmers and to provide advice on soil conservation and improved land use practices in general.
- (iv) The replacement of the cereal-fallow system in the main agricultural areas by a system in which fodder crops are substituted for the fallow, and improvement of grazing and fodder resources by research and its subsequent application.
- (v) The improvement of livestock and farm crops by the introduction, selection, trial and distribution of types or varieties suited to the different agro-climatic zones.
- (vi) The encouragement of further planting of tree and other permanent crops, more especially carobs, citrus, table grapes, deciduous fruits and olives and the introduction of improved cultural and processing practices for these crops.

One additional large-size cabinet mammoth incubator, capable of turning out about 2,000 chicks weekly, was imported during the year. The number of chicks turned out from Government hatcheries during 1958 was restricted by acts of sabotage while the demand for day-old chicks is in any case greatly in excess of local production. Hatcheries and units run by private concerns are now proving an additional source of supply and large numbers of day-old chicks are imported, chiefly from Israel, to supply the needs of the broiler industry which has shown further expansion. In spite of supplementary imports there is still a great demand for broilers from urban areas.

During the year the Seed Production Service of the Department of Agriculture certified approximately 3,000 tons of cereal seed produced by approved growers. These growers are supplied with stock seed of a high quality produced by the Department and the growing crops were kept under constant supervision. For producing certified seed the growers receive £2 per ton over and above the rates paid by the Grain Commission. The seed so produced is collected, effectively cleaned, dusted with a fungicide and distributed through co-operative societies to growers. The Department has been able to meet all requests and it has only a small surplus to carry over.

Farm mechanisation continues at a rapid pace. The year was marked by the importation of a large number of combine harvesters and tractors.

It has now been shown that the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, the incidence of which looked like becoming a serious limiting factor in the Island's citrus export trade, can be effectively controlled by the use of modern insecticides. Once again an Island-wide campaign against this pest proved successful. Research work was carried out with the aid of a FAO expert in the fumigation of citrus fruit. The first consignment of oranges ever sent to New Zealand left Cyprus during 1958.

Livestock Services

The Island is dependent for most of its meat and milk products on the flocks of sheep and goats which feed on rough grazing on land unsuitable for cultivation and on crop residues. Because of the low winter rainfall and the hot dry summers only seasonal natural pasturage is available. The Department has embarked on a long-term programme for the improvement of natural pasturage by re-seeding and controlled grazing. Efforts are being made to increase livestock productivity to meet the needs of the steadily increasing human population and its increased spending power. Indigenous cattle, kept primarily for draught purposes, have decreased in numbers since the War owing to the rapid increase in farm mechanisation. This has had an adverse effect on meat supplies. There is no indigenous breed of dairy cattle. The dairy cattle, found mostly under stall fed conditions in the vicinity of the main towns, are mainly of the Shorthorn breed. Small scale importations of Friesian cattle from Holland and the United Kingdom have taken place in post war years. Pigs and poultry are kept on a relatively small scale in villages throughout the Island. The Department of Agriculture is operating two large intensive pig fattening ventures which, it hopes, will in due course be taken over by farmers' co-operatives. A steadily increasing number of persons are showing interest in developing specialist laying flocks and in keeping poultry for broiler production. A few are showing interest in establishing intensive pig fattening units but difficulties of fodder supply and

the incidence of swine fever, a new disease for Cyprus, have proved deterrent.

Villagers, especially those in hill areas who have balloted against the keeping of free range goats, keep improved types of goats under controlled conditions. The Department has a livestock unit at its hill station at Saittas which specialises in the keeping of tethered goats. A goat ranch has been established at Oritis (Paphos District) for breeding sires of the Damascus breed which are much in demand. During the year a small consignment of East Friesian sheep were imported from Germany for cross breeding with 'fat-tail' and other breeds of sheep in Cyprus. The Department of Agriculture is also building up flocks of Chios and Sarda Sheep.

Hides, skins and local types of cheese remained important livestock exports while increased quantities of preserved milk, cheese and meats are still imported. The embargo on the importation of livestock for slaughter purposes was continued because of the danger of introducing disease. Retail prices of meats have been high but there has been no special scarcity: the imports from clean countries of frozen meats, which were largely of good quality joints, had some effect on the supply situation and on the price of locally produced meats.

Agricultural and Veterinary statistics are given in Appendices T, U and V.

An Agricultural Provident Fund Scheme was first introduced in 1956. The scheme, which is run by commissioners on a district basis, enables farmers to insure certain of their crops against some of the more frequent natural calamities. The insurable crops are vines, deciduous fruit trees, and wheat and barley against hail, and wheat against the various forms of rust. The scheme operates on the basis of shares saleable to farmers who wish to insure their crops. The price of each share is 500 mils and a farmer who buys one such share is entitled to compensation up to £50 in respect of damage that may be caused to his crop by hail or rust. For every share bought by a farmer Government contributes an equivalent amount to the Provident Fund of the district in which the farmer owns the insured property. No farmer may buy more than ten shares, and no compensation is paid for the first £5 of any damage caused at any one time. If a District Provident Fund has not got sufficient money to compensate all the claimants up to 50% of the assessed damage, Government has undertaken to make an advance to such Provident Fund, recoverable when the financial position of the Provident Fund has improved. The scheme is still very much in the experimental stage.

FORESTRY

The total area of forest is about 669 square miles, which represents 18.74% of the Island. Main state forests, dedicated in perpetuity to forestry, and managed by the Forest Department, account for 532

square miles (80%) of this. Minor state forests (including communal forests), some of which are devoted in practice to purposes other than forestry, amount to 85 square miles (12%). The remaining 52 square miles of forest are privately owned.

All forest areas are accessible and are open to exploitation. Most of the main state forests are situated in the mountains where their main role, in addition to timber production, is the protection of catchments against erosion and the conservation of water supplies.

With the exception of a relatively small area of lowland plantations of exotic hardwoods—mainly eucalyptus and wattle—the forests are natural forests with the Aleppo pine (*pinus brutia*) predominating. Other important conifers, locally dominant are: *Pinus nigra* var. *caramanica* (Troodos pine), *Cedrus libani* var. *brevifolia* (Cyprus cedar), *Cupressus sempervirens* (Mediterranean cypress) and *Juniperus phoenicia*. In the watered valleys of the mountains the oriental plane and alder occur, while generally the forest floor is covered in varying density with an understory of evergreen shrubs and bushes several of economic importance. In the minor forests the upperstory forest has mostly disappeared, leaving the understory species to form a maquis type of scrub.

During the year considerable damage to Forest Department property was caused by sabotage. The cost of this is estimated at about £50,000. The main office at Stavros was completely destroyed by fire, together with all the records and equipment it contained. The office and telephone exchange at Platania were blown up, and the generating plant at Halefka was damaged. A considerable number of other forest buildings were also destroyed or damaged. The Morphou sawmill was destroyed by fire. Lorries, tractors and telephone installations were also targets for saboteurs.

Because of the general disorganisation resulting from terrorist activity, security operations, and the intercommunal troubles during the summer, great difficulty was experienced in preventing and fighting forest fires. The number of outbreaks reported was 128 as compared with 63 in 1957. The area of forest burnt was 9.6 square miles, which carried growing stock to the value of £111,000. The cost of fire fighting was £33,000, exclusive of assistance on a very large scale received from the Security Forces.

Continuing emergency conditions presented a major obstacle to the enforcement of the Forest Law. In particular, illicit goat grazing continued to increase.

Forest Management

Major fellings were mainly confined to the salvage of trees killed by fire during the past three years and the felling programme remained in abeyance.

Most development works were suspended and forestry was conducted very much on a care and maintenance basis. Road construction and improvement was limited by restrictions on the

use of explosives and the necessity to withdraw machinery as a precaution against sabotage. Three miles of forest road and ten miles of telephone pole routes were constructed during the year ; five more villages were connected to the forest telephone system.

Silviculture

During the year 2,624 donums, mostly of burnt-over land in the mountains, were reforested by planting and sowing. In the low-lands 44 donums of new plantation were created, mainly with eucalyptus species and *acacia cyanophylla*.

Thinnings and cleanings were continued on a considerable scale. A large proportion of the thinnings found a ready market as box shook logs, pit props and vine stakes.

Nurseries

The Central Forest Nursery at Morphou produced 281,587 seedlings and transplants. The nursery at Athalassa, operating mainly for research purposes, produced 69,515 seedlings. The mountain nurseries at Platania and Stavros produced 43,750 and 6,783 plants respectively.

Forest Utilization

A volume of 774,000 cubic feet of timber, mostly in the form of trees killed by fire, was extracted from the forests and sold for £43,000. Revenue from sales of timber, thinnings, fuel and other forest produce was £51,565.

There was a fairly good demand for local timber but this tailed off somewhat in the latter part of the year. The local product is meeting with severe competition from imported timber due partly to the fact that the former is now mainly obtained from burnt forest. However, local producers need to pay greater attention to improvement in production, seasoning, grading and efficient marketing.

Forest Education

The Forestry College which provides a two year course of sub-professional training completed its seventh academic year with 35 students, all of whom obtained their certificates. In all 77 members of the Cyprus Forest Service have now completed their training, as well as 46 overseas students who occupy posts in the Forest Services of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Libya, British Honduras, British West Indies and Somaliland Protectorate. The eighth academic year began in October, with a reduced registration of 28 students, comprising 24 Cypriots, 3 Libyans and 1 Iranian. Three overseas students failed to return for a second year on account of the political situation.

The College is situated at Prodhromos, in the Troodos mountains, and has winter accommodation at the Forest Education Centre at Dhiorios.

At the Education Centre two week-end courses in forestry were held for Boy Scouts from the Junior School. A two week forestry course was also held for local school teachers. Loaned to the Education Department during the summer, the Centre was visited by three Turkish classes and one Greek from elementary schools. Normal lessons were carried on, but with special emphasis on nature study, and a number of lectures were given by Forest Department staff. Unfortunately this arrangement had to cease in June on account of the intercommunal troubles. Special courses for Departmental staff included one for rangers and another for newly appointed forest guards.

Research.

The experiments designed to establish the most satisfactory and economic method of large scale reafforestation which were laid down in 1957 were maintained and assessed during the year. The results of the assessment were submitted to the Forestry Commission Statistician, Mr. Jeffers, whose analysis is awaited. Replications of these experiments were prescribed for 1958, but, unfortunately, these could not be laid down owing to the disturbed situation in the Island.

Species trials with *eucalyptus* and *populus* species have been maintained and there were some small extensions made.

Thinning plots were laid out to investigate the occurrence of *myelophilus* attack on *pinus brutia* following summer thinning.

A research plan was prepared for the Department with the principal objects of describing the main problems, assigning priorities and ensuring continuity. During the year the Research Officer visited Israel for a short study tour of the Israeli forests.

Forest Administration

The main state forests are grouped into three territorial divisions—Paphos, Troodos and Northern Range/Plains. There are also four specialist divisions dealing with forest management and surveys, engineering, research and education. The inter-communal troubles made it necessary to evacuate many isolated forest stations, and the staff from these are now quartered in villages near the forest boundaries.

Forest revenue which had been progressively increasing dropped to £74,995, as compared with £136,729 in 1957. The upward trend may be expected to continue again when conditions in the Island have returned to normal, but 1958 was one of the most difficult and disheartening years in the history of the Department.

FISHERIES

The Comptroller of Customs and Excise is also the Inspector of Fisheries. Through his staff of Customs and Excise Officers he supervises fisheries and sees that the provisions of the fisheries legislation are carried out.

Fish is caught in Cyprus waters between the shore and about two miles out to sea. With the exception of the closed season for trawlers from June to August fish is taken all the year round, in good weather. Cyprus fisheries are, however, not rich, on account of the lack of nutrient salts, and the supply of fish, usually of small size, is not equal to the demand. All catches are sold locally, at prices varying from £0.250 mils to £1 per oke, according to size, such fish being consumed fresh. Production of inshore fisheries is negligible. There is no deep-sea fishing, and there are no processing plants.

With the exception of a few motor trawlers, fish are caught from small boats, the crews varying from two to three men. Trawlers are manned by five to eight of a crew.

Trawlers are owned by small companies, but the small boats belong to private individuals with limited means. They usually man their own boats and it may be said that they earn their living only with difficulty.

286 ordinary rowing and/or sailing boats, 171 small boats propelled by engines, using nets or lines, and 10 trawlers, employing altogether 1,092 persons, caught 444,202 okes of fish estimated at a value of £142,466 during 1958.

Sponges obtained locally are of good quality and are mostly taken by fishers from the Dodecanese Islands (Greece), there being no Cypriot sponge fishers. No sponge licences to fish were however issued in 1958.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

There are a number of light industrial establishments in Cyprus manufacturing for the domestic market. Although most of these industries at present process local materials, an increasing number are using imported materials as the pace of industrial development accelerates and as their manufacturing activities extend to goods previously imported.

Most of the industries are operated under factory conditions, though very few of them employ more than fifty workmen. There exists also a number of cottage industries in Cyprus, the most important of which are lace and embroidery carried out at Lefkara. Home spinning and weaving, despite some artificial stimulus in 1958 from political pressure, are losing importance, as their workers are attracted to better paid pursuits. A list of manufacturing industries whose gross annual output is believed to exceed £10,000 is given at Appendix X.

Though nearly all the factories are owned by Cyprus firms, the majority shareholding in some of the more important concerns is in the hands of non-Cypriot investors, chiefly Greek.

Local industries had a relatively prosperous year, being assisted by the political inspired campaign urging Greek Cypriots to support local industries by purchasing locally made products in preference to imported goods. The footwear, textile, and cigarette industries in particular benefited from this campaign.

Manufacturing industries are officially encouraged by income tax concessions and also benefit from the import duties imposed for revenue purposes. In certain cases a moderate protective duty has been introduced, and in view of the pressure from rising costs there were several requests during the year for increased protection. Some industries benefit from the few remaining import restrictions which are maintained for the purpose of conserving foreign exchange, but there are no appreciable restrictions on imports from sterling countries.

New industries brought into production or under construction during the year included those manufacturing or processing galvanised wire netting, dry batteries, razor blades, plastic hose-piping, hosiery, toilet soap and allied products, sanitary products, tar, turpentine and eccosate, meat products, paper bags, macaroni, and soft drinks. Major progress was also made on the construction of a large pyrites marine loading installation at Karavostasi. New hatcheries and broiler poultry production units were also started, and a small new wine and spirit factory began production. A few long-term leases of sites on crown land in the industrial sector of one town were made to approved developers. This was the first step in a policy which it is hoped to expand as opportunity offers.

MINING

Extensive ancient workings and slag heaps testify that Cyprus was an important producer of copper from the end of the third millenium B.C. to Roman times. Some authorities hold that the word "copper" was derived from the name of the Island. After the Roman period and until the British arrived in 1878 (except, possibly, during the Byzantine era) mining appears to have been entirely neglected but in recent years it has developed into an industry of great economic importance.

Mining and quarrying are governed by the Mines and Quarries (Regulation) Laws 1953 and 1956. The ownership (except in certain built up areas) and control of all minerals and quarry materials are vested in the Crown. Prospecting is not restricted provided the provisions of the prospecting permits are carried out. If economic deposits are proved, mining leases or quarry licences may be

granted. The Mines and Quarries Regulations 1958 prescribe minimum working obligations for leases and licences, while the schedules to the regulations stipulate the scale of surface rents and royalties payable. Minerals are subject to the payment of royalty on sale but quarry materials only incur royalty payment when exported, the amount varying according to the type of mineral or quarry material. In the main, royalties call for a nominal payment only the greater portion of the Government's revenue from mining being derived from income tax on company profits.

Practically all minerals are produced by seven mining companies of good financial standing. During post-war years successful prospecting and metallurgical research have resulted in great expansion in the industry. In 1958 a record tonnage of mineral products was exported but due to the low price of copper, particularly in the early months of the year, and very strong competition in the pyrites market, the value of mineral exports dropped to £9 million compared with the 1956 peak of £13½ million. Details of mineral products exported are given in Appendix Y.

A little prospecting, mainly for cupreous pyrites, was carried out by the main mining companies on their mining lease areas, but due to terrorist activities work on prospecting permit areas was negligible.

For many years a local company has been engaged in prospecting for oil near Limassol but has so far met with no success. The private American oil corporation, who were granted an oil exploration licence in 1957 over the remainder of the Island, continued their surface geological studies.

Cupreous pyrites is the most important mineral mined. This ore is extracted from the Mavrovouni mine of the Cyprus Mines Corporation and the Kinousa mine of the Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Co. Ltd. The copper content from the Kalavassos, Kambia-Sha and Mitsero-Agrokipia leases of the Hellenic Mining Co. Ltd. is very low and the ore from these mines is sold for its sulphur content only. Some of the ore from Mavrovouni and Kinousa mines is exported after crushing and screening only. The remainder of the Mavrovouni ore is treated by acid leaching and flotation, and yields cement copper of approximately 80% metallic copper, cupreous concentrates carrying about 23% copper and iron pyrites containing approximately 50% sulphur. The remainder of the Kinousa ore is treated by flotation and yields cupreous concentrates carrying 24% copper and iron pyrites containing approximately 46% sulphur. In addition this company, having found the flotation treatment of the Limni orebody to be uneconomic began leaching the upper zone of the orebody and produced approximately 50% tons cement copper per month averaging 75% metallic copper.

The ores from the Kalavassos and Kambia-Sha mines of the Hellenic Mining Co. Ltd. are transported to Vassiliko where

crushing and flotation plants are situated, while the ore from the company's mines in the Mitsero-Agrokipia area is treated in the new Mitsero plant and then transported to Vassiliko for shipment. The loading station at Vassiliko includes an aerial ropeway extending 1,640 ft. out to sea. During 1958 the company was granted a licence to erect a new loading station at Karavostasi, and good progress was made on the construction of the supports on the sea bed for the conveyor belt loader.

Asbestos (chrysotile) is produced by Cyprus Asbestos Mines Ltd. from large quarries at Amiandos in the Troodos area. The asbestos-bearing serpentine rock is treated in primary and secondary mills, the graded fibre being transported by lorry to Limassol, from where it is exported. An asbestos cement sheeting factory is in operation and during 1958 this utilized 183 tons of asbestos fibre. Goods to the value of £52,994 were manufactured, the main items being 1951 tons of asbestos sheets and 98 tons of roof-ridging.

Chromite (chrome iron ore) is mined about two miles northwest of Mt. Olympus by the Cyprus Chrome Co. Ltd. The ore, previously conveyed to the treatment plant at Kakopetria by aerial ropeway, is now transported by road from the plant to the mouth of a new low level adit. All ore is now treated in the heavy-media separation unit which was installed during 1956.

Gypsum deposits are widespread in Cyprus but high freight rates and the unsettled situation in the Middle East have restricted exports of this material, which is shipped in the raw state and also after calcining and grinding as plaster of paris. The main producer is Gypsum and Plasterboard Co. Ltd., which operates quarries near Kalavassos. This company in addition to exporting 27,067 tons of raw gypsum, utilized 4,275 tons for the manufacture of plaster; 145 tons of plaster were utilized for the manufacture of gypsum blocks producing 11,175 pieces. Local sales of these blocks amounted to 16,389 pieces; 2,964 tons of plaster were sold, 2,196 tons locally and the remainder exported. In addition 23,651 square yards of plaster-boards were sold locally from stocks. Throughout the Island there are numerous small gypsum quarries most of which calcine the rock and although there is as yet no official record of output from these plants it is estimated that their production of plaster in 1958 exceeded 49,270 tons, all of which is used locally in the building trade.

Umber is produced from surface or shallow underground workings mostly in the Larnaca District. Part of the production is exported in the raw state and part, after being calcined, is pulverized and graded into particular shades. Strong competition from the producers of synthetic products has, however, restricted exports in post-war years.

Further mechanisation in the industry and some reduction of labour due to low prices and strong competition, particularly in

the pyrites market, had the effect of reducing the total labour force from 5,400 to 4,937. However, 1958 was the safest year in the industry's record; there was only one fatal accident and both the number of accidents and the time lost through them showed over 30% improvement, for the second year in succession. The industry is now working over 8000 shifts per accident compared with under 2000 per accident five years ago, any incident incapacitating a workman for a minimum of one shift being classed as an accident.

About 72% of the cupreous concentrates were shipped to Western Germany and the remainder to the U.S.A. Iron pyrites, the market for which was extremely competitive during 1958, is exported to several countries, the major buyers being Western Germany, France, United Kingdom and Netherlands. Approximately 48% of the cupreous pyrites were shipped to Netherlands, the remainder being purchased by Western Germany, Italy and Belgium. The United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden and Thailand were the main importers of asbestos but smaller quantities were shipped to Austria and Eire. All the cement copper was exported to Western Germany, and chromite was mostly shipped to Western Germany with small quantities going to United Kingdom and France. Gypsum exports were mainly to the Lebanon with two smaller consignments of raw gypsum going to the Philippines and India.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

On its inception the main task of the Geological Survey Department was the detailed examination of the igneous areas of Cyprus in which the bulk of the mineral deposits occur. Detailed mapping was started on these areas in order to assist in the development and extension of their mineral possibilities but it was later realised that although this task was most important, it did not fulfil the requirements of other departments engaged in development programmes. For example, the departments of Agriculture and Water Development are concerned more particularly with the sedimentary rocks about which there is at present only slight knowledge. The scope of the work of the survey has therefore been widened so that a detailed geological map of the whole island can ultimately be published. No systematic geological work had previously been undertaken, and at present no geological map on a scale greater than four miles to an inch is available.

Mapping is being carried out on a scale of 1:5000 (12.6 inches to a mile) and the information inscribed from the field sheets is being reduced to produce maps on the scale of two inches to a mile for publication. Four strips of country, namely the Xeros-Troodos area, the Peristerona-Lagoudhera rectangle, the Akaki-Lythrodonda area and the Athalassa-Sha region comprising a total of 742 square miles have now been mapped. In addition 375 square

miles have been completed on other areas. During the year progress was seriously retarded by internal conditions, but approximately 160 square miles were mapped.

The memoir and map dealing with the Xeros-Troodos area were being printed at the end of the year; the memoirs of the remaining areas are in the course of preparation and the geological map of the Peristerona-Lagoudhera area is with the printers. The Director also prepared for publication the Cyprus section for the International Stratigraphic Lexicon.

Geochemical prospecting was continued and nearly 9,500 samples were analysed for total copper during the year. Work was carried out in several known metalliferous areas including Troulli, Sha, Mathiati, Galini and Pano Lefkara.

The paleontologist made a good start in the examination of foraminifera from the sedimentary rocks. Three hundred samples were examined and new knowledge concerning the age of some strata was obtained.

Continued use is made of the services of the Department both by members of the public and government departments. Advice is being constantly sought by prospectors.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

General.

Despite the unsettled political situation the progress of the co-operative movement as a whole continued in 1958.

The main features of this progress have been the increase in the number of co-operative stores, the increase in all kinds of deposits and the registration of one more dairy society and one citrus marketing society.

Since the intercommunal troubles during the summer there has been a demand from the Turkish community for separate co-operative services. The Greek and Turkish Cypriot villages have always had their own co-operatives with books in their own language audited by officials of their own community, but about 80 mixed villages have the two communities working together in their village co-operatives. At the levels of groups of villages, a district or the whole Island the co-operatives have worked together without separating by communities.

The total number of co-operative societies has reached 891 and the membership of the movement now exceeds 160,000.

Thirty societies of all types were registered as compared with 43 in 1957. Three societies were wound up during the year. The societies registered included seven credit, 20 stores and three others.

There are 501 thrift and credit societies and savings banks, whose basic task is providing short-term credit and inculcating the habit of thrift. These societies are the heart of village economic life (the

so called "village banks") and they are within easy reach of every farmer in Cyprus. As appears from recent registrations, there is little room for further numerical expansion in this sphere, except perhaps for a few small villages now grouped with larger villages and a few more town savings banks.

The store societies now number 317, and the demand for further registrations of such societies still continues. Village co-operative stores have had remarkable success in reducing the rural cost-of-living, and their turnover in 1958 is estimated to have been about £3,500,000. The three Co-operative Wholesale Supply Unions for the stores of Limassol and Paphos, Famagusta and Larnaca and Nicosia and Kyrenia, are expanding their activities and rendering valuable services to their member societies and the general consuming public.

There are five Carob Marketing Unions, three Supply Unions, one Carob Marketing Federation, two Potato Marketing Unions, the Vine Products Marketing Union, two Co-operative Dairy Societies, the Co-operative Central Bank and 58 societies of various types. The latter include marketing societies for fruit and other products.

In 1958 the Co-operative Central Bank issued short, medium and long term loans and advances against produce amounting to £1,026,927. The total deposits from societies amounted to £2,154,147 on the 31st December, 1958, as compared with £1,739,000 at the end of 1957.

The value of fertilizers, sulphur, potato seed, insecticides and other agricultural requirements supplied to societies in 1958 amounted to about £587,000.

The Co-operative Dairy Society registered in 1957 made a good start, but its success is still not secured as many difficulties will have to be overcome. A second dairy society was registered in December.

The School Savings Banks movement continued to be successful. At the end of the school year (June 1958) there were 700 school savings banks with 70,000 school children depositors, depositing £11,500 weekly. The total of all these savings at that time was about £770,000.

The co-operative societies were again employed as Government's agents for the purchase of local cereals (wheat and barley) to a value of £1,795,710.

Not all zivania delivered to the Zivania Scheme from 1957-1958 crop was sold during 1958 but sales increased during the year, and stocks at the end of the year were less than those held at the end of 1957. In addition the scheme was used for the purchase of raisins at a safety price fixed by Government. Less than 50 tons of 1958 crop raisins were purchased by the scheme as growers secured prices above the safety price. The scheme was again used for the control of the subsidy paid by Government on fresh grapes and village wines sold to manufacturers.

The Department of Co-operative Development which had a budget of £35,405 in 1958 is responsible for guidance and advice to the movement, registration of societies, supervision of their activities and audit of their accounts. The activities of the movement may be measured in terms of a total turnover exceeding thirty million pounds in 1958.

The only other direct Government financial assistance to the co-operative movement is the loan of £262,000 to the Vine Products Co-operative Marketing Union (SODAP) and a deposit of £250,000 with the Co-operative Central Bank made in 1956 and repayable in four equal annual instalments.

The Cyprus co-operative movement always attracts visitors from other countries, mostly officers employed in their co-operative movements as advisors and co-operative officers. Two such officers visited the Department from Jordan during 1958 and studied the operations of the Co-operative Central Bank and the societies for seven months.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

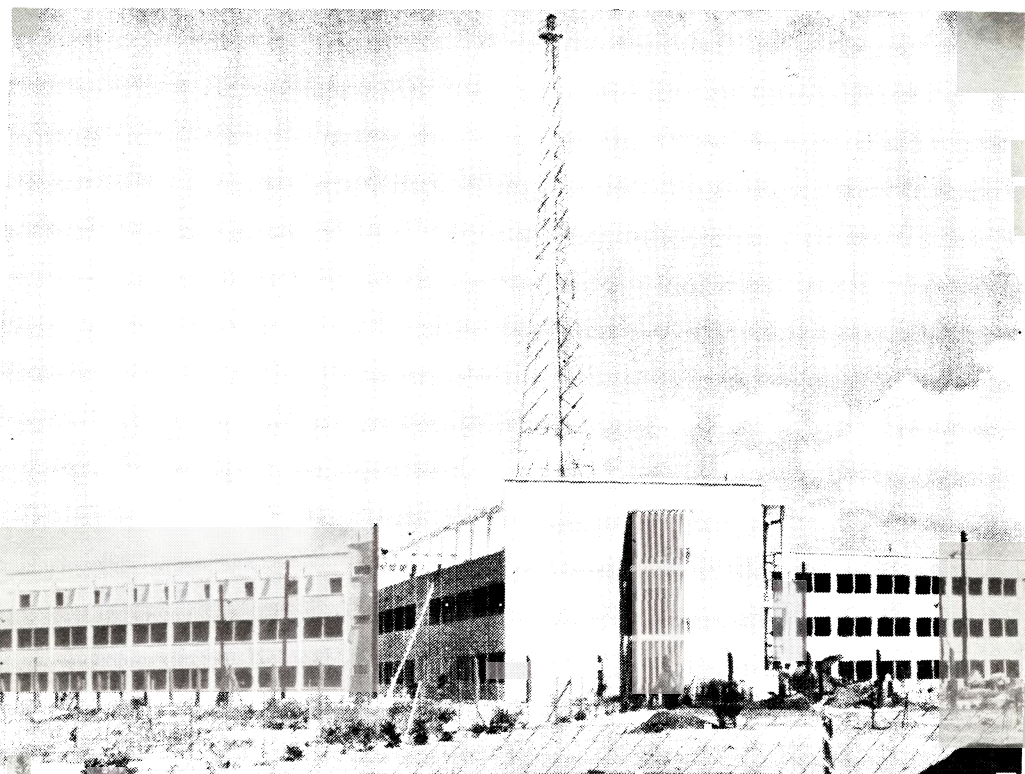
THERE were 727 elementary schools in 1958 which had a total attendance of 80,018 pupils. The Island's 60 secondary schools were attended by 25,617 pupils, nearly 4,000 more than in 1957. All elementary schools and five of the secondary schools were controlled by the Education Department.

At the beginning of the school year in September, 1957, work in elementary and secondary schools was very nearly back to normal after three years in which it had been very seriously affected by strikes and demonstrations. During the first months of the school year there were a few incidents of indiscipline of a minor nature, but it was not until the spring of 1958 when a series of intercommunal clashes disrupted life all over the Island, that work in the schools was again affected, and such was the situation that a few schools in the worst areas had to close before the end of the academic year.

The most notable development in elementary schools in the last two years has been the increased number of text books and library books in use. A committee appointed by the Director of Education in 1956 to examine the need for text-books and library books in elementary schools recommended that the schools needed many more than they had at the time, and that new books should, where necessary, be imported from Greece and Turkey. These recommendations were accepted and by September, 1958, had been fully implemented. The new books have made a great impact on the children in the schools, and there has been a noticeable improvement in the quality of work done in the classroom.



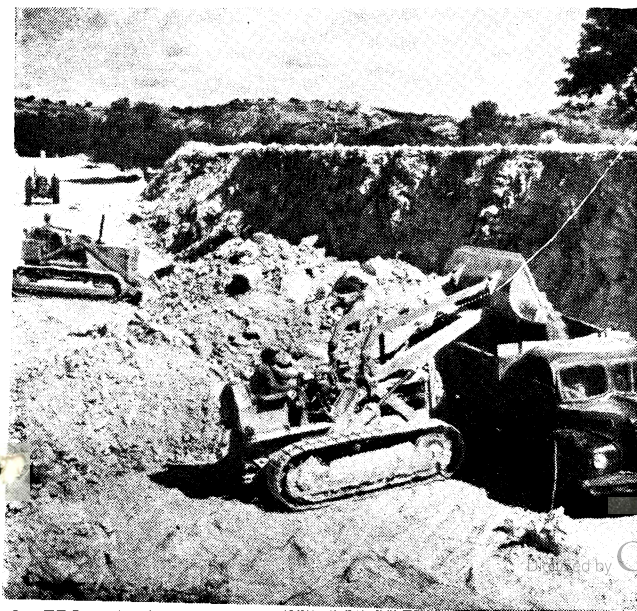
Anti-tuberculosis measures. Cypriots waiting for chest X-rays at the Mobile Radiography Unit, brought into operation during the year. It can X-ray people at the rate of one a minute.



New headquarters of the Cyprus Police Force. Completed in 1958 the headquarters and ancillary buildings cost £460,000. Living accommodation for 150 single men and 115 married quarters are on an adjacent site.



Road improvement works. Cyprus has more than 800 miles of asphalted main highway and a network of 2,800 miles of secondary roads.



Nissou Bridge on the Nicosia-Limassol road, completed in 1958
at a cost of £21,000.



Another important development in the past year has been in the use of visual aids. A course on the making and use of visual aids in schools, run in Cyprus during the summer of 1957 by an expert from the United Kingdom, was followed up very successfully in the school year 1957-1958. An inspector was appointed as Visual Aids Officer, and with the help of other members of the Inspectorate has interested many teachers and headmasters in all types of aids for teaching. A central store of charts, maps, film-strips, projectors and other visual aids was set up, and used for demonstrations in schools and for loan to teachers. The results have been most encouraging and the benefit can be seen in brighter classrooms and more effective teaching.

Responsibility for running elementary schools is divided between the Government and local communities. The Government trains, appoints and pays teachers, and makes a grant towards the recurring costs of running the schools. The Town School Committee or Village Commission is responsible for the erection and maintenance of buildings, and for the provision of money for the purchase of furniture, stationery, books, and other school requisites. The money comes from Government grants, and any balance required is raised in villages by a system of individual assessment, and in towns by a tax on immovable property. During the Emergency many Greek-Cypriot Village Commissions refused to carry out their duties in respect of education, and as a result work towards the improvement of conditions in schools was greatly hampered. Turkish-Cypriot Village Commissions, and the education authorities for both communities in the towns, continued to work as normally as was possible during the Emergency, but the frequent strikes and curfews made building work very difficult, and much remains to be done to improve the conditions in a number of schools.

But in spite of all these difficulties education in Cyprus is so highly valued that parents sent their children to the elementary schools at all except the very worst times.

One experiment which was attempted was to take the two top classes of elementary schools to camp at the Forestry Education Centre at Dhiorios. These camps were held during term time and the children were given normal class work in addition to recreational activities. The response from Greek schools was not very good, mainly because of political objections to the scheme, and only 48 Greek children attended. However three groups of 140 children from Turkish schools attended later camps, which were very popular and did much to widen the social experience of the children. Unfortunately the scheme was brought to an end by the intercommunal disturbances.

During the school year the Medical Department, in consultation with the Education Department, proceeded with the development of the School Medical Service. It is hoped that eventually every elementary school child will be examined at least once a year, and

that it will be possible to follow up the cases of those children in need of attention. Detailed plans were made with District Medical Officers and Medical Officers in charge of rural stations, and the work was co-ordinated by a Medical Officer trained in school health work. Difficulties arising from the lack of personnel were increased by the demands on medical staff by the influenza and diphtheria epidemics in 1957, but the foundations were laid and good progress was made in the work of examining children.

Early in 1958 the Government agreed to the re-opening of the Larnaca Lyceum, which had been struck off the register of secondary schools in 1956. With the re-opening of this school all Greek-Cypriot secondary schools were functioning, and these schools and the Turkish schools worked with only a few minor interruptions until the intercommunal troubles in the spring of 1958 disrupted normal life all over the Island.

In the same way the Government non-technical schools, the English School and the English School for Girls, worked well for most of the year, but suffered with other schools by the disruption of life in the spring of 1958. Plans were made for extending both schools by the addition of science blocks, libraries, and other teaching accommodation, but unfortunately lack of money forced the Department to abandon the plans for the English School. Work on the extensions to the English School for Girls however started in March 1958 and was well in hand by the end of the year. The additions include a library, assembly hall, art and craft room, three science laboratories, domestic science room, and a needlework room.

The building programme for technical education which began in 1954 was almost finished during 1958.

There are now three schools and an Institute with the most modern accommodation and equipment for scientific and technical courses. It was disappointing that for reasons of economy the Technical Institute in Nicosia could not be completed as originally planned, but the departments which have been built, those of Engineering and of Building, are complete in themselves, and the administration block of the Institute has been finished.

The new technical schools are in Limassol, Lefka and Nicosia. In Limassol the very large Secondary Technical School has accommodation for 900 boys studying practical craft subjects, and academic and scientific subjects. After two years in the Preparatory Section of the School pupils are divided into two main groups. One group will follow a specialised craft course for three years in machine shop engineering, and motor vehicle engineering or allied trades. This will account for about one third of the boys. The remaining two thirds will be in the group following a secondary school course which is divided into two science streams, a technological stream, and an arts stream. Work in this group will eventually take boys to university entrance standard.

In Lefka the Technical School is built on a site overlooking Morphou Bay. This is a craft school and has class-room and work-shop accommodation for 240 boys to study practical technical subjects.

The third school is the Preparatory Technical School in Nicosia which has done very good work in the last year, and has passed out a number of good pupils, many of them to the Technical Institute.

In January, 1958, the class-room block of the new Teachers' Training College in Nicosia was completed and occupied by the students of two former Colleges, one for men in Morphou, and one for women in Nicosia. As the residential block was not ready the students had to stay in lodgings in the town, which caused some difficulties in running the College at the beginning of the term. The Principal was able to provide the students with a mid-day meal in the College, and in this way, and through games and sports, encouraged the corporate life of the College.

However the intercommunal disturbances made it difficult to operate the College with students living out, and it had to close a few weeks early, at the beginning of June. In spite of these difficulties however the College produced 170 teachers (129 Greek-Cypriots and 41 Turkish-Cypriots) for appointment in September, 1958.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1958 was a year of violence and disorder in which social development could not hope to make much progress, and it was necessary to concentrate effort on maintaining existing services and meeting emergency situations as they arose. Due to the cost of the Emergency little money was available to District Development Committees who were unable to continue and develop the promising schemes which operated in 1957. The resources of the Social Development Department were largely engaged in welfare work connected with the Emergency and ordinary case-work inevitably suffered, while the pre-occupation with emergency matters and the unfavourable political climate made it impossible to start on group work and large scale preventive work.

Nevertheless the Department continued to operate its normal social services. There were extra calls on Public Assistance Funds as a result of the general economic situation, which caused temporary unemployment and hardship, and the intercommunal disturbances which resulted in a number of people being homeless and without work and many families having their breadwinner killed or wounded. £103,300 was spent on public assistance, £14,000 on children's homes, and £9,870 on a boarding-out scheme for children. Probation, prison and reform school after-care, prison

welfare, mental after-care, and a variety of other services continued to be provided by the case-workers of the Department. In Nicosia, a separate Juvenile Court was established with its own Judge, and this sits weekly.

The Department took over full responsibility for running the Pyroi Detainees' Release Camp from 1st January, 1958, and continued to run it until it closed in June. Detainees spent the last ten days of their detention at the camp where staff tried to help them in planning for their future and readjustment to normal life. There were no guards and the staff was composed entirely of Cypriots. The large number of arrests which took place in July gave the Department the task of investigating the family circumstances of some 2,000 detained persons, in order to assess them for allowances. £158,000 was paid as allowances to detainees' families in 1958.

In the British Government's policy statement of 19th June it was stated that each community should exercise autonomy in its own communal affairs, and plans for the re-organisation of the Department were considered as part of this process. The intercommunal disturbances of June and July enforced immediate re-organisation to meet the situation: it became virtually impossible for Greek staff to work on Turkish cases or vice versa. Some villagers abandoned their homes and in towns there was a considerable migration from border areas. This resulted in the use of tents and emergency accommodation in schools and other buildings. A considerable proportion of these people returned to their homes but by the end of the year there were still people living in unsatisfactory accommodation. The Department endeavoured to help those involved without encouraging further evacuation, and co-operated with the British Red Cross Society and other agencies in distributing relief supplies. As the disturbances developed it became necessary to open Turkish offices in all districts, and the Turkish staff began to operate from these offices. One Turkish Assistant Welfare Officer was shot and injured in his office in a Greek quarter.

Difficulties also arose for the Turkish children and staff in the mixed Children's Homes, which were all in Greek quarters, and which Turkish parents or friends were disinclined to visit. A Turkish Children's Home was opened in Famagusta with the help of the Turkish community and all Turkish children and staff were moved to the two Turkish Homes in Nicosia and Famagusta.

Separate services were thus provided for each community with a joint headquarters in Nicosia. In the middle of November the Greek Section of the Department became independent under its own Chief Welfare Officer. The appointment of a Turkish Chief Welfare Officer was expected early in 1959 when the two sections would work independently while continuing to co-operate closely to maintain high standards of social welfare services for the Island. The interests of small minority communities have been safeguarded in this re-organization.

PLANNING AND HOUSING.

Town and Country Planning.

The last census was in 1946 and circumstances prevailing in the Island prevented the expected new census being carried out in 1956. However, registration of all persons over the age of 12 provided valuable information to check the previously assessed growth of the various towns and villages. The population of Nicosia and Suburbs (Greater Nicosia) in 1958 was estimated to be 86,100, that of Limassol 38,500, of Famagusta 28,200 and of Larnaca 18,800. Next in size, though very much smaller, come Ktima, Morphou, Kyrenia, Rizokarpasso, Lefka, and Lyssi.

High land values and speculation in and around most of the larger towns have forced an uneconomic scatter of suburban development. This has now largely been held in check by limiting suburban growth to planned development areas to which water can be supplied.

The old commercial centres of the towns were not designed for modern traffic and most of the central commercial streets are grossly inadequate. The following comparative figures of the growth of traffic in the Island give some measure of the problem: 1946—112 persons per vehicle; 1950—52 persons per vehicle; 1958—14.8 persons per vehicle. As is normal, the majority of the vehicles are concentrated in the towns. These figures exclude military personnel and military vehicles.

Over the past eight years the Municipalities have been consistently warned that with the increase of traffic a parking problem is likely to arise in and around their shopping and commercial centres. Because of the price of central sites and the low poundage charged in Municipal rating, a major problem is arising wherever there is no suitable public land available for this use.

Until relatively recently most of the local authorities were not convinced of the need for regulating the location of incompatible land uses. Small workshops, stores, shops and houses grew up cheek by jowl. With the present rapid development, workshops have tended to develop into factories, small stores into warehouses, and handicrafts into mass production operated by machines.

Under the Streets and Buildings Regulation Law, the control of construction and sanitation of buildings, the layout of streets and, to a limited extent, control of urban land use is entrusted to local authorities, advised by the Planning and Housing Department. Industrial Zones have been declared in Famagusta, Limassol and suburbs, and Greater Nicosia. Street Widening Schemes have now been agreed for many of the major streets, and are gradually being put into effect. Progress on such schemes is however slow because local authorities are reluctant to raise their rates in line with increased immovable property values.

The larger Municipalities employ a full-time Municipal Engineer or Engineers and a small staff. The smaller authorities are advised jointly by the staff of the Public Works Department, the Medical Department and the Planning and Housing Department.

HOUSING.

Rural.

In the villages houses are generally constructed on traditional lines using local materials, such as sun-dried mud bricks or stone with either flat mud roofs or pitched roofs using tiles laid on a layer of mud to give better thermal insulation. In the richer villages more and more detached "suburban" type houses are being built using burnt bricks and reinforced concrete. Sanitation varies from pit latrines to septic tanks depending on the availability of water and the wealth of the householder. Because land in villages is relatively cheap, because structures are simple and because the family often provides much of the unskilled labour, as a general rule there is no great housing shortage, although by modern standards there is often overcrowding.

Inspection of the poorer villages has shown that housing conditions are slowly improving. It has, however, been noticed that in some cases, even where families can now afford better houses and more space, money has in preference been spent on consumer goods.

Urban.

The general standard of building construction in urban areas is much higher than that of the rural, but varies from three, four and five storey reinforced concrete frame structures to suburban cottages much like those in the villages. A house to house water mains supply is being extended in the larger town and septic tanks are gradually taking the place of pit latrines. There are as yet no comprehensive sewage schemes. In the cheaper houses plumbing and services still tend to be rudimentary. This is because, when the choice is between larger and more imposing rooms and properly laid out kitchens and bath rooms, preference is often given to the former.

Although house building has taken place fast, there is still an acute overall shortage in most towns and rents are still high. Limassol is particularly affected by the immigration of all classes directly or indirectly connected with the local Services installation. During the year it appeared that the building of better quality houses to let was overtaking the demand. Though there was no definite decline in rents, the previous steady rise was checked.

In Famagusta, the Municipal Slum re-Housing Scheme which was started in 1956 in the Greek area of the town was completed. However, the communal disturbances which took place during the summer brought to a standstill work on the similar estate situated

in the Turkish quarter. The houses in this estate were about two-thirds complete, but the contractor (whose labour was mainly Greek) was forced to abandon the work which has not yet been re-started. Meanwhile the unfinished flats were temporarily occupied by refugees from neighbouring mixed villages and by Turks from the Greek quarters of the town. Similarly a number of flats in the Greek estate which had not been allocated were occupied by Greeks from the Turkish quarter. By the end of the year no solution had been reached by the Municipality on the problem of clearing and demolishing the shacks in connection with which the new estates had been built.

Also because of intercommunal troubles all the houses occupied by Turks in the Government Rent-Purchase Estate at Ktima and Larnaca were abandoned by their tenants. In Ktima these abandoned houses were subsequently set on fire. Damage to some was superficial but to others it was considerable. As by the end of the year inter-communal relations were still strained and the Turkish tenants showed no desire to re-occupy their houses, only temporary repairs were carried out.

Because of the emergency no funds could be made available for continuing the Government housing programme.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Cyprus is a healthy island free from quarantinable diseases such as cholera, plague, louse-borne typhus and yellow fever. Smallpox has not occurred for many years nor has a primary case of malaria been reported since the successful conclusion of the anti-malaria campaign nine years ago. A vigilant sea and airport health service is maintained to exercise the strictest control over the possible entry of disease and the vectors of disease from elsewhere.

Due to difficulties arising from the political situation it has not been found possible to compile accurate vital statistics. It is worth noting, however, that statistics for preceding years show the crude death rate to be one of the lowest in the world, the infant mortality rate lower than that of surrounding countries and the birth rate relatively high.

Notifiable Diseases

A table showing the incidence of notifiable diseases over the past five years is included as Appendix Z to this report. Brief comment is made on some of these diseases.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough

These diseases are mild in type and of seasonal incidence.

The number of cases of measles and chickenpox showed a marked decrease over last year's figures while scarlet fever cases were practically the same ; whooping cough cases showed a considerable increase.

Diphtheria

There was a very considerable drop in the number of cases notified compared with last year : 49 cases against 483.

Diphtheria immunization is carried on continually throughout the year.

Dysentery

The number of cases reported was practically the same as last year and of the 200 cases notified 190 occurred among Army personnel. The predominating strains were Flexner.

Tuberculosis

226 cases were notified as against 222 last year. There is no waiting list of patients for either sanatorium. B.C.G. vaccination for selected groups is available and a 70mm. Schonander Mass Miniature Radiography unit was brought into operation during the year.

Enteric Fever

The number of cases notified was slightly less than last year's figure ; improvement in urban and rural water supplies and sanitation continues.

Poliomyelitis

The most serious outbreak of poliomyelitis in the history of Cyprus struck the Island during 1958 with 150 cases and nine deaths. This gives an incidence of approximately 28/100,000 of the population. 58.6% of cases occurred in Cypriot children under the age of four ; 17.3% occurred in British military personnel over the age of 16.

The outbreak lasted from March to September, the warm weather months, and all nine deaths occurred among Cypriot children, eight in children under four years and one in a child of ten. Specimens were sent to Colindale for poliovirus isolation in tissue culture, along with paired samples of serum obtained during the acute and convalescent stages for detection of poliovirus antibodies by complement fixation and virus neutralisation tests. The outbreak was due to poliovirus type 1.

Inoculation stations were set up in all the main municipalities and Government medical institutions, and private practitioners co-operated also. Altogether approximately 150,000 doses of vaccine (mainly Salk) were imported from the U.S.A., Canada, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Belgium and Austria. 147,116 doses of vaccine were administered during the year without incident.

*Other Diseases**Malaria*

No case of malaria was reported during the year and a blood survey of 116 villages revealed no parasites.

Due to the serious intercommunal clashes which occurred in the middle of the year, mosquito control work suffered a serious setback. Greek and Turkish labourers were afraid to work in areas not predominantly inhabited by members of their own community, and large areas of the Island were left uninspected and uncontrolled. A serious recrudescence of anopheline mosquito breeding occurred and 18 positive water points were found during the year. In addition to this 30 villages were found to harbour adult anopheline mosquitoes. The situation was tackled energetically and is now under control. Maintenance work cost approximately £65,000 during 1958.

Pneumoconiosis

A finding of the greatest importance early in the year was the discovery of cases of pneumoconiosis among miners working at an iron pyrites mine. This disease had not previously been reported in the Island. To obtain information on the incidence and pattern of the disease every miner in the Island was given an X-ray examination of the chest. Approximately 5,000 miners from two iron pyrites mines, one cupreous pyrites mine, one chromite and one asbestos mine were X-rayed and the incidence of pneumoconiosis found to vary between 0.8 and 13% in those exposed to risk.

Emergency legislation has been drafted and an expert from the United Kingdom will visit the Island early in 1959 to advise on control methods.

*Curative and Preventive Services**Curative Services*

General hospitals are maintained by Government in all the principal towns with Nicosia General Hospital as the specialist centre. In April, Nicosia General Hospital was recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh as an approved hospital for the one year's residential post necessary before admission to the final part of the examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. Before this candidates had to seek admission to a recognised hospital in the United Kingdom.

At Nicosia a new, 30-bed Ear, Nose and Throat ward and a gynaecology ward of 36 beds were completed during the year. The new outpatient department was nearing completion by the end of the year.

In addition to the general hospitals there is one sanatorium at Kyperounda in the Troodos mountains and another at Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, a mental hospital at Nicosia, a home for the disabled at Larnaca, and an isolation hospital outside Nicosia. The Cyprus Mines Corporation and the Cyprus Asbestos Mines have fully staffed and equipped hospitals for their employees.

An imposing, multi-storey military hospital of 258 beds was opened at Dhekelia in November. In addition to this the Nicosia military hospital, army medical reception stations at Famagusta and Polymedia, the Royal Air Force hospital at Akrotiri and station sick quarters at Nicosia cater for the needs of the armed forces. There are eleven small rural hospitals maintained by local subscriptions and Government subsidy situated at various village centres throughout the Island and some 63 private nursing homes of a high standard of design and equipment in urban areas.

Government Medical Officers carry out both curative and preventive work from 13 rural centres at which dispensaries are located and from these pay regular weekly, monthly and quarterly visits to sub-dispensaries within the areas under their control. These officers maintain close liaison with those of other departments—such as school teachers, agricultural assistants, district inspectors—and assist in co-ordinating the work of preventive and curative medicine.

In addition to the Government Medical Officers some 376 private practitioners are registered in the Island.

A list of hospitals, with the number of beds in each, is given in Appendix AA.

Preventive Services

A full health inspector staff exists in both rural and urban areas, its members having been trained at the Health Inspectors' School in Nicosia which has received the recognition of the Royal Society of Health. In the large municipal areas the sanitary work is the responsibility of the local authorities, while the work in the small municipalities, rural areas and ports is undertaken by Government. In addition to the anti-typhoid, diphtheria and poliomyelitis immunization campaigns, anti-fly measures have been widespread and improvement in village sanitation actively pursued.

Besides the training of health inspectors the Medical Department is responsible for the training of nurses, midwives, health visitors, pharmacists, laboratory technicians and radiographers. In November the Cyprus Registered Nursing Training course of three years duration was officially recognised by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales as exempting a candidate from two years of the S.R.N. course in Great Britain. Numerous undergraduate and post-graduate courses in the United Kingdom are

available to departmental officers annually; the following table shows the number of students at present undergoing training abroad :—

| Nature of Training | Number of Scholars | Year courses are expected to end |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| Medicine (post-graduate training) (1 Diploma Otology Laryngology) (1 Gynaecology) (1 Diploma in Child Health) | 3 .. | 1959 |
| Medicine (undergraduate training) | 8 .. | 3 in 1959 2 in 1961 2 in 1962 1 in 1964 1 in 1958 4 in 1959 1 in 1960 |
| General Nursing | 6 .. | 1 in 1958 4 in 1959 1 in 1960 |
| Sister Tutor's Diploma | 1 .. | 1959 |
| Physiotherapy | 1 .. | 1960 |

Health Centres

The five new health centres at Yialousa, Kophinou, Palechori, Evdhimou and Panayia were completed during the year. Each centre consists of a waiting room/health demonstration room, doctor's consulting room, pharmacy, dressing room, ante-natal child health room, health inspector's office, two-bedded male and female observation wards, labour ward, duty room, bed-sitting room for midwife or community health visitor, kitchen, laundry, sluice room, bathrooms, W.C.s and linen, general and food stores.

Minimum staff consists of a medical officer, pharmacist, health inspector, midwife and/or community health visitor. From these main centres some 23 health sub-centres are regularly visited by the health team.

Ante-Natal and Child Health Services

Cyprus was awarded the Gwen Geffen Rose Bowl by the National Baby Welfare Council in recognition of the work being done in the field of maternal and child health in the Island. The bowl will be held for a period of three years, namely, 1958 to 1960.

Ante-natal and child welfare centres organised by voluntary associations, municipalities and Government function in all the large towns and many of the larger villages. The Nicosia Child Welfare Association started work on a new child welfare clinic during the year and this will open early in 1959. The increasing demand for labour, coupled with the rising cost of living, has resulted in more and more mothers going out to work. This in turn has created a demand for more day nurseries and several of these have been organised by local authorities, trade unions and Government in the towns and larger villages.

Dental Services

A fully equipped dental centre in the charge of a Government dentist is attached to each Government general hospital and various sub-centres are also visited by the dentist. In addition, a mobile dental unit operates in each district chiefly for school dental work. There are eight Government dental officers engaged in this work and during the year 342 schools were visited, 31,872 children examined of whom 17,320 received treatment.

Laboratory Services and Blood Bank

A large new pathology laboratory, blood bank and solutions laboratory function in Nicosia General Hospital. Smaller laboratories in the charge of trained technicians function in Limassol and Famagusta hospitals. The blood bank supplies blood not only to the hospitals in Nicosia but also to Kyperounda Sanatorium, Kyrenia, Larnaca and in great emergency to Limassol.

The Government analyst laboratory is also in Nicosia.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

FORTY-SIX Laws were enacted during the year, of which thirty-three were amending Laws.

The thirteen new Laws include the Police Law, which amends and consolidates the law governing the organisation, discipline, powers and duties of the Cyprus Police Force; the Assemblies and Processions Law, which makes new provisions for regulating the holding of assemblies and processions; the Loan (Development) Law, which empowers the Governor, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to raise from time to time, by the issue of loans, a sum not exceeding three million pounds for the development of electrification and telecommunication in the Colony; the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation Law, which provides for the establishment of the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation as a corporate body and for the exercise and performance by the Corporation of functions relating to sound and television broadcasting; the Merchandise Marks Law, which amends and consolidates the law relating to merchandise marks, and the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) (Continuation) Law, which provides for the continuance in force of certain defence regulations hitherto continued in force under Imperial legislation.

Among the thirty-three amending Laws were the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Law, which revises the customs tariff and the list of exempted goods ; the Income Tax (Amendment) Law, which introduces an earned income allowance, makes provision for deductions in respect of annuity premiums, raises the exemption limit to £400, and provides for marginal relief for persons with

chargeable incomes between £400 and £425; the Pharmacy and Poisons (Amendment) Law, which makes provision for the reconstitution of the Pharmacy and Poisons Board and other important amendments to that Law; the Criminal Code (Amendment) Law, which makes it an offence to encourage recourse to violence and to promote feelings of ill-will between different classes, communities or persons; the Courts of Justice (Amendment) (No. 2) Law, which makes new provisions relating to contempt of court; the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Law, which repeals section 8 of the Criminal Code and replaces it by a new section providing that the rules for the time being approved by Her Majesty's Judges of the Queen's Bench Division in England relating to the taking of statements by police officers (known as "The Judges' Rules") shall apply to the taking of statements in Cyprus; the Stamp (Amendment) Law which, *inter alia*, provides for the payment of stamp duty on instruments transferring immovable property without consideration; and the Coroners (Amendment) Law, which removes the limitation that a coroner may direct a medical practitioner to perform a post-mortem only in the absence of a medical officer, and extends the definition of "medical practitioner" to include medical officers of Her Majesty's Forces.

During the year various Regulations were made by the Governor in exercise of the powers vested in him by the Emergency Powers Orders in Council, 1939 and 1956.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Supreme Court of Cyprus consists of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges. It has appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other Courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890, in matrimonial causes, and to issue prerogative orders and exercise, in all matters where the proceedings of a quasi-judicial tribunal or of a ministerial authority are called in question, the powers of the High Court of Justice in England. A single Judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the Court; an appeal lies from his decision to the full Court. In civil matters, where the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over, an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also, in its discretion, grant leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of exceptional general or public importance.

There are six Assize Courts, one for each district, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £500.

These Courts are constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting either with a President of a District Court and a District Judge or with two District Judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

The six District Courts consist of a President and such District Judges and Magistrates as the Chief Justice may direct. At present there are four Presidents, ten District Judges and eight Magistrates. The District Courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which varies with the composition of the Bench. In civil matters (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a President and one or two District Judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction; a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £200, and a Magistrate up to £50. The limit of jurisdiction of any President sitting alone may be increased to £500 and of any Magistrate to £100 by Order of the Governor. In proceedings for the ejectment of a tenant from premises under the Rent Control Laws, or for the recovery of possession of immovable property and in certain other specified matters connected therewith, when the title to such property is not in dispute, a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction to deal with any claim or proceeding, irrespective of the amount or the value of the property involved.

In criminal matters the jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly and is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with a fine up to £500 or with both, and may order compensation up to £300; a District Judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with a fine up to £200 or with both, and may order compensation up to £200; a Magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with a fine up to £50 or with both, and may order compensation up to £50.

Every court in the exercise of its civil or criminal jurisdiction applies the laws of Cyprus, the common law and the doctrines of equity, save in so far as other provision has been made by any law of Cyprus, the Statutes of the Imperial Parliament and Orders of Her Majesty in Council of general application, unless modified by a law of Cyprus. A few Ottoman laws not yet repealed are still applied by the courts.

In matrimonial causes the Supreme Court applies the law relating to matrimonial causes for the time being administered by the High Court of Justice in England. The family laws of the various religious communities are expressly safeguarded. There are two domestic tribunals having jurisdiction in divorce: the Greek-Orthodox Church tribunal, where the marriage has been celebrated according to the rites of that Church, and the Turkish Family Court, where at least one of the parties to the marriage is a Turk residing

in Cyprus and professing the Moslem faith. There is no appeal from a decision of the Greek-Orthodox tribunal. The Turkish Family Courts have a somewhat wider jurisdiction in religious matters than the Greek-Orthodox Church tribunal and can (unlike that tribunal) enforce their judgments by the machinery of the civil courts; an appeal however lies to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Turkish Family Courts. There are two such courts: one at Nicosia for the districts of Nicosia, Famagusta and Kyrenia, and one at Limassol for the districts of Limassol, Larnaca and Paphos.

Towards the end of 1955 a Special Court was set up by law as an emergency measure to deal with certain specified and other criminal offences arising from the State of Emergency. The Special Court consists of three Justices and two Judges. A Justice has jurisdiction to try summarily offences punishable with imprisonment up to seven years, while a Judge has concurrent summary jurisdiction and also exercises jurisdiction as an Assize Court. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from a decision of the Special Court.

A Compensation Assessment Tribunal, established in 1956, is empowered to determine all matters concerning the assessment of compensation for compulsory acquisition of land, which formerly was by any law directed to be determined by arbitrators or a District Court either in the first instance or sitting as an umpire, and any other matter of disputed compensation for injurious affection of any land.

The Tribunal consists of a President and such number of other members as may be appointed by the Chief Justice. The jurisdiction of the Tribunal is exercised by the President and any two of its members sitting together.

The decisions of the Tribunal are final, but any person aggrieved by any decision on the ground that it is wrong on a point of law may apply to the Tribunal to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Criminal Returns

Ordinary Courts

In 1958 the total number of persons dealt with in the ordinary summary Courts was 38,402 (of whom 396 were juveniles), compared with 39,083 (408 juveniles) in 1957. Offences arising from the Emergency were all dealt with in 1958 by the Special Court.

Of the 38,402 persons brought before the Courts during the year, 27,817 (277 juveniles) were convicted, 10,488 (115 juveniles) were discharged and 97 (no juveniles) were committed to Assizes.

Of those 385 (including one juvenile) were imprisoned for various terms not exceeding three years; 24,475 (74 juveniles) were fined; while 3,840 (202 juveniles) were bound over or otherwise disposed of. The commonest types of offence were traffic offences, offences

against municipal rights and bye-laws, trespass and damage by animals, assaults, drunkenness and disturbance.

Convictions for traffic offences numbered 18,063 (of whom 75 were juveniles), representing 65.58% of the total number of convictions.

The steady decrease observed in recent years in cases of assault, drunkenness, disturbance and insulting behaviour was maintained in 1958. Thus, 1,144 persons (18 juveniles) were convicted for assault in 1958, compared with 1,469 (15 juveniles) in 1957. Convictions for drunkenness, disturbance and insulting behaviour dropped from 839 (two juveniles) in 1957 to 515 (eight juveniles) in 1958.

Convictions for larcenies went down from 812 (125 juveniles) in 1957 to 602 (82 juveniles) in 1958. Convictions for forest offences, on the other hand, showed a further increase compared with the two previous years: in 1958 they were 1,016 (two juveniles), compared with 614 (four juveniles) in 1956 and 968 (eight juveniles) in 1957.

The number of persons tried by the Assizes in 1958 was 55 (one juvenile), compared with 73 (no juveniles) in 1957. Forty-three of these fifty-five persons were convicted; one person (a juvenile) was found insane before trial, proceedings against one were withdrawn, and ten were acquitted. Twelve persons (one juvenile) were tried for murder. Two of them were sentenced to death; one was reprieved, while the other man applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council and his application was still pending at the end of the year. Eight persons were tried for manslaughter; they were all sentenced to imprisonment, four of them for less than three years and four for three years or more. One person was tried for attempted murder and was sentenced to imprisonment for more than three years. There were nine convictions by the Assizes in 1958 for other offences against the person. Twelve persons were tried and convicted for offences against property, none being with violence to the person.

Special Court

In addition to the cases dealt with by the ordinary criminal courts, the Special Court continued to deal with all offences arising from the Emergency. The number of persons dealt with summarily by the Special Court was 7,005 (397 juveniles), compared with 7,388 (240 juveniles) in 1957.

Of the 7,005 persons dealt with during the year, 6,095 (354 juveniles) were convicted; 133 (nine juveniles) were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms not exceeding three years, 4,550 (217 juveniles) were fined and 620 (78 juveniles) were bound over or otherwise disposed of.

More than one-half of the convictions, namely 3,464 (124 juveniles), were for offences against the Curfews Law. With the exception of ten persons who were imprisoned for various terms

up to three years, all the other persons convicted of offences against the Curfews Law were either fined or bound over. Convictions for traffic offences under the Emergency Regulations amounted to 758 persons (42 juveniles), all of whom were fined or bound over.

Summary convictions for offences against the constitution and existing social order dropped from 400 (82 juveniles) in 1957 to 306 (97 juveniles) in 1958. There were 407 convictions (22 juveniles) for offences against the Registration of Residents Law. The number of persons convicted for unlawful assemblies, riots and other offences against public tranquillity rose from eight (three juveniles) in 1957 to 48 (five juveniles) in 1958, while convictions for offences under the Assemblies and Processions Law dropped from 102 (fifteen juveniles) in 1957 to 80 (14 juveniles).

One hundred and seventy-four persons (no juveniles) were tried by Judges of the Special Court sitting as an Assize Court, compared with 157 (two juveniles) in 1957; 82 of them were convicted.

Four persons were convicted of discharging firearms at a person and were sentenced to death. One person was convicted of throwing or depositing bombs with intent to cause death or injury to persons and was sentenced to death. Eleven persons were convicted of carrying or possessing firearms; five of them were sentenced to death, four to various terms of imprisonment exceeding three years, and two were fined. Twenty-nine persons charged with murder, under the Criminal Code, were tried by Judges of the Special Court instead of by the Assizes, upon a certificate from the Attorney-General that the commission of the offence was "prejudicial to the internal security of the Colony or to the maintenance of public order"; of these 29 persons two were sentenced to death, 22 were acquitted, while the proceedings against the remaining five were withdrawn.

Twenty-seven persons were convicted of carrying, possessing or manufacturing ammunition, bombs or grenades; four were sentenced to imprisonment for ten years or more, seven to imprisonment for over three and under ten years, and fourteen to imprisonment for less than three years; one was fined and one was bound over. Ten persons were convicted of throwing or depositing bombs with intent to cause damage to property; four were sentenced to imprisonment for over three and under ten years, and six for less than three years. Eleven persons were convicted of arson or attempted arson; one was sentenced to imprisonment for over three and under ten years, nine to imprisonment for less than three years, and one was bound over.

The twelve persons sentenced to death were all reprieved.

General

The total number of persons dealt with in 1958 both in the ordinary criminal courts and the Special Court was 45,581, compared with 46,471 in 1957. The number of juveniles included in the above figures was 793 in 1958 and 648 in 1957.

Civil Proceedings

The number of actions instituted in the District Courts in 1958 was 11,756, compared with 12,863 in 1957. This decrease in civil litigation in 1958 is accounted for almost entirely by the decrease in the smaller cases, within the Magistrate's jurisdiction, which amounted to 1,098 actions. One of the reasons to which the decrease in civil litigation may be due is the setting up by the Greek inhabitants of several villages of unofficial bodies, known as "Arbitration Committees", for the settlement of disputes amongst them.

Of the actions filed in 1958, 2,568 represented claims on bonds, 7,351 involved other money claims, 1,100 were actions affecting immovable property (475 of them being actions for the recovery of possession of houses or other premises) while the remaining 737 actions concerned various other claims.

POLICE.

The beginning of the year saw the forces of law and order still confronted with an emergency situation, and this was aggravated by the intercommunal disturbances. The new situation demanded a redistribution of available strength to afford protection and moral support to small outlying communities normally covered from established police stations. The problem of communications involved was considerable but was met and efficiently resolved from existing equipment.

Throughout the year there was much to distract the Force from the aim that had already been set, namely to improve training, leadership and welfare. Training within the limits available was vigorously pursued, and 41 Cypriot members of the Force were sent to the United Kingdom for various police courses. Recruiting fell off during the year, but the absence of new recruits into the Force provided an opportunity to give basic training to members of the Force already enlisted for emergency duties who had hitherto not received the benefit of basic training.

The strength of the regular Force at the end of the year was 3,013 all ranks, which included officers seconded for the emergency. In addition there were 1,594 Auxiliary Police and 304 full-time Special Constables. There were 266 civilians employed in clerical and other duties with the Force.

Women police played their full part although conditions required that for a time a number of them should be withdrawn from normal patrol duties to assist in Divisional operations rooms. They quickly adapted themselves to these duties, and it was thus possible to release a number of male officers for outside duties. Four Cypriot women were enlisted into the regular Force during the year and were sent for normal recruits' training at the Cyprus Police Training School. By the end of the year they had settled down well and were making good progress.

The United Kingdom Unit was maintained at authorised strength. The security situation in the middle of the year necessitated the

reinforcement of the Unit and 300 additional officers were brought out on short contract. Some extensions of contracts were made but by the end of the year the Reinforcement Unit had been considerably reduced by return to the United Kingdom or absorption into the original United Kingdom Unit.

A number of new building projects had to be postponed because of the need for economic stringency. This further set back the police building programme. Work was concentrated during the year on completing projects begun in 1957, and by the end of the year this was virtually done. This included married quarters in seven areas, five police stations with quarters, new Force Headquarters at Athalassa, new Divisional Headquarters and town station at Limassol, and other works. By the end of 1958 there were 299 married quarters in occupation.

The Force transport fleet on December 31st, consisted of 538 vehicles of all types, of which 175 were equipped with radio. The Force had 76 fixed radio stations and 310 mobiles, including pack sets and transportable equipment.

The newly formed Port and Marine Division, with its Divisional Headquarters inside Famagusta Port, received five patrol launches during the year and these went into operation. It was not possible to bring this division up to strength during the year, and although the launches were in constant use, it was not possible for the division to undertake all the shore duties as planned.

PRISONS AND DETENTION CAMPS

The headquarters of the Cyprus Prison Service are at the Central Prison, Nicosia, which is under the charge of the Director of Prisons.

The Central Prison can accommodate up to 700 prisoners. It is reasonably modern with electric lights in each cell, adequate ventilation and a flush lavatory system. It is situated in healthy surroundings on the outskirts of the town.

There is also an open prison camp at the Government Stock Farm, Athalassa, where young prisoners (under the age of 21) are accommodated and are engaged in various farming activities. The camp has large and airy dormitories which can accommodate up to 80.

There were 500 convicted prisoners at the beginning of the year and 490 at the end of the year. They fall under the following three main categories:

| | 1.1.1958 | 1.12.1958 |
|--|----------|-----------|
| (i) Prisoners convicted for offences not connected with the Emergency | 226 | 209 |
| (ii) Adult prisoners convicted for offences connected with the Emergency | 127 | 151 |
| (iii) Prisoners under 21 convicted for offences connected with the Emergency | 147 | 130 |

All female persons (and a number of "special" males) detained under the Detention of Persons Law were also accommodated at the Central Prison. The highest number of females under detention at one time was 52. All were released in September. The number of "special" male detainees held in the Prison on January 1st was 28, and 27 on 31st December.

Discipline among all categories of prisoners was fairly satisfactory having regard to the high proportion of Emergency offenders but there were periodic riots and disturbances, particularly during the period of intercommunal troubles. Prison security at times was very strained owing to the extra measures of control necessitated by these disturbances. During the year eleven long-term prisoners were transferred to prison establishments in the United Kingdom, to join others who had been similarly transferred in 1956 and 1957.

Various trades—building, painting and decorating, tailoring, shoe-making, carpentry, book-binding and printing—continued to be taught. The prison workshops were extended to improve working conditions and to provide industrial training. Prisoners were also engaged on maintenance work, cooking and work on the Central Prison farm. As in previous years the wage earning system, whereby prisoners could earn 17 mils a day, continued to operate.

The section of the Prison which housed young prisoners convicted of offences connected with the Emergency was turned into an "Educational Centre", to be run on similar lines to the Borstal System. The inmates, mostly secondary school students, were afforded opportunities to continue their studies under teachers from the Education Department and a considerable number passed examinations set by their schools.

The general health of the prison population was good. Minor cases were treated in the Prison Hospital while surgical and specialist treatment was provided at Nicosia General Hospital. A full time Medical Officer was appointed in 1958 and extensive alterations to the Prison Hospital were started. These were almost completed by the end of the year.

The existing system of remission is as follows :

- (i) No remission is granted for sentences of one month's imprisonment or less.
- (ii) One-sixth remission may be granted for sentences of under two years.
- (iii) One-fourth remission may be granted for sentences of over two years.
- (iv) Progressive remission may be granted for special good conduct and industry of four months every year over three years and up to six years, five months every year over six years and up to nine years, and six months every year over nine years.
- (v) Females with over two years sentence may earn one-third remission, but are only considered for progressive remission after four years in prison.

Remission may be forfeited, as an additional punishment, for offences against prison discipline at the rate of three days for every day in solitary confinement.

The after-care of discharged prisoners again proved successful in facilitating their rehabilitation.

Detention Camps.

At the beginning of 1958 there were 631 persons held under the Detention of Persons Law. In March Pyla Camp was closed and its 540 inmates transferred to "K" Camp which was then the only detention camp in use. Early in July further large numbers of persons were detained and Pyla Camp was re-opened with an intake of 558. In August, Polemi and Ayios Loucas Camps were opened and by September the total number of Greek Cypriots under detention had reached 1,972.

For a period of two weeks, from 11th to 24th September, 66 Turkish Cypriots were held in Pyroi Camp.

During December a programme of releases began and by the end of the year the number of persons in detention had decreased to 1,407.

Detainees in Polemi Camp were moved in December to Mammari, sited near "K" Camp, and those at Ayios Loucas to Pergamos, near Pyla. Thus, with the opening of the two new camps, all detainees were grouped in two areas, those at "K" and Mammari in the Nicosia District and those at Pyla and Pergamos in the Larnaca District. Accommodation was greatly improved and in certain cases persons from the same family, detained in different camps, were moved to afford easier visiting facilities.

All correspondence to and from detainees was subjected to censorship. Each detainee was allowed to write three letters a week and to receive an unlimited number. Additional letters on urgent matters, petitions to the Governor, the International Red Cross, etc. were extra to the normal allowance of outgoing letters.

Extra food from relatives up to a maximum of one oke—nearly three pounds—a week was allowed, as well as cigarettes, toilet requisites and materials for hobbies.

Over £600 was spent from Red Cross funds during the year in providing sports equipment and extra comforts for detainees.

Regular visits by Medical and Dental Officers were made to the camps and several detainees were treated in hospital, some as in-patients.

The Department of Social Development continued to look after dependants of those detained despite the large number of persons held in the latter half of the year. Allowances paid to dependants during 1958 reached an estimated total of £158,000.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

DURING 1958 the Electricity Authority of Cyprus, having completed the second extension, began the third and final extension of its central steam electric generating station at Dekhelia to meet the continued heavy demand for electricity.

Work was started on a new 66,000 volt transmission line to supply Paphos District from the grid system, and the 11,000 volt transmission lines were further extended to serve villages and irrigation and industrial consumers throughout the Island. The Authority's diesel electric generating station at Paphos continues to serve the district until it is connected to the grid system.

The output of the Dekhelia generating station for the year was 175,360,050 units compared with 146,817,500 in 1957. Nearly 65,000 tons of fuel oil were used at Dekhelia. At Paphos the output was 1,875,560 units compared with 1,423,840 units in 1957.

The supply voltage to consumers is 240 volts, A.C., 50 cycles, single phase, for lighting and domestic requirements ; and 415 volts 3 phase, 50 cycles, A.C., for power users. Bulk supplies are made available at 11,000 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles, A.C., to large consumers. During 1958 over 9,500 new consumers were connected to the supply making the total at the end of the year over 65,500.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

In 1958 the works programme of the Department of Water Development suffered through the disturbed conditions in the Island and because of sabotage to plant by terrorists. The chief works under construction were the £820,000 Greater Nicosia Water Supply Scheme, which was in full operation by the end of the year and the 105 foot high Trimiklini Irrigation Dam, finished in time to provide water for the summer irrigation season. About 66% of an £80,000 scheme for lining irrigation channels at Kythrea was completed. Terrorist action caused work to be suspended on several schemes including a 65 foot high irrigation dam at Pyrgos and village water-works at Yialousa. The drilling programme was reduced for the same reason, only 157 boreholes being drilled in 1958 as against 293 in 1957. Pipes and machinery costing £478,000 were delivered during the year for the Morphou Bay Pumping scheme which will pump two million gallons of water per day to Nicosia in the first instance and four million gallons later through a 24 mile pumping main. The total expenditure of the Department in 1958 amounted to £1,064,000.

Town Water Supplies

In Nicosia the completion of the Greater Nicosia scheme removed the need for overall restrictions but the inadequacy of the pipe distribution system within the walls caused the usual shortage of water in the old part of the town. The Greater Nicosia scheme is a Government project which supplies water in bulk to the Water Board of Nicosia and to individual consumers in suburban areas. It is designed for eventual integration with the Board's works and with the Morphou Bay scheme which will follow in the next phase of development. In 1958 it supplied a summer average of some 1.50 million gallons per day to Nicosia of which one million gallons was from its own sources and 0.50 million gallons from privately-owned sources brought to Nicosia in the new supply mains. The total consumption in the whole of Nicosia in the summer amounted on the average to about three million gallons per day which represents an average of 36 gallons per person of the total population of 86,100 in the town and suburbs. In that part of the Water Board's area where new pipes have been laid and water was supplied in unrestricted quantity the consumption was 58 gallons per person per day.

Because of the steady deterioration of one of the main pumping grounds, Kokkini Trimithia, it is unlikely that the present supply of three million gallons per day can be maintained without extensions to the present works. Meanwhile the population of Nicosia is increasing at more than 5% per year and living standards are rising, indicating clearly the pressing need for more water.

The next phase of development is the Morphou Bay Scheme which will eventually pump four million gallons per day to Nicosia through a 24-mile twin rising main against a total pressure head of 800 feet. The first works will consist of the pumping station near Morphou and a single pipe line to deliver two million gallons per day. The pipes and most of the machinery for these were ordered and delivered in 1958 at a cost of £478,000.

In Famagusta no restrictions were imposed in 1958 although the water supply is in a dangerous state because the levels in the Phrenaros boreholes, from which most of the water is drawn, are declining from year to year with very little recovery after each winter's rain. It is unlikely that the present rate of output from these boreholes will be maintained for many more years. During the summer the total consumption was slightly over one million gallons per day, or approximately 35 gallons per person for a population of 28,200. In the ten years 1946-1956 the number of inhabitants increased by 68.1%, the highest rate of any town in Cyprus. This rapid expansion, and the improbability of maintaining the supply at even its present level, emphasise the very urgent need for additional water.

A scheme has been prepared for supplying an additional one million gallons per day in the first instance, from near Xylophagou,

through a main pipe line designed for a future flow of 2.2 million gallons per day. The cost was estimated at £325,000 in 1956 and some of the pumps and materials have already been ordered by the Famagusta Water Board but money is not yet available for construction.

In Limassol the consumption rose to over 1.50 million gallons per day or approximately 41 gallons per person for a population of 38,500. The population increased by 63.0% in the ten year period 1946-1956, which is the second highest rate of the towns of Cyprus.

As Limassol grows, more difficulties are to be expected each summer in finding sufficient water. As a short term measure it will no doubt be possible to make greater use of the re-charged ground water area at Chiftlikoudhia but new sources outside the town will be needed before many years. Preliminary proposals provide for pumping water from boreholes in the Kolossi—Phassouri area into the existing steel main from Khalassa, which now runs at less than half capacity in summer when the springs are low. It is planned to pump 0.80 million gallons per day of the borehole water into the Khalassa pipe line which, with the water from the springs, will then discharge 1.40 million gallons per day into the Limassol reservoir throughout the summer. The cost of these proposed works will be about £45,000. In addition a new service reservoir of about one million gallons capacity costing about £40,000 will be needed before many years, and improvements will be advisable at Chiftlikoudhia pumping station. The total cost of these works is likely to be of the order of £110,000.

The Larnaca supply during the summer amounted to about 850,000 gallons per day or 45 gallons per person for a population of 18,800. Although additional sources for Larnaca are not so necessary as for the other chief towns, improvements to the existing works are required to provide an equitable distribution of the water. Proposals include the duplication of the existing 15" main from the tunnels to the town, the construction of an 800,000 gallons service reservoir, the division of the distribution system into six independent areas, and the introduction of more meters to replace the existing saccoraphi system of distribution. The increase in population in the ten years 1946-1956 was 23.0%.

In the smaller district towns and municipalities works have also been planned. For Paphos, a pipe line is to convey 300,000 gallons per day from the Trozena springs near Yerovasa, a distance of 24 miles. When the springs diminish in summer the supply will be made up by pumping from the Dhiorios river bed. For Morphou the scheme includes new boreholes from which the water will be drawn, a 300,000 gallon service reservoir, and a new distribution system. Kyrenia also needs additional water. Efforts spread over many years to find sufficient from boreholes have met with only partial success and there now appears to be no alternative but to pipe the water from the Karavas and Lapithos springs. A scheme

has accordingly been drawn up to include supply pipe lines from the springs, a 200,000 gallons service reservoir and improvements to the distribution system.

Village Water Supplies

During the year 40 village water supply works were completed and 53 miles of pipes were laid. Six of these were complete schemes that are entirely new and the remainder were improvements to existing supplies, formerly unsatisfactory or inadequate. Work at Yialousa, where a 100,000 gallons circular tank was under construction and about half finished, was stopped and not re-started because of sabotage to machinery.

It is now estimated that of the total of 627 villages named in the census of 1946, the number with piped supplies is 517 or 83%. 366 (58%) may be considered satisfactory and 156 (24%) need fundamental repairs or replacements. Because of rising standards a number of village water supplies that were formerly considered satisfactory are now inadequate and require improvements. The 110 villages still without piped supplies are on the whole situated far from reliable sources, and the cost and difficulty of supplying them with piped water will, in most cases, be greater than in past schemes. Expenditure on village water supplies in 1958 was £87,000.

Irrigation

Irrigation and similar works carried out by the Department of Water Development fall under the following main groups:—

- (i) Excavation of springs to increase yield.
- (ii) Diversion of stream flow.
- (iii) Lining channels with concrete.
- (iv) Construction of concrete or masonry storage tanks.
- (v) Construction of infiltration galleries.
- (vi) Construction of concrete and earth dams.
- (vii) Installation of pumping plant on wells and boreholes.
- (viii) Flood protection and river training.
- (ix) Land drainage.

During the year 26 irrigation and drainage schemes were completed providing sufficient water to irrigate 1,131 donums, of which 214 donums can be irrigated perennially. Five more schemes were in progress at the end of the year and a further 107 have been planned in detail and are ready for execution as opportunity occurs. These figures are not inclusive of many small works carried out by landowners following the drilling of boreholes by Government or by private contractors.

The rate of progress in irrigation since the 1946 census is shown in the following table :—

| | Gravity Irrigation | | Pumped Irrigation Donums | Total Donums |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Perennial Donums | Seasonal Donums | | |
| 1946 Census .. | 59,409 (say) 59,500 | 284,977 (say) 285,000 | 53,131 (say) 53,000 | 397,517 (say) 397,000 |
| Estimated at end of 1957 .. | 89,000 | 358,500 | 138,500 | 586,000 |
| New Irrigation in 1958 (say) .. | 214 | 917 | 10,500 | 11,631 |
| Estimated total at end of 1958 .. | (say) 89,000 | (say) 359,500 | 149,000 | (say) 597,500 |
| Percentage increase since 1946 census | 50% | 26% | 180% | 50% |

The total area of arable land in Cyprus amounts to about 3,900,000 donums of which 80% to 85% is cultivated; 15% is now irrigated in an average winter and 6.1% in an average summer.

The new Trimiklini reservoir was filled for the first time in 1958. Extensions to the channels and a pipe distribution system to cover the steeper parts of the irrigated area were under construction at the end of the year. The successful example of this project at once led to requests from neighbouring villages for three more dams of the same type on the same river.

Work on a 65 foot high concrete dam at Pyrgos was halted half-way through in March when saboteurs badly damaged the construction plant. The reinforced concrete distribution channels 5 miles in length were already complete at the time of the incident.

Surveys and investigations have been completed or are proceeding in respect of nine additional major irrigation dams which in all are expected to cost more than £1,000,000.

The hydrological service regularly measures the flow in all the chief springs and streams of the Island as well as of flood discharges in the rivers with a view to the eventual maximum utilisation of all the Island's water resources. Measurements show that under present conditions only about 5% of the rainfall is carried into the sea by rivers or streams, but even this small percentage, if fully utilised, is sufficient to irrigate very large areas of good land. The sum spent on irrigation in 1958 was £95,000.

Underground Water.

The drilling section of the Department of Water Development is largely occupied in sinking irrigation, domestic water and industrial boreholes for public bodies and commercial companies upon repayment. It also sinks, at Government expense, the prospecting boreholes which so often give rise to subsequent development both by Government and by private enterprise. The benefits of perennial irrigation resulting from recent boreholes are clearly visible in the marked agricultural development that is taking place in drilling areas: where previously the summer landscape was bare and arid, citrus groves and vegetable gardens are being extended year by year and the agricultural economy of these districts is thereby greatly improved.

A total of 157 boreholes was sunk during the year, 99 for irrigation, 16 for domestic and industrial water and the remainder for miscellaneous technical uses. Of the boreholes drilled for water 80% produced more than 1,000 gallons per hour on test and are classified as "successful". The total tested output of the year's well drilling was more than 24 million gallons per day, sufficient to irrigate 12,000 donums in summer if pumped regularly at half the tested rate. Expenditure on drilling amounted to approximately £35,000.

The large number of boreholes drilled in recent years has caused a proportional increase in pumping throughout the Island and in particular in the Morphou area and the peninsula between Famagusta and Larnaca. The increased agricultural production resulting from irrigation by pumped water is of great economic value to the Island and it is very important that the present pumping output should not only be maintained but that it should be increased from year to year where possible. The reserves of underground water, however, are not unlimited and in developing irrigation from wells and boreholes, care must be taken not to exhaust the aquifers by drawing off more water than can be replaced naturally each year from the rainfall. In the Morphou area a limited further expansion can continue for a number of years; near Famagusta, and in the central area around Nicosia, including Kokkini Trimithia, the position is unfavourable and measurements from Government observation boreholes indicate that the limits of safe development in some cases have already been exceeded.

The hydrological service is studying the effect of pumping throughout the Island with a view to determining both the extent of further safe development and the need for control of drilling and pumping in the over-developed areas.

A large scheme for artificially recharging the depleted aquifers at Famagusta was completed in 1957 at a cost of £45,000 and came into full use for the first time in December, 1958. In this month some 58 million gallons of water entered the groundwater through the new works and a further 42 millions were held in surface storage for subsequent absorption through the new tunnels.

Finance.

Water development works are usually assisted by Government grants or loans, or by both grants and loans. Towards the cost of gravity irrigation works the village contribution varies from 20% to 60% according to the type of work and the nature of the ownership of the water. Where the water is owned collectively as by the members of an Irrigation Division, the usual rate is 20% for spate irrigation and 33.3% for perennial irrigation. In Irrigation Associations there is private ownership of water and the village share is usually higher than for a Division; each case is considered on its merits with the result that the average village contribution over the past year was about 47%. The village share of the cost of a scheme is usually raised by a loan from the Government Loan Commissioners at a low rate of interest but occasionally it is paid partly or wholly in cash or in free labour. The drilling of boreholes is carried out for private individuals at the actual cost including 20% departmental charges on works and 25% on the cost of casing pipe. Municipal Corporations, companies, etc., also usually pay the full cost and departmental charges at the rate of 20% on labour and 25% on materials. Town water supply works are paid for in full by the respective authorities including departmental charges at the rate of 6% on labour and 10% on materials. The new Greater Nicosia scheme and the Morphou Bay scheme are, for the time being, financed wholly by Government. Domestic water schemes for rural municipalities and villages are paid for half by Government and half by the village; if house connections are wanted the extra cost is borne entirely by the village.

PUBLIC WORKS

The year was a difficult one for the proper execution of normal maintenance works and new projects, on account of the inter-communal troubles.

Roads.

In spite of the heavy civilian and military traffic the roads were maintained in good condition. Of the 3,730 miles of roads, some 1,042 miles (of which 835 miles are bitumenised) are maintained by the Department, the remainder being the responsibility of the District Administration, other departments and municipalities. There are 1.010 miles of road per square mile.

The most important new works and improvements in hand during the year were:—

- (i) Work on the realignment and improvement of the Nicosia-Limassol road: the whole project is estimated to cost £633,000.

- (ii) A two-lane reinforced concrete 'T' beam type bridge of 262 feet span constructed near Nissou on the Nicosia-Limassol road, at a cost of £23,600.
- (iii) The southern by-pass for Nicosia, practically completed by the end of the year: the whole project is estimated to cost £208,000.
- (iv) The Nicosia-Larnaca road was widened at a cost of £50,000; no realignment or betterment was carried out, the work being confined to the asphaltting of the margins on each side of the asphalt pavement.

Buildings.

Normal maintenance of buildings was carried out when required; the percentage of expenditure to capital cost was in the region of 1.14%. The most important of the new works put in hand was part of the Police building programme.

In Nicosia the three-storeyed Police Headquarters building was completed at a cost of £125,000, while in Limassol a new Divisional Police Headquarters and Town Police Station, costing £110,000, was built during the year. Police quarters constructed included a block of four three-bedroom flats for officers and 152 houses and flats for police constables. One hundred and twelve of these are in Nicosia; the rest in Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca and Paphos. In Kyrenia and Paphos new fire stations were built.

Other projects for which the Department was responsible were the new Government offices at Morphou, started the previous year and completed in 1958 at a cost of £23,000; the new out-patients block at Nicosia General Hospital, virtually finished by the end of the year and estimated to cost £25,000; and the Teachers Training College (College Block) which was built by local contractors. The cost of this building was £155,000. A number of other buildings, also under construction by contractors, were substantially completed by the end of the year. They included the residences of the Teachers Training College, the Nicosia Technical Institute (Phase I and II), the Technical Trade School at Lefka, the Secondary Trade School at Limassol and the English School for Girls, Nicosia.

Harbours.

In addition to normal maintenance operations, dredging was carried out at Paphos and Larnaca. The general improvement scheme for the port of Larnaca, which included additional storage accommodation, the renewal of the timber decking to the main jetty and other ancillary works were completed at a cost of £41,000.

The improvement works for the port of Kato-Paphos which began in 1957 were continued. The extensions to the western mole were completed and work on the new sheet-piled jetty was about 80% completed. This jetty, which is the main feature of the improvement schemes, is 'T' shaped and extends 200 feet from the present harbour retaining wall.

Labour and Material.

Labour relations, despite the inter-communal troubles, remained cordial and interruptions to works because of strikes or labour disputes were negligible. The average number of workers employed by the Department was 2,337 and the wages paid amounted to £764,200, averaging £327 per head per annum.

Materials of all kinds were freely available throughout the year and no shortage occurred to delay progress.

Chapter 11: Communications

PORTS AND FACILITIES

THE three main ports, in order of importance, are Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca.

At Famagusta vessels up to 425 feet overall length and a draft not exceeding 22 feet 6 inches may enter the inner harbour and berth alongside the main quay. A Government tug of 500 H.P. is available to assist shipping manoeuvring in the inner harbour. Quay and warehouse accommodation, a 60 ton floating pontoon derrick, mobile cranes, tractors and trolleys can cope with about 40,000 tons of import and export cargo per month. There is a small lighter basin at the south end of the harbour and a fleet of 26 lighters, with attendant towing launches, of 15-80 tons capacity is available. Fresh water can be supplied in reasonable quantity and fuel oil is provided by 5-ton tank lorries from Larnaca, by arrangement with the oil companies. Minor engine and hull repairs to shipping can be undertaken.

Plans for the approved major extensions to Famagusta port were virtually finalised by the consulting engineers during the year. These provide for 2,100 feet of extra berthage space, a dredged depth of 32 feet and extra anchorage space within the proposed new sheltering arm.

At Limassol and Larnaca ships anchor in the open roadstead about 4-5 cables off the main jetty and goods are transported to and from shore by lighters of 20-80 tons capacity. Both ports have adequate warehouse accommodation, cranes, tractors and trolleys to cope with ordinary trade requirements. Limassol has a lighter basin and small vessels not exceeding 155 feet overall length and 10 feet draft are permitted to berth there. Karavostasi, Vassiliko-Zyvi and Limni are mainly used for the export of minerals. Each has a pier and sufficient lighters to work ships at anchor in the open roadstead. There is a loading pylon at Vassiliko-Zyvi and one in course of construction near Karavostasi.

At Paphos harbour works are in progress which will allow for the berthing of small vessels of about 180 feet overall length and 10 feet draft alongside a pier. Adequate crane and warehouse facilities will be provided. Kyrenia is a minor port with limited facilities.

SHIPPING LINES AND LOCAL SHIPPING.

General cargo steamers of the British Conference Lines (Mediterranean Section) called in turn at approximately weekly intervals from British ports via Mediterranean ports. Some of these steamers have accommodation for up to twelve passengers. The voyage between the United Kingdom and Cyprus usually takes between 10 and 14 days.

General cargo steamers of several companies call at Cyprus at approximately half-monthly or three-week intervals on voyages between Northern European and Mediterranean ports, some with limited passenger accommodation.

Regular calls were made at Cyprus ports according to itinerary schedules by vessels in the passenger and cargo trade to Levantine ports, to Greece, Turkey, Italy and France.

Tankers frequently call at Larnaca to discharge petroleum products.

Statistics of ships which used Cyprus ports in 1958 are given at Appendix DD.

8,817 passengers arrived in Cyprus and 15,389 left by sea. Approximately 700,000 gross tons of cargo were landed and 1,434,000 gross tons exported during the year.

A few schooners owned by Cypriots are used in the coastwise trade and the conveyance of goods to and from neighbouring countries.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

MORE than 800 miles of asphalted main highways provide all-weather communication between the towns and many of the bigger villages. A network of over 2,900 miles of subsidiary roads, with few exceptions passable all the year round, connects most of the smaller places.

Every village of any size is linked with its market town by one or more public transport vehicles stationed in the village; these vehicles leave for town in the early morning and return in the afternoon or evening. Frequent bus and taxi services serve the main centres of population.

Motoring conditions are good and up-to-date service stations have been erected. Touring is agreeable throughout the year except at high summer on the plains; the mountain roads command some of the most magnificent scenery in the Mediterranean.

The number of motor vehicles of all types which were licensed on 31st December, 1958 was 36,950 of which 19,085 were private

cars, 6,161 commercial vehicles, 7,735 motor cycles, 1,158 taxis, 2,750 tractors and combines, and 61 road rollers. The number of driving licences issued or renewed was 45,750.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport at Nicosia provides the main entry and exit point for passengers arriving at and departing from the Island. During the year seven scheduled and 12 non-scheduled airline operators carried a total of 117,165 passengers through Nicosia, a rise of 14.6% over the previous year's traffic. The quantity of air freight processed through the airport showed a drop of 18.9% in respect of embarked freight and a rise of 33.7% for disembarked freight; transit freight showed a decrease of 21.4%.

The number of scheduled aircraft movements showed no change while the number of non-scheduled movements increased by 21.5%.

| | 1957 | | | 1958 | | |
|------------------------|---------|----------|--|---------|----------|--|
| | Inwards | Outwards | | Inwards | Outwards | |
| Scheduled services .. | 1,917 | 1,918 | | 1,918 | 1,922 | |
| Non-scheduled services | 781 | 780 | | 949 | 944 | |
| Local flights | 113 | 112 | | 7 | 7 | |

| | Embarked | | | Disembarked | | | Transit | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------|-------|-------------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| | 1957 | 1958 | % | 1957 | 1958 | % | 1957 | 1958 | % |
| Passengers | 44,879 | 50,412 | +10.9 | 46,324 | 55,498 | +16.5 | 11,020 | 11,255 | +2.1 |
| Freight (kilos) | 340,331 | 275,679 | -18.9 | 1,005,298 | 1,344,231 | +33.7 | 251,210 | 197,298 | -21.4 |
| Mail (kilos) | 41,298 | 45,113 | +9.2 | 78,533 | 78,821 | +0.4 | 4,603 | 2,915 | -36.7 |

These figures do not include service passengers arriving and departing in civil aircraft handled by the Royal Air Force.

The internal security situation did not permit any relaxation of the stringent restrictions imposed at Nicosia civil airport by the Cyprus Government. Responsibility for enforcing these measures continued to be vested in the Royal Air Force.

No major development of airport facilities was carried out during the year. The Public Works Department, however, performed routine maintenance of the airport buildings and parking apron. Development of a new civil airport terminal was deferred indefinitely, due to the Emergency. In May the Nicosia Flight Information Centre was opened. This organisation is responsible for controlling and safeguarding movements of all civil aircraft through the

Eastern Mediterranean. The centre performed invaluable service during the Middle East crisis when a considerable increase in the number of civil aircraft operating under military charter were flying through the region.

There were no accidents to civil aircraft during 1958.

Total revenue earned from airport concessions, tariffs, licences and traffic permits amounted to £41,545—an increase of 10.42% over the figure for 1957.

P O S T S

There are 23 main Post Offices, including five summer offices in hill resorts, and 719 postal agencies; motor mail services run once or twice daily between the main towns. Mail deliveries to the villages are by motor bicycle and animal transport. Well over a million miles were covered during the year in the carriage of mails. The Post Office at Platres was the only summer office that functioned in 1958.

In the latter half of the year a new branch Post Office was opened in the Turkish quarter of Limassol and additional office accommodation obtained to enlarge the main Post Office there. In Famagusta, the Parcel Post Office was transferred from the Commissioner's compound to a more suitable building adjacent to the main Post Office at Varosha. In Nicosia, the Evcaf premises next to the General Post Office were leased for use by the wireless, surface mail and airmail sections. The Sub-Post Office at Morphou was transferred to the newly-opened Government building. All these arrangements have considerably relieved the congestion formerly noticeable in these offices.

The volume of postal traffic handled during 1958 was slightly smaller than that of the preceding year. It included 16,888,000 letters, 12,058,000 printed and commercial papers and 628,000 registered articles.

The Department continued to handle all Forces' surface letter and parcel mails despatched to and from Army Post Offices in Cyprus. The number of bags of Forces' mails handled during the year was 74,000 compared with 63,000 in 1957.

Social insurance stamps were sold through District and Sub-Offices and the postal order agencies; the payment of social insurance benefits, except unemployment benefits, was also carried out in the Post Offices.

External mail services functioned normally throughout the year. In addition to the steamers of the Adriatica, Nomikos, Hellenic Mediterranean and American Export Lines, the passenger vessels of the Zim Israel Navigation Co. were used for the despatch of surface mails to European ports. The first direct sea passenger service from Cyprus to the United Kingdom was inaugurated in July by the Anchor Line, and was used for the despatch of parcel

mails to the United Kingdom. There was a further improvement in airmail services: the direct airmail service from Cyprus was extended to Denmark and Sweden. At the same time arrangements were made for airmail correspondence posted in Cyprus for certain destinations in the Near and Far East to be despatched *via* Bombay, Hong Kong and Sydney instead of *via* London, with a consequent reduction in transit time.

The number of wireless licences issued or renewed (including those issued free of charge) dropped from 79,492 in 1957 to 45,435 in 1958: this was due principally to the intimidation campaign conducted by EOKA among Greek Cypriots. During the year 196 television licences (including 24 renewals), 385 wireless dealers licences and 44 amateur wireless licences were issued.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

The towns of Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta and Kyrenia have modern automatic telephone exchanges. During the year an automatic exchange was installed at Paphos and extensions were made to the Limassol and Famagusta exchanges.

Additional trunk manual switchboards were provided in Nicosia, Limassol and Famagusta. Further improvement of services in rural areas resulted from the installation of small exchanges at Kythrea and Myrtou.

An extensive trunk network connects the six main towns and 123 villages by means of underground cable, overhead wires, open wire carrier systems and V.H.F. radio.

The inland telegraph system connects the six main towns by teleprinter circuits and 15 of the larger villages which accept both overseas and inland telegrams of all categories.

The radiotelephone service is available to the United Kingdom, most European countries, the United States, Canada, Kenya, Newfoundland, Cuba, Mexico, Australia, Israel, U.S.S.R., Turkey, Egypt and other Arab countries. The radiotelephone circuits connecting Cyprus to these countries are operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd.

Cable and Wireless Limited operate submarine telegraph cables between Larnaca and Alexandria and between Larnaca and Haifa. Wireless Telegraph Circuits are available to London to augment these submarine cable services when necessary. Medium wave W/T communication is maintained with ships at sea by Cable and Wireless Ltd. A facsimile service (transmission of pictures) between Nicosia and London is also operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd., who also act as agents for the Cyprus Government in the operation and maintenance of the aeradio services.

The Forest Department has its own telephone network which serves a number of isolated villages.

Chapter 12: Information Services

BROADCASTING

SOUND broadcasting continued as before on two channels, one primarily for Greek programmes, the other for Turkish, with English programmes broadcast from 12.30 to 1.00 p.m., 4.30 to 5.00 and 10.00 p.m. to 11.10 p.m. The four daily news bulletins in each language were maintained.

Programmes were carried by two 20KW transmitters with relay stations at Limassol and Paphos and a V.H.F. link on the summit of Mount Olympus.

The 20KW transmitter carrying the Turkish programmes, which had been damaged by sabotage on 17th October, 1957, was brought back into service on 14th August. The 2KW reserve transmitter had been used in the interval.

The pilot television scheme, which had been inaugurated on 1st October, 1957, continued throughout the year. Programmes were transmitted on three nights a week, Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, lasting about three hours from 7.00 p.m. During some periods of curfew a fourth weekly evening transmission was made, on Wednesdays. By the end of the year new offices for the television staff and a dubbing theatre as an extension of the studio had been completed.

The sale of television sets was considerably restricted by political pressure, which in the autumn culminated in many cases of the houses of Greek set-owners being entered and the sets smashed. The figure of receiving licences issued for the year, however, was 196 and it is estimated that there were 10-15 viewers per set. In addition the Army Kinematograph Corporation undertook in November to hire sets to members of the Forces and to messes and canteens. By the end of the year some 35 of these had been installed.

Legislation was enacted in October, to provide for the creation of the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation, which took over responsibility for sound and television broadcasting on 1st January, 1959. The Corporation is an independent statutory body, with powers enabling it to introduce commercial programmes. In the first instance officers of the Government Broadcasting department were seconded to serve with the Corporation.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The continuing Emergency, coupled with important political developments, drew a large number of foreign correspondents and cameramen to Cyprus in 1958. Representatives of several leading British newspapers were assigned to the Island for lengthy periods while others made frequent visits during the year. Journalists from the United States, from European countries and from as far afield

as Australia and India were amongst those who availed themselves of the services of the Public Relations Department. In addition to providing briefings and arranging interviews with representatives of all shades of political opinion in Cyprus, the Department co-operated with the Services' public relations units to organise facilities for the foreign and local press corps. Many conducted visits were made to operational areas.

The Department's Central News Room continued to function as an outlet for news concerning internal security and political developments. Apart from dealing with a large number of enquiries—it averaged 3,000 telephone calls a month—the Central News Room released some 3,000 communiques on behalf of Government House, the Services and departments. It was also responsible for the documentation of journalists.

To the routine work of the Press Section, which included the preparation of press summaries and releases, and translations for other departments, was added the responsibility for providing conducting officers and interpreters. The section also dealt with a large number of questionnaires submitted by the press and individual enquirers.

In May the Publications Section installed their own letterpress unit, staffed by a small team from the Government Printing Office. The unit printed the "Cyprus Pictorial" (changed from a weekly to a fortnightly publication) and the "Countryman". The eight-page, fortnightly "Cyprus Pictorial" is primarily a vehicle for publicising achievements in every field of development and progress in the Island, including private industry. It is produced in three languages and has a circulation of 20,000 copies, distributed free. The "Countryman" which, as its title implies, is designed to appeal to the Island's farmers, continued as a monthly publication and maintained its popularity both in Cyprus and abroad. Besides these regular publications the section was responsible for the production of a considerable number of posters, pamphlets and brochures on behalf of several Government Departments, the Department of Agriculture in particular.

The Film and Photographic Section was again unable to resume its regular mobile cinema shows to rural audiences owing to the unsettled conditions, but the two units in commission gave regular shows to a variety of other audiences. Clubs, schools, the Services and individuals made liberal use of films from the Section's library. Its photographers were in constant action covering the Governor's official engagements and other important events for "Cyprus Pictorial". In addition large numbers of official photographs were made available to the local and overseas press.

During the year some 30 newspapers and periodicals were published in Cyprus in English, Greek or Turkish. Their circulation varied from a few hundred to over 14,000. A list of the principal ones is included in the bibliography.

TOURISM

The continued violence in the Island and political events in the Middle East kept holiday visitors away from Cyprus. As a result the hotels, and particularly those in the hill resorts, had a difficult year. With the exception of one hotel at Prodhromos, which attracted some local visitors, business in the hill resorts was virtually at a standstill.

The Tourist Development Office continued to function as a section of the Public Relations Department. Hotels—there are 106—were inspected at regular intervals under the provisions of the Hotels Law and Regulations. In spite of the unfavourable conditions some hoteliers continued to display initiative by improving, modernising and extending their premises. Progress was also made in the development of Troodos as a winter resort. Apart from the introduction of water borne sanitation to all establishments, amenities for sports were improved by the installation of a motorized ski lift on Mt. Olympus and by the reconditioning of the tennis courts of the former Troodos Club.

The Tourist Information Bureaux at Famagusta and Limassol played a useful role in facilitating the disembarkation of visitors arriving by ship. A significant event was the arrival of 600 United States tourists early in February by T.S.S. "Olympia", which was on a Mediterranean cruise and was the first cruising ship to call at Cyprus for three years.

Chapter 13: Archaeological Activities

EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES

THE French Expedition under Professor C. F. A. Schaeffer resumed excavation at the Bronze Age site at Engomi. The team included, for the first time, Dr. M. J. Aitken, of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, Oxford, who undertook to apply a new scientific method of detecting underground remains. This method is known as archaeomagnetism. Dr. Aitken covered a large area of the site and the results were satisfactory in that they revealed a considerable part of the street grid of the ancient town. The application of the method was accompanied by trial trenches aiming at testing the magnetic indications.

Dr. P. Dikaio, Curator of the Cyprus Museum, returned to Engomi and carried out supplementary work in the area near the North Gate which he had excavated in previous campaigns. Further investigation in the area of the workshops for smelting copper, discovered in 1956, proved that this industry, which was evidenced in the same area as early as the 16th century, was particularly flourishing in the 13th century. He also completed the excavation of the material filling the shafts of several wells and soak

ways in the same area, bringing to light useful ceramic material, mainly of the last phases in the life of the city.

At a site north of Athienou, threatened to be destroyed by a land improvement scheme, the Department carried out investigations which brought to light extensive copper smelting in the thirteenth century B.C. The site is in the neighbourhood of the classical site of Golgoi.

At Salamis the excavations at the site of the Gymnasium continued. The layout of the large north room of the main building, which was partly uncovered in the previous year, has now been fully revealed: it is one of the largest rooms of the Gymnasium with a vaulted roof of stone, and was used as a sudatorium of the baths of the Gymnasium. Adjacent to it, to the west, imposing structures, connected with the heating of this and the adjoining hot rooms of the baths, have been uncovered. This northern part of the Gymnasium which retained its 2nd century A.D. remodelling, helps to reconstruct the whole of the architectural plan of the building, which was highly symmetrical, not unlike the Roman Gymnasium at Ephesus in Asia Minor.

During repairs to the opus sectile pavement of the East Stoa a complete Early Byzantine inscription, re-used as part of the pavement, was brought to light. The inscription refers to one Valerius as: "The true founder who, by pious laws and pure commands, had Cyprus restored to its pristine glory".

The small church which adjoins the great Basilica of St. Epiphanius was completely excavated. This new church was erected on the site of an annexe of the main basilica most probably after the return, in 698 A.D., of the Cypriots from Nea Justinianopolis, in the Propontis near Cyzicus, where they had been transferred by Emperor Justinian II in 691. It was evidently intended to replace the main Basilica which is known to have suffered at the hands of the mid-seventh century Arab raiders. At this time the new church comprised a nave and two aisles separated by arches carried on square pillars of masonry, and had a wooden roof. Its Narthex was extended into the area of the abandoned basilica doubtless in order to enclose within its limits the tomb of St. Epiphanius, which had been set at the east of the inner south aisle of the basilica, by the Saint's successor Sabinus in A.D. 403/4. The body of St. Epiphanius was translated to Constantinople probably at the instigation of the Emperor Leo VI (A.D. 886—912) who, by way of recompensing the Cypriots, may have authorised the reconstruction of the Salamis church at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, with more massive piers carrying two or three domes over the central aisle. The church was further reconstructed in the middle ages and seems, to have remained in use as late as the sixteenth century. At the late fortification wall more evidence was collected in support of the hypothesis that it was erected to enclose the central part of the town after the Arab raids of the mid-seventh century.

Mr. A. H. S. Megaw, Director of Antiquities, completed a second campaign of excavations at the Byzantine 'Castle of the Forty Columns', at Kato Paphos, which was revealed by him in trial excavations in 1957. In his new campaign nearly half the circuit of the outer wall, with seven towers of varying form and size, and about half of the central keep were laid bare. New indications were found in support of the hypothesis that the Castle was first erected following the Arab raids of the mid-seventh century, and more evidence was collected indicating the use of the castle by the early Lusignans and of its destruction in the earthquake of 1222. Of the latest objects of importance found was a lead seal of Pope Honorius III.

At St. Mamas, Morphou, before the laying of a new floor, a series of soundings made by arrangement with the Church Committee brought to light the existence of remains of at least three earlier churches under the present building. The earliest of these, of which traces were found under the west half of the present building and which must have extended outside it, dates probably from the fifth or sixth century. The second was the largest of all and occupied the whole area of the present church, as well as considerable space outside it. It had three aisles, separated by arches carried on square pillars of masonry. It was probably erected after the Arab raids of the mid-seventh century when the first church was probably destroyed. The third church, also three aisled but of modest dimensions, occupying the nave and north aisles of the present church, dates, probably, from the fourteenth or fifteenth century. The Roman sarcophagus which serves as the Saint's tomb and is immured in the north wall of the present church has been shown to have been once used as the burial place of the two successive wives of one Artemidoros, by an epitaph on a side of the sarcophagus formerly concealed.

Near Dhiorios, in the Cape Krommyon peninsula, at a small early Christian settlement threatened with destruction by a private land improvement scheme, trial excavations recorded a flourishing potting industry that had been carried on at the site as late as the mid-eighth century. Traces of at least twelve kilns were found with what appeared to have been the potters' workshop. Near Kormakiti, in the same area, at a large early Christian settlement about to be engulfed by substantial extension of the village, the site was tested in advance and the work established that it was occupied continuously from the fifth century B.C. to the middle of the eighth century A.D.

The archaeological survey continued its field activities with exploration in three areas of north Cyprus. A substantial part of the south foothills of the Kyrenia range was surveyed, and further work was undertaken in the Lapithos area and in the Cape Krommyon peninsula. Particular interest was devoted to the study of ancient field systems on land now agriculturally derelict.

MUSEUMS

Work on an extension to the Cyprus Museum was started and by the end of the year part had already been roofed.

In the Cyprus Museum a collection of bronzes covering the archaeological periods from the early Bronze to Christian times has been exhibited in a large wall case in Room VI. More sculptures from the Department's recent excavations at Salamis have been added to Room VIII.

Notable additions to the Cyprus Museum collections include:— a gift from Mr. K. Stylianou of Larnaca, comprising an important group of bronzes known to have come from the Bronze Age site of Engomi; a group of seven sandstone heads of statues purchased from a dealer, and known to have come from the temple site of Zeus Labranios at Phasoula (Limassol District); a remarkable 6th century B.C. Attic Lecythus from Polis-tis-Chrysochous.

At Paphos improvements have been carried out in the garden of the local museum. At Kouklia (Old Paphos) further progress has been made for the establishment of a local museum in the 'Royal Manor'; one general exhibition gallery and one store room have been added to the already existing epigraphical galleries.

At Episkopi the west wing of the Curium House has been transformed to house an exhibition of antiquities from the excavations at Curium. An exhibition of terra-cotta figures from the sanctuary of Appollo has already been completed.

MONUMENTS

In Nicosia a new pavement was laid in one of the rooms of Famagusta Gate, the walls of which were also grouted and pointed. Improvements were carried out to two of the rooms of the Koumargilar Khan. Minor repairs to the Nicosia fortification wall near St. Antonios opening were completed. In Famagusta the repair of the counterscarp wall along the old ramp carrying the new access road from the north was completed. The paving of the Great Ramp by the Land Gate and the reconditioning of a gun chamber nearby were also completed. Repairs to the fortification walls continued until they were interrupted by the communal troubles in July. At Salamis the consolidation of the opus sectile pavement of the East Stoa of the Public Baths and repairs to the late fortification wall were put in hand. At Larnaca Fort the repair of the badly damaged wall facing the sea was completed. At Kato Paphos the excavated remains of the Early Byzantine 'Castle of the Forty Columns' were consolidated. At Kyrenia the Camousa tower and another tower of the medieval city wall, near the harbour, were reconditioned. At Kantara Castle the outer entrance was cleared and the two towers, one on either side, partly reconstructed. At St. Hilarion the repair of the apse of the Byzantine chapel and the

reconstruction of the east piers supporting the dome was put in hand. At Kolossi Castle new pavements were laid in the floor of the basement rooms.

The repairs of the dome and roof of the church of Ayios Mamas, at Morphou, undertaken by the Church Committee, were completed under the supervision of the Antiquities Department. The replacement of masonry robbed from the walls of the collapsed eastern end of the church of St. Barnabas Monastery, near Salamis, was completed for the Archbishopric. Churches repaired for ecclesiastical authorities with the aid of Government grants included: the Byzantine chapel of Ayios Chrysostomos Monastery, Ayia Marina (Dherynia), Panayia Chardakiotissa and St. George (Sotera), Panayia Angheloktistos (Kiti), Panayia Katholiki (Kouklia), Panayia Chrysopolitissa (Kato Paphos) and Panayia (Bellapais).

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography

Position

CYPRUS, with an area of 3,572 square miles, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. It is situated at the extreme north-east corner of that sea. The nearest points of the mainland are Turkey, about 40 miles from Cyprus, and Syria which is some 60 miles distant. The nearest British territory is Malta which is 1,000 miles to the west. The flying distance between London and Nicosia is 2,000 miles.

Physical Features

In general outline the morphological features of the island appear deceptively simple. A slender mountain range running in a generally east-west direction occupies the northern part of the island; a massive, towering mountain assemblage lies in the southern half and between the two is the most extensive lowland area.

In detail both the geology and morphology of Cyprus are very complex. The northern range is a steep upfold of sedimentary rocks (limestone with mainly clay lower sides) which becomes generally lower eastwards, so that in the long Karpas peninsula it is hardly a mountain at all. Three passes allow easy crossing of the range and carry asphalt roads. Along the northern coast and the coastal areas of the Karpas there is a discontinuous belt of coastal plains which are in effect raised beaches.

The central lowlands are made up of various morphological regions: the fertile Morphou alluvial fan with its red soils; the maze of undulations called "hummocks" along the southern foothills of the Kyrenia Range—the Mesaoria—which in effect is the alluvial floodplain and delta jointly of the Yialias and Pedieos rivers which drain into the Famagusta Bay; and finally the low tablelands with limestone capping and in places with vivid red soils (the terra rossas). The southern mountainous mass is made up of the Troodos igneous massif and the high limestone plateaux. The massif is bulky, much dissected, and of some considerable height (Khionistra or Mount Olympus is 6,408 feet above sea level). Deep valleys issue radially from this mass. A number of saddles allow easy crossings.

White limestone, mainly chalky, plateaux occupy the area south of the massif; they are of considerable altitude near that

range but fall, step-like fashion, towards the coast. In places they end in sea-cliffs but often they recede to give fairly extensive coastal plains each of which carries the local district town: Larnaca, Limassol, Ktima, Polis. These coastal lowlands are recent raised beaches associated with river deltas, and, therefore, with often rich alluvial soils. Near Larnaca and Limassol two salt lakes mark arms of the sea which have been cut-off by uplift and silting.

In Cyprus water is of paramount importance, and it all comes from precipitation. High evaporation involves considerable loss. The underground water becomes available by issuing through springs or by being brought to the surface mechanically. The springs are generally in the mountain or high plateau areas especially in the lower flanks of the Kyrenia Range and in the Troodos Massif. Large supplies are made available by pumping especially in the Morphou and Limassol areas, in the south-east of the central lowlands, and at Kokkinotrimithia. The water available for use today enables irrigation of about 15% of the agricultural land in the rainy season and nearly 6% in the dry season.

Climate and Vegetation

Cyprus as an island is under sea influences, but such influences are mainly local and continental influences predominate owing to the presence of large land masses on almost all sides. The sea gives Cyprus mild winters but brings humidity to coastal areas in the summer. The continental influences are evident in the prevalence of blue skies and, therefore, abundant sunshine, but also in the low and erratic rainfall.

Cyprus has two contrasted seasons, winter and summer, while the intermediate ones are short and transitional. In winter the weather is variable because travelling cyclones cross the area in a west-east direction. Although the winter is the rainy season there is usually plenty of sunshine and rains come generally in showers. Prolonged drizzling from grey skies is very rare in Cyprus. The mean temperatures of the coldest month range from 50° in the inland lowland areas to 54°F in the coastal areas and 36°F in the highest parts of the massif. Rainfall is low and concentrated mainly in December-February. Thus the annual rainfall ranges from below 12" in the west of the central lowlands to over 45" in the highest parts of the massif. The main agricultural areas receive a rainfall of 12" to 16" in a year. The rainfall is erratic and serious droughts occur roughly once every ten years, while two or three years in every ten may give insufficient rainfall even for a medium crop. Annual rainfall as low as under 4" and as high as over 70" has been recorded. Precipitation on the highest peak of Troodos is often in the form of snow which stays for a few months.

The summers are hot and almost completely rainless. The mean temperatures of the hottest months range from 80°-84°F

in the lowland areas to 72°F in the highest parts of Troodos. The day temperatures are usually excessive (over 100° for up to ten days in the year). The evenings are often cool inland and especially in the high mountains, but they can be oppressive on the coast.

The vegetation adjusts itself to the rhythm of the climate and especially to the availability of water. Plants are either annuals which complete their life cycle during the cool, rainy season or hardy, deep-rooted trees and shrubs which develop characteristics to protect themselves against the heavy evaporation and fierce insolation of the summer. Such protective features include small, leathery or hairy leaves and oily or resinous substances. The olive, the oleander, the golden oak, the cistus, the myrtle, the laurel, and the pine exhibit such characteristics.

The natural vegetation in Cyprus would almost everywhere be the Mediterranean forest, but there is hardly any place where vegetation is in its natural state. The forests of Cyprus used to be famous in antiquity but now fully-stocked forests occupy only about 5% of its area. The best forests are to be found in the western half of the Troodos Massif and to a much lesser extent in parts of the Kyrenia Range and in one or two areas of the lowlands. The most numerous forest tree by far is the Aleppo pine; the stone pine is found on the highest slopes of the massif while the cedar is now almost a curiosity in the island.

The degraded forest vegetation is seen in some few areas as scrub or maquis, containing bushes and stunted trees: golden oak, cistus, pine, juniper, olive and carob. Further degeneration results in sparse, low, prickly shrubs like the thyme and the prickly turnet: such degraded vegetation, garigue, is found on most uncultivated areas especially in the lowlands, which are used for the grazing of flocks.

Population

The population of Cyprus at the end of 1958 was 549,200, which gave an overall density of about 154 persons per square mile. There is a slight excess of females over males. The population is young and is increasing fast, in spite of considerable emigration at the rate of 5,000 Cypriot-born people a year. Birthrate is high (26%) and death rate (6%) is one of the lowest in the world. Infant mortality has fallen since 1945 from about 80 per thousand live births to less than 27 per thousand.

The capital, Nicosia, with its suburbs has a population of 86,100 and is in the centre of the Island. It is interesting to note that, unlike most islands, Cyprus has an inland capital. Old Nicosia is a walled town but in recent decades the city has greatly expanded, and building has been phenomenal in the post-war years. Limassol, the second largest town in Cyprus (population 38,500), is an important export port having a hinterland rich in a variety of agricultural produce, especially vine products and carobs, and minerals.

Limassol is built on the lowest raised beach but is rapidly expanding inland. Famagusta has rapidly grown in recent years into a large town (population 28,200), and has become the principal port. Ships with up to 22' 6" draught can berth alongside its quay. The old walled town is behind the harbour but the modern town is to the south and west. Famagusta is built on the lowest raised beach and on a series of ridges which are, in effect, consolidated sand dunes parallel with the coast.

The attractive town of Larnaca has declined from being, up to the turn of the century, the first port of Cyprus to playing a minor part in the Cyprus economy today (population 18,800). Its harbour is an open roadstead and it is used as a passenger port for outgoing traffic by some shipping lines. The remaining two district towns are small and very attractive but with relatively little activity. Paphos (population 7,700), plays a vigorous part in serving its district but Kyrenia (population 3,900) is overshadowed by Nicosia.

The rural population lives in 627 compact, nucleated villages and the dispersed settlement or isolated farm is almost non-existent. Some villages are large, with a population exceeding 5,000, and many more have over 2,000 people. An increasing number of villages are largely dormitory centres for workers employed in towns, in mining or in construction work.

A large proportion of the rural population retains its foothold in farming. Holdings are small, fragmented and dispersed and their operation necessitates travelling to and from the village where each farmer's residence and farm-buildings are to be found.

Economic conditions

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country in the sense that the enterprise which employs most people (51% of the gainfully employed) is farming and that agriculture is the staple source of living. Cyprus at present is in the transitional stage when non-agricultural activities, together, have outstripped agriculture in economic importance in that they contribute more to exports and to the national income.

The latest figures of employment and national income in the main groups are as follows:

| | <i>Employed Actual</i> | <i>Persons %</i> | <i>National Income %</i> |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Agriculture | 136,000 | 51 | 25 |
| Manufacturing & Industry | 37,000 | 14 | 16 |
| Building and Construction | 20,000 | 8 | |
| Mining | 6,300 | 2 | |

Some of these activities may prove to be transient. Agriculture, therefore, still remains the backbone of the country's economy.

Cyprus agriculture has in recent decades been gradually moving from a state of near subsistence farming to production for the local or export market. Vestiges of subsistence agriculture still remain but vary from production unit to production unit and from area to area. Holdings are small—the average being approximately 20 acres—and fragmented, the average holding being in 14 dispersed plots. Much farming is no more than part-time occupation or carried out by proxy.

1,500,000 acres or 66 % of the land is used for agriculture, and 400,000 acres or 18 % in state forests.

The largest single acreage every year is perhaps still occupied by fallow land although cereals (335,000 acres) are the most extensive cultivation. Wheat occupies mostly the better soils in dry farming lowland areas although in parts, as in the east central lowlands, where wheat growing is concentrated, flood irrigation is practised. Barley occupies the less favourable soils in lowland areas but it is found also in plateau and mountain areas. Cyprus grows from one half to two-thirds of its needs in wheat but at present roughly balances its requirements in cereal feed. Other dry-farming crops include legumes for food and for feed.

Viticulture accounts for the second largest acreage, 80,000, and in large areas assumes monocultural proportions. It is mainly practised in the upper slopes of the white plateaux and the eastern parts of the massif although some lowland areas have extensive vineyards mainly for table grape varieties.

Industrial crops include tobacco, almost exclusively found in the Karpas and in the Kyrenia lowlands; cotton found in clay or silt soils as a rain-fed crop or in irrigated areas as an intensive crop; cumin and aniseed mainly in the western central lowlands; hemp mainly in the Paphos lowlands; flax for seed in the eastern central lowlands and for fibre in the west of that region.

Tree crops include the very valuable citrus groves which are found mainly in coastal areas with abundant water (oranges at Famagusta, Morphou, Fasouri, Lefka, Yialia; lemons at Lapithos, Karavas, Kythrea, Fasouri; and grapefruit at Fasouri). The area under citrus is 11,000 acres and the fruit is mainly for export to European markets and vies with carobs as the most important agricultural export. Carobs are found on sea-facing slopes and constitute the most profitable tree in relation to the attention it requires. Olive trees are widespread being completely absent only from high altitudes, but they are concentrated on the lower slopes of the east of the massif and the Kyrenia range. Other crop trees include almonds, pomegranates (mainly in irrigated areas) cherries which are almost exclusively found in the Pedhoulas village area of the massif, apples (mainly in the upper massif valleys) and plums, pears, walnuts, hazelnuts, figs, mulberries and others.

Vegetables originally grown for the local market are now included in the exports. Market gardening is found in areas favourably placed as regards the market but also where light soils, abundant water, and mild climate are combined to give favourable conditions. Potatoes in some areas, like the Famagusta red-earth villages, assume monocultural proportions.

Livestock is important in Cyprus. Apart from the draught animals whose number has declined there are large flocks of sheep and to a decreasing extent, goats. Sheep (400,000) are found in the lowland areas, particularly the central lowlands, and provide especially milk, meat and wool. Free range goats have been excluded from forest areas and from many surrounding and other agricultural areas. The keeping of tethered goats is encouraged and is to be found in areas of perennial irrigation. Goats (numbering 158,000) give milk and meat. Pigs are widespread while specialized chicken farms have now spread widely, producing mainly broiler birds. Egg-production is still in the hands of village families as an incidental side-line.

Cyprus either derives from or gives its name to the mineral copper, for which she was famous in antiquity. Even to-day cupreous concentrates constitute the largest mining product and the most valuable export. Copper is mined as pyritic ore in the periphery of the massif at the junction near the surface of the lavas and of the limestone cover. Other main ores include iron, chrome and asbestos from the plutonic rocks at the highest part of the massif.

Cyprus is not an industrial country, and its few industries are relatively small. There are no natural fuel resources such as coal and oil and raw materials are minerals and a variety of agricultural produce. Most industries serve the local market: tobacco, soft drinks, textiles, flour-milling, cement, and edible oil manufacturing. Export industries are mainly those for wines and spirits.

The principal source of power is thermal electricity generated at the oil-fired Dhekelia plant, which supplies electricity to all towns and mining or industrial centres and to an increasing number of villages.

Communications

Cyprus has no railway apart from short mineral lines, and very little coastal shipping communication. Internal transport is by road and there is a good network of 800 miles of asphalted road. Roads over the mountain ranges follow convenient crossing points offered by gaps or saddles. With rare exceptions all villages are linked with main roads and there is hardly a part of the Island which is inaccessible. Externally Cyprus is served by a number of passenger and cargo shipping lines, although off the main world shipping routes. The civil airport of Nicosia is used by many air lines in their Near East and wider services.

Chapter 2: History

RESEARCH has carried the history of Cyprus back to the early Neolithic Age, around 3700 B.C., when the Island seems to have been first settled by an enterprising people whose origins are obscure. These Neolithic Cypriots were of a short-headed, stocky type distinct from any known contemporaries on the neighbouring mainland. They used implements and vessels of stone, dwelt in riverside settlements of circular huts, living on the produce of the land they farmed. Before metal was introduced pottery, frequently adorned with painted decoration of great individuality, was in general use.

The adoption of bronze for implements and weapons, about 2500 B.C., coincided with the appearance of the ox, the plough and a plain red pottery, suggestive of Anatolian origin, of which large quantities have been found in rock-cut tombs of the period. It may well be that immigrants from Anatolia first exploited the island's copper resources. By the Late Bronze Age (1600-1050 B.C.) these had focussed neighbouring attention on the Island, which prospered as a commercial and cultural link between East and West. Under the name Alasia it is recorded among the tributaries of Egypt from the time of Thotmes III, but it remained open to traders and settlers from the Mycenaean Empire. On the disruption of that Empire, Achaean colonies established themselves in settlements founded, according to legend, by heroes returning from the Trojan war and brought with them their Greek language and religion, perhaps by way of the coast of Asia Minor.

In the late eighth century B.C., by which time Phoenician enterprise had renewed early ties with the Syrian coast, the Island was divided into a series of independent kingdoms, tributaries of the Assyrian Empire. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and held until 525 B.C., when, retaining its petty kingdoms, it became absorbed into the Persian Empire. In 499/8 B.C. a revolt to assist the Greeks of Ionia in their struggle against Persia was suppressed. Later, Evagoras of Salamis, having made himself master of almost the whole of Cyprus (391 B.C.), raised the Island to a position of virtual independence. Honoured and intermittently aided by Athens, Evagoras even seized cities on the Syrian coast. But a punitive expedition forced him to give up all the cities of Cyprus and he remained King of Salamis alone and a tributary of Persia. It remained for Alexander the Great to liberate the Island (333 B.C.). At the division of his Empire, Cyprus passed to the Ptolemaic kingdom of Egypt; it became a Roman province in 58 B.C., was early converted to Christianity and on the partition of the Roman Empire fell under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

For 300 years from the middle of the seventh century Cyprus lay, in the words of a contemporary English visitor, "betwixt Greeks and Saracens," ravaged by one Arab raid after another. In 965 Nicephoros II Phocas re-established Byzantine rule, which endured for another 200 years, a period marked by much church-building and by more than one insurrection.

In 1185 Isaac Comnenos, a relative of the reigning Emperor of Byzantium, usurped the governorship of Cyprus and maintained his independence until 1191, when his rule was brought to an end by Richard Coeur de Lion, who was on his way eastwards to take part in the Third Crusade. Richard occupied the Island to avenge wrongs done to members of his following by Isaac, but after a few months sold it to the Knights Templar. They, in turn finding its occupation burdensome, transferred it, at Richard's wish, to Guy de Lusignan, the dispossessed King of Jerusalem. Thereafter kings of the house of Lusignan ruled the island until 1489, although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese Republic held Famagusta and exercised suzerainty over a part of the country.

The 300 years of Frankish rule were a great epoch in the varied history of Cyprus. The little kingdom played a distinguished part in several aspects of medieval civilisation. Its constitution, inherited from the Kingdom of Jerusalem, was the model of that of the medieval feudal state; but, with that conservatism which characterised the Island throughout its history, it retained the "Assizes of Jerusalem" long after they had been outmoded. In the abbey of Bellapais, and in the cathedrals of Nicosia and Famagusta, it could boast examples of Gothic architecture without equal in the Levant. But such achievements required the introduction of an alien nobility and the ruthless subjugation of the Greek church to a Latin hierarchy. And if the poverty and oppression of the peasantry were no worse than in medieval Europe, in Cyprus they were longer endured.

The fall of Acre in 1291 left Cyprus the outpost of Christendom in the Levant. Profiting by the influx of the Franks driven from the mainland and prospering by the diversion of the Syrian trade to its ports, Cyprus was able briefly to carry the struggle back into enemy territory. Under Peter I, Alexandria was sacked and Adalia and Korykos on the Turkish coast were occupied. But the Black Death and later plagues, the Genoese invasion of 1373 and devastating Mameluke raids, culminating in the rout of the Cypriot forces and the capture of King Janus in 1426, marked stages in a progressive decline which laid the Island open to the intrigues of Western powers and to the threat of a Turkish invasion.

In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, which held it until it was won by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II. The Venetian administration, elaborate but often inefficient and corrupt, laboured under the excessive control exercised by the Signory, which spent on it little more than one-third of the revenue it drew

from the Island. The population increased to some 200,000, but the former prosperity did not return.

The Turkish conquest was welcomed by many Cypriots, particularly as the liquidation of the Latin church ensued. Serfdom disappeared, the Orthodox Archbishopric was restored, after having been in abeyance since about 1275, and the Christian population was granted a large measure of freedom. The power and authority which passed into the archbishop's hands were particularly significant. The original cause which brought the Orthodox prelates out of their previous obscurity was the desire of the central government at Constantinople to devise some check upon its extortionate and not always submissive local officers; but as time went on the church acquired so much influence that the Turks became alarmed. In 1821, the archbishop, bishops and leading personages of the Orthodox community were arrested and executed on the charge of conspiring with the insurgents in Greece, then struggling for their independence.

The overdue reforms of Sultan Mahmud and his successors (1838, 1839 and 1856) in several instances remained a dead letter and the injustice which derived from courts where, in most cases, no Christian testimony was accepted, was mitigated only by the pre-eminence of the Greek population in trade and agriculture. The retention in the Imperial Treasury of the greater part of the revenue (87% in 1867) explains the neglect of public works and improvements.

In 1878, in exchange for a promise to assist Turkey against Russian encroachment on her eastern provinces, the Island passed under the administration of Great Britain, although nominally it was still Ottoman territory and its inhabitants Ottoman subjects.

Payments of Cyprus revenue were now made to the British Treasury where they were applied towards the extinction of a Turkish debt charge. These contributions, originally fixed at £92,000 a year, were in part remitted in lean years and were later reduced until in 1927 they were abolished.

The establishment of impartial courts and attention to social services steadily raised the condition of the people, who by degrees began to have a share in local and central government through elected representatives. But while the tenure of the British administration remained uncertain the Island attracted little foreign capital.

On the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, Cyprus was annexed to the British Crown. The annexation was recognised by Greece and Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne and in 1925 Cyprus became a Crown Colony.

The movement among the Greek population for the union (Enosis) of Cyprus with Greece has been a constant feature of local political life in the British period. In 1915 Britain offered Cyprus to Greece on condition that Greece went forthwith to the aid of Serbia. Greece declined the offer, which subsequently lapsed. In October, 1931, the Enosis movement led to widespread disturbances. The remedial measures taken included the abolition of the Legislative Council.

The years preceding the second world war were marked by a steady increase in the Island's trade and industry and by the expansion of the Government's social and other services. Increasing prosperity since the war, with buoyant revenues, has accelerated this development of all services, and this process has been given added momentum by the grants provided by the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The transfer to Cyprus of the Middle East Headquarters has become a distinct ingredient, of much importance, to the Island's economic life.

The Greek Government's action in 1954 in taking the question of "self-determination" for Cyprus to the United Nations and Her Majesty's Government's announcement in July of the same year that it was intended to introduce a constitution as a first step towards self-government gave an added impetus to local political activities. In spite of the United Nations resolution to shelve the question of self-determination the Greek Government announced its intention to raise the issue before the United Nations again, whilst the Church and local politicians continued to advocate a boycott of the plans for introducing self-governing institutions which they stigmatized as a betrayal of Enosis.

In April, 1955, the terrorist organisation, EOKA, launched a campaign of murder, sabotage and intimidation in the Island in support of the demand for Enosis. This led to the declaration of a State of Emergency towards the end of the year, still in force at the end of 1958.

In an attempt to get to the root of the Cyprus problem the British Government invited Greece and Turkey to a Tripartite Conference in London in September, 1955. It was suspended without agreement being reached. Nor was agreement reached in discussions in Cyprus, during the last few months of the year and early in 1956, on proposals for constitutional reform. In December, 1956, the British Government announced its acceptance of constitutional proposals prepared by Lord Radcliffe, which outlined a very wide measure of self-government; these proposals were rejected by the Greek Government and by Greek Cypriots.

Throughout 1957 the British Government continued to work for a compromise solution to the Cyprus problem acceptable to all the parties concerned.

Chapter 3: Administration

FOUR years after the occupation of Cyprus by Great Britain, in 1882, a constitution embracing the elective principle was adopted. An Executive Council to advise the High Commissioner and a Legislative Council were set up. The Legislature consisted of six official non-elected members, and twelve elected members, three of whom were elected by the Turkish inhabitants and nine by the non-Turkish, with the High Commissioner as President. In 1925, when the Island became a Crown Colony, the Legislative Council was enlarged by the addition of three officially nominated members and three elected members.

After the disturbances of 1931 arising out of the movement for union with Greece, the Government was reconstituted without a Legislative Council, and the legislative authority, subject to the power of His Majesty to disallow local legislation or to legislate for the Colony by Order in Council, was entrusted to the Governor. The Executive Council was retained. The function of the Council, which at the end of 1958 consisted of five official members, is to advise the Governor on new legislation, on the exercise of the powers reposed in the Governor in Council, under existing laws, and on major policy.

The affairs of the villages, which number 617 (excluding the ten rural municipalities), are managed by Village Commissions appointed by the Governor. Each Village Commission consists of a Mukhtar (headman), who acts as president, and four Azas (elders). In villages with a mixed population of Greeks and Turks a separate Commission is appointed for each community when it numbers 30 or more.

There has however been some disruption as by the end of 1957 over half of the Greek Mukhtars and Azas had resigned under threat and intimidation by the terrorist organisation EOKA which was used to enforce the passive resistance campaign launched by the Ethnarchy at the end of 1955. In these circumstances Government did not accept the resignations, but only a minority of Mukhtars and Azas continued to perform some or all of their duties.

The work of the Mukhtar, with the advice and assistance of the Azas, is to keep the peace and, as the local representative of the Government, to assist in the work of administration; to register births and deaths; to issue certificates of ownership of animals; to conduct sales of immovable property in execution of judgment or mortgage debts; to supervise rural constables (appointed for the protection of crops and animals); to estimate, or appoint arbitrators to estimate, damage or destruction to agricultural property for the

purpose of assessing compensation; to supervise and manage the schools in the village subject to the directions of the Education Department, and to assess the ability of the inhabitants of the village to contribute towards them. (The salaries of the teachers are paid by the Education Department).

In those villages (the great majority) to which the Public Health (Villages) Law has been applied, Village Commissions have the additional task of authorizing and supervising numerous works affecting public health, such as the erection of markets and slaughter-houses; the lighting, cleaning and watering of streets; the regulation of any trade or business injurious to public health; the protection of water supplies from contamination; and the imposition of fees and rates for carrying out such works.

There are also the 47 villages which have been declared "Improvement Areas" under the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950 and 1953. These are administered by Boards composed partly of officials and partly of representatives elected at village meetings: the electors include women. Women's suffrage in Cyprus had previously been limited to elections for members of Irrigation Divisions. These village Boards have powers and duties approximating to those of municipal corporations, though without the municipalities' heavy overhead expenses.

There are Municipal Corporations for the six big towns and for ten of the most important villages. Each has a Municipal Council composed of a Mayor with from six to twelve Councillors elected by a general vote of the male population over the age of 21. The proportion of Greek to Turkish Councillors, is, as far as possible, the same as the proportion of Greek to Turkish inhabitants in the municipality. However during 1957 all the Turkish Municipal Councillors serving on Councils where they were in a minority resigned, as part of a political campaign aiming at the amendment of the Municipal Corporations Legislation in their favour, and in the summer of 1958 unofficial Turkish "municipal councils" were set up in the six main towns. In addition to the Municipal Councils, the towns have in each quarter a Village Commission with powers and duties similar to those of a Village Commission in a village to which the Public Health (Villages) Law has not been applied.

Municipal Councils have a status roughly comparable with that of Municipal Councils in the United Kingdom. They do not, however, make any contribution to the maintenance of the police. They are responsible for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of such social welfare purposes as the Governor may determine. They have powers to borrow money for municipal works, to acquire land compulsorily for public utility purposes, to make bye-laws, to undertake or to assist charitable or educational schemes, and to establish markets and parks or other places of

recreation. The more important of the powers of Municipal Councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor in Council.

In all the six district towns except Kyrenia there is a resident District Commissioner who is the local representative of Government, responsible for supervising the work of municipalities and villages and for assisting and advising Village Commissions and Municipal Councils. In Kyrenia and the sub-district of Lefka there are resident Assistant Commissioners.

A new district was temporarily formed in March, 1957, comprising 49 villages on either side of the Troodos range, which formerly belonged to Nicosia and Limassol districts. The headquarters of the district, which has its own District Commissioner, is at Platres.

Besides the Village Commissions, Boards and Councils already mentioned, each District has a District Council with the Commissioner of the District as chairman, and, as members, the Judge of the Turkish Family Court, a person to represent the Greek community, a clerk in the office of the Commissioner and six other persons appointed by the Governor. These District Councils are advisory bodies consulted by the Commissioners on various questions affecting the rural population.

The District administration plays an important part in the field of rural development through the District Development Committees. These Committees, which include local representatives of Government Departments, are presided over by the District Commissioner. They are allocated funds for the execution of a variety of projects which, despite their importance, are too numerous and of too diverse a nature to be included in the overall plans for major development schemes. District Development Committees pay particular attention to projects designed to satisfy local popular demand. The beneficiaries willingly contribute towards the cost of such schemes mainly by providing free labour.

Bibliography

The following list is not claimed to be comprehensive, and includes some works which are out of print or difficult to obtain, but which have been noted because they are considered to be of interest and historical value. Students are advised to consult the indices of the major libraries for further information.

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- COBHAM, C. D. *Excerpta Cypria. Materials for a History of Cyprus*. Cambridge (University Press), 1908. Translated passages concerning Cyprus extracted from the works of travellers, historians and others, ranging from Strabo to the nineteenth century.
- DIKAIOS, P. *A guide to the Cyprus Museum*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1953. 2nd revised edition 5s. Serves also as an introduction to the archaeology of the Island. A Greek edition published in 1951 (5s.) is also available.
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In addition to the publications listed in the preceding sections as published by the Government Printing Office, many other official publications, including the annual reports of the various Government departments in Cyprus, are obtainable from the Government Printer, Nicosia. A price list of these publications may be had on application.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The following is a list of the principal journals published in Cyprus:

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

| Name | Language | Price | Address |
|--------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Cyprus Mail .. | English .. | 15 mils .. | 24, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia. |
| Times of Cyprus .. | English .. | 15 mils .. | 6, St. Barnabas Str., Nicosia. |
| Eleftheria .. | Greek .. | 15 mils .. | 30, Plutarch Str., Nicosia. |
| Ethnos .. | Greek .. | 15 mils .. | 3, Sophocleous Str., Nicosia. |
| Phos .. | Greek .. | 15 mils .. | 9, Skoudaridou Str., Nicosia. |
| Fileleftheros .. | Greek .. | 15 mils .. | 13-15 Sophocleous Str., Nicosia. |
| Telegraphos .. | Greek .. | 15 mils .. | 21B, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia. |
| Haravghi .. | Greek .. | 15 mils .. | Soutsou Str., Nicosia. |
| Halkin Sesi .. | Turkish .. | 15 mils .. | 90, Asmaltii Str., Nicosia. |
| Bozkurt .. | Turkish .. | 15 mils .. | 75, Asmaltii Str., Nicosia. |

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Cyprus Gazette .. | English .. | 85 mils .. | Government Printing Office, Nicosia. |
| Alithia .. | Greek .. | 15 mils .. | 31, Pygmalionos Str., Nicosia. |
| Chronos .. | Greek .. | 500 mils .. | Athens Street, Limassol. |
| | | p.a. | |
| Ergatiki Phoni .. | Greek .. | 10 mils .. | 3, Archangelos Michael Str. Nicosia. |
| Kypriaki .. | Greek .. | 15 mils .. | 63, Phaneromeni Street, Nicosia. |
| Kypros .. | Greek .. | 15 mils .. | 10, St. Barnabas Street, Nicosia. |
| Paratiritis .. | Greek .. | 700 mils .. | 11, Pouboulinas Street, Limassol. |
| | | p.a. | |
| Ergatiko Vima .. | Greek .. | 10 mils .. | 12, Pythonos Str, Nicosia. |
| Nei Kaeri .. | Greek .. | 15 mils .. | 8, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia. |
| Phoni ton Agrotou | Greek .. | 15 mils .. | 59, Arsinoe Str., Nicosia. |

FORTNIGHTLY PUBLICATION

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Cyprus Pictorial .. | Eng., Gr. ... | Free .. | Public Information Office, Nicosia. |
| | & Turkish | | |
| Times of Cyprus .. | Greek .. | 100 mils .. | 6, St. Barnabas Str., Nicosia. |
| Magazine | | | |

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Countryman .. | Eng., Gr. ... | Free .. | Public Information Office, Nicosia. |
| | & Turkish | | |
| Cyprus Chamber .. | Greek .. | Free to .. | 232, Ledra Str., Nicosia. |
| of Commerce Journal | | members | |
| Cyprus Trade .. | English- .. | 100 mils .. | 223, Ledra Str., Nicosia. |
| Journal | Greek. | | |
| Agrotiki .. | Greek .. | 15 mils .. | Cosmos Press Ltd., Nicosia. |
| O Phacos .. | Greek .. | 50 mils .. | 9, Neophitou Rodinou Str., Nicosia. |

MAPS

The following lithographed maps may be obtained from the Director of Lands and Surveys, Nicosia:

| | Scale | Date | Price mils |
|--|-----------------|------|---------------|
| Cyprus—Adminis. Map (unlayered) .. | 4 miles to 1" | 1952 | 100 |
| Cyprus—Administration Map (layered) .. | 4 miles to 1" | 1952 | 150 |
| Cyprus—Geological Map .. | 4 miles to 1" | 1946 | 250 |
| Troodos & Hill Resorts (contoured) .. | 1" to 1 mile | 1946 | 150 |
| Famagusta Town and Environs .. | 8" to 1 mile | 1948 | 100 |
| Nicosia Town (within the walls) .. | 25" to 1 mile | 1956 | 100 |
| Nicosia Town (outside the walls) .. | 8" to 1 mile | 1956 | 100 |
| Kyrenia Town .. | 12.5" to 1 mile | 1956 | 100 |

Sunprints of large-scale topographical and cadastral plans of the Island are available on application.

Appendix A: Statement by the Prime Minister, 19th June, 1958

Aims of Policy

The policy of Her Majesty's Government in Cyprus has had four main purposes:—

- (a) to serve the best interests of all the people of the Island;
- (b) to achieve a permanent settlement acceptable to the two communities in the Island and to the Greek and Turkish Governments;
- (c) to safeguard the British bases and installations in the Island, which are necessary to enable the United Kingdom to carry out her international obligations;
- (d) to strengthen peace and security, and co-operation between the United Kingdom and her Allies, in a vital area.

2. These are the aims which Her Majesty's Government have consistently pursued and which have guided their efforts in recent months to find common ground on which an agreed settlement might be reached. It is deeply regretted that all attempts in this direction have hitherto proved unsuccessful.

3. In view of the disagreement between the Greek and Turkish Governments and between the two communities in Cyprus, and of the disastrous consequences for all concerned if violence and conflict continue, an obligation rests with the United Kingdom Government, as the sovereign Power responsible for the administration of the Island and the well-being of its inhabitants, to give a firm and clear lead out of the present deadlock. They accordingly declare a new policy which represents an adventure in partnership—partnership between the communities in the Island and also between the Governments of the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey.

4. The following is an outline of the partnership plan:—

The Plan

I. Cyprus should enjoy the advantages of association not only with the United Kingdom, and therefore with the British Commonwealth, but also with Greece and Turkey.

II. Since the three Governments of the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey all have an interest in Cyprus, Her Majesty's Government will welcome the co-operation and participation of the two other Governments in a joint effort to achieve the peace, progress and prosperity of the Island.

III. The Greek and Turkish Governments will each be invited to appoint a representative to co-operate with the Governor in carrying out this policy.

IV. The Island will have a system of representative Government with each community exercising autonomy in its own communal affairs.

V. In order to satisfy the desire of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots to be recognised as Greeks and Turks, Her Majesty's Government will welcome an arrangement which gives them Greek or Turkish nationality, while enabling them to retain British nationality.

VI. To allow time for the new principle of partnership to be fully worked out and brought into operation under this plan in the necessary atmosphere of stability, the international status of the Island will remain unchanged for seven years.

VII. A system of representative government and communal autonomy will be worked out by consultation with representatives of the two communities and with the representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments.

VIII. The essential provisions of the new constitution will be:—

- (a) There will be a separate House of Representatives for each of the two communities, and these Houses will have final legislative authority in communal affairs.
- (b) Authority for internal administration, other than communal affairs and internal security, will be undertaken by a Council presided over by the Governor and including the representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments and six elected Ministers drawn from the Houses of Representatives, four being Greek Cypriots and two Turkish Cypriots.
- (c) The Governor, acting after consultation with the representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments, will have reserve powers to ensure that the interests of both communities are protected.
- (d) External affairs, defence and internal security will be matters specifically reserved to the Governor acting after consultation with the representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments.
- (e) The representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments will have the right to require any legislation which they consider to be discriminatory to be reserved for consideration by an impartial tribunal.

IX. If the full benefits of this policy are to be realised, it is evident that violence must cease. Subject to this, Her Majesty's Government intend to take progressive steps to relax the Emergency Regulations and eventually to end the State of Emergency. This process would include the return of those Cypriots at present excluded from the Island under the Emergency Regulations.

X. A policy based on these principles and proposals will give the people of the Island a specially favoured and protected status. Through representative institutions they will exercise authority in the management of the Island's internal affairs, and each community will control its own communal affairs. While the people of the Island enjoy these advantages, friendly relations and practical co-operation between the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey will be maintained and strengthened as Cyprus becomes a symbol of co-operation instead of a cause of conflict between the three Allied Governments.

The Future

5. Her Majesty's Government trust that this imaginative plan will be welcomed by all concerned in the spirit in which it is put forward, and for their part they will bend all efforts to ensuring its success. Indeed, if the Greek and Turkish Governments were willing to extend this experiment in partnership and co-operation, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared, at the appropriate time, to go further and, subject to the reservation to the United Kingdom of such bases and facilities as might be necessary for the discharge of her international obligations, to share the sovereignty of the Island with their Greek and Turkish Allies as their contribution to a lasting settlement.

*Appendix B: Statement by the Prime Minister,
15th August, 1958*

On 19th June, 1958, the Prime Minister presented to Parliament a statement of the policy which Her Majesty's Government intend to pursue in regard to the Cyprus problem for a period of seven years. This policy was explained by the Prime Minister to the House of Commons in broad terms and its outline and main practical features were described in the Parliamentary statement of policy on 19th June, 1958 (Appendix A). As Parliament was informed, the policy has been the subject of friendly and confidential consultation and discussion within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. In the last few days the Prime Minister has had the opportunity of personal meetings in Athens and Ankara with the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey which have enabled him to acquaint himself at first hand with the views of their respective Governments.

After the most careful consideration of the views expressed to him by the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey, and in the light of the advice tendered by the Governor of Cyprus regarding the situation in the Island, Her Majesty's Government have decided to proceed to give effect to the policy as announced to Parliament in the following manner:—

An Order-in-Council has already been approved authorising the preparation of electoral rolls in the Island. This is expected to take two to three months. Meanwhile, in accordance with the spirit of the decision whereby the communities are encouraged to order their own communal affairs, the Governor will, where local circumstances make this desirable, authorise the establishment of separate Greek and Turkish Cypriot municipal councils. When the electoral rolls are complete it will be possible to hold elections for the two Houses of Representatives. The preparations for the elections should involve consultations between the Governor and leaders of the two communities. If, as Her Majesty's Government earnestly hope, violence ceases this will make possible the return of those at present excluded from the Island in order that they may play their part in these electoral processes and in consultations on the details of the system of representative government and communal autonomy set out in the statement of policy. As soon as the Houses of Representatives have been elected, they will be asked to elect their representatives to the Governor's Council which will then become the authoritative body to deal with all matters not specifically devolved upon the Houses of Representatives or reserved to the Governor at his discretion.

With regard to the representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments as proposed in the statement of policy, Her Majesty's Government feel on reflection that the representatives of other sovereign powers could not suitably sit as members of the Council

under the Chairmanship of the Governor. It would be more correct to regard them as specially appointed representatives of their countries with direct access to the Governor and with such other facilities as they need to carry out their functions. Her Majesty's Government invite the Governments of Greece and Turkey to appoint their representatives accordingly with effect from 1st October.

The establishment of this system of communal assemblies charged with certain specific functions and of the Governor's Council charged with other more general duties does not exclude and should with general goodwill facilitate the development of some form of representative institution serving the interests of the Island as a whole.

As regards the proposal for dual nationality, it does not appear that there is need for urgent action in this matter. Further enquiries have revealed that any special provision of this kind would require carefully devised legislation. In view of the complexities of international law, it is therefore wiser to defer action pending the consideration of the legal and other aspects.

Finally, Her Majesty's Government appeal with confidence for support from all concerned for the two major concepts which underlie their policy. The first is a period of calm and the cessation of violence in the Island. The second is the deferring for a period of seven years of any final solution without prejudice to the future or to the views and aspirations of any parties concerned. At the same time such a period cannot be a period of stagnation. Her Majesty's Government feel that the form of growth and development which they propose is one suited to the needs of the moment and in conformity with the two principles which appear to be generally accepted by all concerned.

*Appendix C: Number of Persons in Industrial
Employment, September, 1955*

| Industry | Number of Establishments | Total number of persons employed |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Mining and Quarrying | 353 | 6,510 |
| Food, Drinks and Tobacco .. | 1,882 | 5,714 |
| Miscellaneous Light Industries .. | 9,851 | 20,742 |
| Construction and Allied Industries | 728 | 20,808 |
| Total | 12,814 | 53,774 |

Note : This survey is carried out every five years. It is due to be undertaken next in 1960.

Appendix D : Actual average weekly earnings and actual hours worked in certain industries

Note: 1,000 mils = £1.

(Typical week selected 12.10.58 to 18.10.58)

| Industry | Average number of hours worked | | | | | Average weekly earning | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Men (18 & over) | Boys (under 18) | Women (18 & over) | Girls (under 18) | All wage earners | Men (18 & over) | Boys (under 18) | Women (18 & over) | Girls (under 18) | All wage earners |
| 1. Agriculture | 44 | — | 45 | 49 | 45 | mils 6.535 | mils 3.230 | mils 3.140 | mils 2.875 | mils 4.555 |
| 2. Mining | 44 | 47 | 44 | — | 44 | 6.435 | — | 4.045 | — | 6.300 |
| 3. Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products | 43 | 39 | 42 | — | 43 | 6.030 | 3.170 | 3.525 | — | 5.715 |
| 4. Chemical and allied trades | 45 | 41 | 37 | 25 | 38 | 6.085 | 2.840 | 2.170 | 1.360 | 3.730 |
| 5. Engineering | 38 | 36 | — | — | 38 | 6.200 | 1.955 | — | — | 4.550 |
| 6. Vehicles | 38 | 34 | — | — | 36 | 4.080 | 1.975 | — | — | 2.770 |
| 7. Precision instruments, Jewellery, etc. | 50 | 29 | — | — | 43 | 8.100 | 1.950 | — | — | 6.050 |
| 8. Textiles | 38 | — | 46 | 35 | 43 | 4.460 | — | 3.365 | 1.600 | 3.295 |
| 9. Leather, leather goods (excluding boots and shoes) | 50 | — | 23 | 44 | 39 | 7.220 | — | 1.580 | 2.650 | 5.250 |
| 10. Clothing (including boots and shoes) | 36 | 34 | 30 | 30 | 36 | 4.460 | 2.110 | 2.940 | 1.575 | 4.000 |
| 11. Food manufacture and packing | 45 | 38 | 42 | 44 | 43 | 7.650 | 3.145 | 4.475 | 3.520 | 5.575 |
| 12. Drink manufacture | 48 | 44 | 44 | 47 | 47 | 6.155 | 4.400 | 3.185 | 3.025 | 5.390 |
| 13. Tobacco manufacture | 47 | 44 | 37 | 43 | 42 | 5.550 | 2.620 | 2.935 | 2.090 | 3.825 |
| 14. Wood working | 39 | 36 | — | — | 38 | 5.740 | 2.630 | — | — | 4.540 |
| 15. Paper and printing | 46 | 28 | 36 | 27 | 36 | 8.685 | 2.015 | 2.540 | 1.450 | 4.385 |
| 16. Other manufacturing industries | 50 | — | 51 | 56 | 51 | 6.385 | — | 3.025 | 3.630 | 4.275 |
| 17. Building and contracting | 40 | 36 | 39 | — | 39 | 6.110 | 2.870 | 3.960 | — | 5.475 |
| 18. Electricity and water supply | 49 | — | 35 | — | 49 | 6.470 | — | 3.225 | — | 6.460 |
| 19. Transport and communications | 43 | — | — | — | 43 | 7.235 | — | — | — | 7.235 |
| 20. Distributive trades (a) | 179 | 202 | 214 | 208 | 192 | 33.900 | 13.000 | 19.500 | 12.350 | 27.250 |
| 21. Public Administration, Public Works, etc. | 43 | 45 | 43 | — | 43 | 5.365 | 3.765 | 3.825 | — | 5.200 |
| 22. Miscellaneous services, various | 43 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 6.270 | 3.335 | 3.905 | 2.760 | 5.140 |

(a) Figures refer to October, 1958.

Appendix E: Statistics of predominant wage-rates and normal hours of work
The data refer to the week ended the 18th October, 1958.

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| 1. AGRICULTURE. | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| (a) Agricultural workers .. | 0.980 | | 0.480 | 0.470 | | 44 | | 44 | 44 | Wage-rates are fixed by private and collective agreement. Most shepherds are paid on monthly basis and they are provided with food and lodging. |
| (b) Shepherds .. | 0.810 | | | | | 50 | | | | |
| 2. MINING. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Cupreous Ore Mining and Quarrying :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Underground : | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Miners .. | 1.230 | | | | | 48 | | | | Basic wage-rates are paid and in addition a bonus for output in excess of the fixed output per shift. Piece-rates are also in existence. Overtime work is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time. Rates are fixed by private and collective agreement. Holidays with pay have been introduced by the principal mining concerns. |
| (b) Operatives & labourers .. | 1.080 | | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (c) Tractor drivers .. | 1.240 | | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (d) Brakemen .. | 1.160 | | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (e) Pipe fitters .. | 1.220 | | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (f) Pumpmen .. | 1.035 | | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (g) Timbermen .. | 1.230 | | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (h) Trackmen .. | 1.240 | | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (i) Blasters .. | 1.240 | | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (ii) Surface : | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Operatives and labourers .. | 1.065 | | 0.675 | | | 44 | | 44 | | |
| (b) Tractor drivers .. | 0.975 | | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (c) Brakemen .. | 1.155 | | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (d) Pipe fitters .. | 1.265 | | | | | 48 | | | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| 2. MINING— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Cupreous Ore Mining and Quarrying— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Blacksmiths .. | 1.330 | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (f) Mechanics and re- pairmen .. | 1.225 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (g) Electricians .. | 1.115 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (h) Drillers .. | 1.225 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (i) Driller assistants .. | 0.925 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (j) Hoistmen .. | 1.320 | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (k) Moulders .. | 1.320 | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (l) Masons .. | 1.240 | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (m) Carpenters .. | 1.225 | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (n) Painters .. | 1.080 | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (o) Watchmen .. | 1.030 | | | | 48 | | | | |
| (II) Asbestos Quarrying : | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Foremen .. | 1.180 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (b) Mechanics .. | 1.065 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Electricians .. | 0.795 | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Masons .. | 1.150 | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Carpenters .. | 1.150 | | | | | | | | |
| (f) Lorry Drivers .. | 1.270 | | | | | | | | |
| (g) Operatives and la- bourers .. | 0.880 | | 0.625 | | | | 44 | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| 2. MINING— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Other Ore Mining and Quarrying : | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. | Rates are fixed by collective bargaining in certain cases. |
| (i) Underground : | | | | | } 44 | } | 44 | | |
| (a) Drillers | 1.250 | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Driller assistants | 1.125 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Operatives and labourers | 1.075 | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Timbermen | 1.320 | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Surface : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Operatives and labourers | 0.885 | | 0.750 | | | | 44 | | |
| (b) Mechanics and repairmen | 1.135 | | | | | | | | |
| 3. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS: | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Bricks & fire clay goods : Cement tile makers : | | | | | } 44 | } | 44 | | Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. |
| (a) Skilled | 1.110 | | | | | | | | |
| (b) S/Skilled | 0.930 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Unskilled | 0.790 | | 0.585 | | | | | | |
| (ii) Gypsum : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Craftsman | 1.100 | | | | } 44 | } | 44 | | Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Overtime is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time. |
| (b) Operatives and labourers :— | | | | | | | | | |
| S/Skilled | 0.940 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Apprentices | 0.830 | | 0.630 | | | | 44 | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| 4. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED TRADES :— | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| (i) Pharmaceutical preparations :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Dispensers | 1.730 | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Dispenser apprentices .. | 0.725 | | | | | 50 | | | | |
| (c) Messengers and office boys | | 0.425 | | | | | 50 | | | |
| (ii) Soap manufacture :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operatives— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Skilled | 1.000 | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Unskilled | 0.820 | | | | | 44 | | 44 | 44 | |
| (iii) Oil mills :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 0.900 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. ENGINEERING AND METAL WORKS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Blacksmiths | 1.265 | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Blacksmith assistants .. | n.a. | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Fitters | 1.320 | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Plumbers | 0.985 | | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Moulders | 1.130 | | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (f) Turners | 1.285 | | | | | | | | | |
| (g) Electro-welders | 1.360 | | | | | | | | | |
| (h) Copper-smiths | 1.000 | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Copper-smith assistants .. | n.a. | | | | | | | | | |
| (j) Tinsmiths | 1.000* | | | | | | | | | |
| (k) Apprentices metal work- ing trades | | 0.230 | | | | | 44 | | | |

Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Most employees are paid on a monthly basis. Class (c) is covered by the Minimum Wage Law.

Wage-rates are normally fixed by collective bargaining.

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| 6. VEHICLES. | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Motor repairs and ga- rages :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Mechanics and repair- men (Automobile) .. | 0.980 | | | mils | 44 | | | No. | Wage-rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining in some undertakings. Mechanics and repairmen are paid monthly. |
| (b) Apprentices Auto-me- chanics .. | 0.690 | 0.225 | | | 44 | 44 | | | |
| (ii) Bicycle repairs : .. | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Repairers .. | 0.850 * | 0.375 | | | 44 | 44 | | | Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. |
| (b) Apprentices .. | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, JEWELLERY, ETC. | | | | | | | | | |
| Jewellery and Plates : .. | 1.080 | | | | 44 | 44 | | | Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. |
| (a) Goldsmiths .. | | 0.495 | | | | | | | |
| (b) Apprentices .. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. TEXTILES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton spinning : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Spinners, textile .. | | | 0.555 | | | | | | Wage-rates are fixed by private and collective agreement. |
| (b) Operatives and la- bourers— | | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled .. | 0.820 | | 0.685 | | 44 | | | | |
| S/Skilled .. | | | 0.465 | | | | | | |
| (c) Apprentices .. | | | 0.465 | 0.330 | | | | 44 | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| 9. LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS (excl. Footwear). | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Leather (tanning and dressing) : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Craftsmen and kindred workers | 1.230 | | | | 44 | | | | Wage-rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining. |
| (b) Operatives and la- bourers | 1.010 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (ii) Leather goods, including saddlery : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Craftsmen | 1.200* | | 0.665 | | 44 | | 44 | 44 | (i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. |
| (b) Machinists | | | 0.485 | | | | 44 | | |
| (c) Operatives & labourers | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. CLOTHING (incl. footwear). | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Tailoring : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Coat-makers | 1.145 | | | | } 44 | | | | (i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. |
| (b) Trouser-makers | 0.975 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Assistants | 0.935 | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Apprentices | | 0.295 | | | | 44 | | | (ii) Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. |
| (ii) Dress making : | | | | | | | | | |
| Dressmakers & seam- stresses | | | 0.485 | | | | 44 | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| 10. CLOTHING— <i>contd.</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| (iii) Manufacture and repair of boots and shoes : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Shoemakers | 1.135 | | | | 44 | 44 | 44 | | (iii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. |
| (b) Shoemakers assistants | 1.010 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Machinists | 1.200 | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Repairers | 0.930 | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Apprentices | | 0.445 | | | | | | | |
| 11. Food. | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Grain milling : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Millers | 1.825 | | | | 44 | | 44 | | (i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. |
| (b) Operatives and bourers | 0.925 | | 0.540 | | 44 | | 44 | | |
| (ii) Bread : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Kneaders | 1.265 | | | | 44 | | 44 | | (ii) In most undertakings wage- rates are fixed by collective bargaining. A guaranteed minimum for four bakings a day exists; over that overtime is paid. |
| (b) Ovenmen | 1.190 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Salesmen | 1.185 | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Operatives and bourers | 1.175 | | 0.500 * | | | | | | |
| (iii) Flour Confectionery : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Confectioners | 1.370 | | | | 44 | | 44 | | (iii) Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. In most undertakings confectioners are paid on a monthly basis. |
| (b) Waiters | 0.880 | | | | 44 | | 44 | | |
| (c) Apprentices .. confe- ctioners | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Operatives and bourers | | 0.575 | 0.540 | | | 44 | 44 | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| 11. Food— <i>Contd.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| (iv) Macaroni : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Craftsmen .. | 1.075 | | | | 44 | | | | (iv) In certain undertakings wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. In others by private agreement. |
| (b) Operatives and labourers .. | 0.855 | | | | 44 | | 44 | 44 | |
| (v) Sugar confectionery : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Confectioners .. | 1.375 | | 0.365 | 0.365 | 44 | | | | |
| (b) Operatives and labourers .. | 1.075 | | 0.470 | | 44 | | 44 | | |
| (vi) Carob kibbling :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Craftsmen .. | 1.500 | | | | 44 | | | | (vi) Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Over-time work is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time. |
| (b) Operatives and labourers .. | 1.250 | | 0.500 | | 44 | | 44 | | (vii) This kind of employment is seasonal. Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. In certain undertakings piece rates are in existence. |
| (vii) Citrus grading, packing and by-products : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Carpenters .. | 1.000 * | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (b) Porters .. | 0.950 * | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (c) Graders .. | | | 0.675 * | | | | | | |
| (d) Selectors .. | | | 0.725 * | | | | | | |
| (e) Wrappers .. | | | 0.950 * | 0.805 * | | | 44 | 44 | |
| (f) Packers .. | | | 0.950 * | 0.815 * | | | | | |
| (viii) Food and fodder industries, n.e.s. : Operatives & labourers | 0.905 | | 0.425 | | 44 | | 44 | 44 | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| 12. DRINK. | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Wines and brandies :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Coopers .. | 1.220 | | | | } 44 | | | | (i) Wage-rates are fixed in certain industries by private agreement and in others by collective bargaining. Overtime is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time. |
| (b) Mechanics .. | 1.100 | | 0.485 | | | | 44 | | |
| (c) Operatives and labourers .. | 0.930 | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Aerated Waters : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Mechanics .. | 0.910 | | | | } 44 | | | | (ii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. |
| (b) Fillers .. | 1.345 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Distributors .. | 1.080 | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Operatives and labourers .. | 1.080 | | 0.630 | | | | 44 | | |
| 13. TOBACCO. | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Mechanics .. | 1.420 | | | | } 44 | | | | Wage-rates are fixed by private and collective agreement. Mechanics and Mixers are usually paid on a monthly basis. Overtime work is usually calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time. Work on Sundays is paid twice the normal time. |
| (b) Mixers .. | 2.135 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Inspectors .. | 1.255 | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Craftsmen .. | 1.210 | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Operatives & labourers | 0.930 | | 0.425 | 0.380 | | | 44 | 44 | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| 14. WOOD WORKING. | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Timber (Saw milling etc.) :— | | | | | | | | | (i) Rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining. |
| (a) Carpenters | 1.380 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (b) Carpenters Appren- tices | | 0.475 | | | | 44 | | | |
| (ii) Furniture & Upholstery: | | | | | | | | | (ii) Rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining. |
| (a) Furniture makers .. | 1.180 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (b) Furniture makers— Assistants | 0.725 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| Apprentices | | 0.230 | | | | 44 | | | |
| (c) Upholsterers | 1.000 * | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (iii) Job Carpentry : | | | | | | | | | (iii) Rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining. |
| (a) Carpenters | 1.275 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (b) Carpenter— Assistants | | 0.755 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Apprentices | | 0.300 | | | | 44 | | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| 15. PAPER AND PRINTING. | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Printing and publishing: | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Compositors, hand .. | 1,450 | | | | 44 | | | | (i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. |
| (b) Machine minders .. | 1,475 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (c) Linotypists .. | 1,915 | | | | 42 | | | | |
| (d) Apprentices, printing trade .. | | 0.430 | | | | 44 | | | |
| (e) Operatives and labourers .. | 1,145 | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Lithographic works : | | | 0.540 | 0.335 | 44 | | 44 | 44 | (ii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Over-time work is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time. |
| (a) Lithographers .. | 2,030 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (b) Craftsmen .. | 1,400 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (c) Bookbinders .. | n.a. | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Operatives and labourers .. | 1,005 | 0.350 | 0.445 | 0.415 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | |
| 16. OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Button Industry: | | | | | | | | | |
| Operatives & labourers .. | | | 0.435 | | | | 44 | | Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Over-time work is calculated on the basis of one and one-third times the normal time. |
| (ii) Teeth Industry : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Machine operators .. | 1,150 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (b) Craftsmen .. | 1,135 | | 0.415 | | 44 | | 44 | | |
| (c) Operatives & labourers .. | 0,810 | | | | 44 | | | | |
| (iii) Zip Fastener Industry : | | | 0.450 | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | | | | | | | 44 | 44 | do. |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| 17. BUILDING & CONTRACTING. | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. | Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. |
| (a) Stone masons and brick layers | 1.305 | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Stone masons and brick layers apprentices .. | 1.310 | 0.430 | | | | 44 | | | |
| (c) Carpenters and joiners .. | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Carpenters and joiners apprentices | | 0.780 | | | | 44 | 44 | | |
| (e) Operatives & labourers .. | 0.915 | | 0.735 | | | | | | |
| (f) Painters | 1.250 | | | | | | | | |
| (g) Electric fitters | 1.050 * | | | | | | | | |
| (h) Electric fitters apprentices | | 0.500 * | | | | 44 | | | (i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Most of the employees are paid on a monthly basis. |
| 18. ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY. | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Electricity : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Fitters | 1.525 | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Fitters assistants .. | 0.950 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Engine drivers | 1.130 | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Engine drivers assists. | 0.950 | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Electricians | 0.910 | | | | | | | | |
| (f) Wiremen | 1.210 | | | | | | | | |
| (g) Linesmen | 1.010 | | | | | | | | |
| (h) Operatives and labourers | 0.800 | n.a. | | | | | | | |
| (i) Electrician apprentices | | | | | | | | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|--|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|--|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| 18. ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY.— <i>Contd.</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| (ii) Water Supply : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Mechanics and repairmen | 2.310 | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Plumbers and pipe fitters— | | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled | 1.130 | | | | | | | | |
| S/Skilled | 0.930 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Oilers— | | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled | 1.485 | | | | | | | | |
| S/Skilled | 0.950 | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Operatives and labourers | 0.930 | | 0.630 | | | | 44 | | (ii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Most of the employees are paid on a monthly basis. |
| 19. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| Road passenger and goods transport : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Bus & lorry drivers | 1.215 | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Taxi drivers | 1.185 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Porters | 0.975 | | | | | | | | |
| 20. DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES. | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Salesmen | 27.050† | 15.500† | | | 208† | 208† | 208† | | |
| (b) Saleswomen | | | 16.300† | | 48 | | 208† | | |
| (c) Porters | 1.165 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | In certain undertakings wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Others by private agreement. |
| | | | | | | | | | Wage-rates are fixed largely by private agreement, if they fall below the Minimum Wage Law. |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | <i>mils</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| 21. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS, ETC. | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Central Govt. Service : | 1.565 | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Fitters... tools operators .. | 1.640 | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Machine .. | 1.175 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Plumbers .. | 1.240 | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Blacksmiths .. | 1.505 | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Electric welders .. | 1.490 | | | | | | | | |
| (f) Oxygen welders .. | n.a. | | | | | | | | |
| (g) Coppermiths .. | 1.390 | | | | | | | | |
| (h) Moulders .. | 1.490 | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Patternmakers .. | 1.155 | | | | | | | | |
| (j) Motor transport fitters .. | 1.070 | | | | | | | | |
| (k) Electric fitters .. | 0.930 | 0.620 | 0.630 | | 44 | 44 | 44 | | |
| (l) Operatives & labourers .. | 1.170 | | | | | | | | |
| (m) Motor transport drivers .. | 1.425 | | | | | | | | |
| (n) Roller & engine drivers .. | n.a. | | | | | | | | |
| (o) Sailors .. | 1.040 | | | | | | | | |
| (p) Watchmen .. | 0.930 | | | | | | | | |
| (q) Water-carriers .. | 1.200 | | | | | | | | |
| (r) Masons .. | 1.235 | | | | | | | | |
| (s) Carpenters .. | 1.270 | | | | | | | | |
| (t) Cabinet makers .. | 1.205 | | | | | | | | |
| (u) Painters .. | 1.375 | | | | | | | | |
| (v) Foremen .. | 1.025 | | | | | | | | |
| (w) Asphalt sprayers .. | 1.220 | | | | | | | | |
| (x) Packers .. | | | 0.935 | | | | | 44 | |
| (y) Seamstresses .. | | | 0.620 | | | | | 44 | |
| (z) Wardmaids .. | | | | | | | | | |

(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Over-time on week days is paid at time and a half the normal rate ; on Sundays and holidays it is double time the normal rate.

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | | Remarks |
|--|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | |
| 21. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Local Govt. Service : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Masons | 1.515 | | | | 44 | | | | (ii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. |
| (b) Carpenters | 1.455 | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Motor transport drivers | 1.235 | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Roller drivers | 1.345 | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Gardeners | 0.885 | | | | | | | | |
| (f) Operatives & labourers | 1.020 | | | | | | | | (i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Board and lodging is usually provided and a 10% service charge is distributed in accordance with the Hotels (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1946. |
| (g) Scavengers | 0.980 | | | | | | | | |
| 22. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES. | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Hotels, coffee shops and restaurants : | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Cooks | 34.150 † | | | | 250 † | | | | |
| (b) Waiters | 26.950 † | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Barmen | 29.350 † | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Chamber maids | | | 19,900 † | | | | 250 † | | (ii) Wage-rates are mostly fixed by collective bargaining. |
| (e) Laundresses | | | 19,100 † | | | | 250 † | | |
| (ii) Dry cleanings : | | | | | | | | | |
| Operatives | 1.170 | | 0.600 | | 44 | | 44 | | |
| (iii) Hair-dressing & manicure: | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Barbers & manicurists | 0.860 | | 0.575 | | 44 | | 50 | | (iii) do. |
| (b) Barbers apprentices .. | | 0.345 | | | | 44 | | | |

* = Estimate.

† = Per month.

† = Per month, including the estimated value of payments in kind. n.a. = Not available.

Appendix F: Mid-year and end-year values of the official general Retail Price Index for the years 1954-1958

| Year | All Items | Food | Liquor | Tobacco | Fuel and Light | Clothing and Footwear | Household and Personal Appliances and Durable Goods | Rent |
|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|---|-------|
| June 1954 | 82.9 | 82.8 | 90.3 | | 81.3 | 93.1 | 79.4 | 77.7 |
| Dec. 1954 | 84.5 | 82.1 | 93.9 | | 84.7 | 93.3 | 79.9 | 83.6 |
| June 1955 | 88.6 | 88.6 | 93.8 | | 82.7 | 93.7 | 84.4 | 87.0 |
| Dec. 1955 | 91.1 | 91.8 | 94.7 | | 83.8 | 96.9 | 88.3 | 88.0 |
| June 1956 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 95.0 | | 88.2 | 98.0 | 90.1 | 92.7 |
| Dec. 1956 | 98.1 | 99.2 | 96.5 | | 97.7 | 99.8 | 92.7 | 97.6 |
| June 1957 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 100.6 | 101.1 | 100.5 |
| Dec. 1957 | 104.1 | 105.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 102.0 | 102.4 | 106.4 |
| June 1958 | 105.0 | 104.1 | 110.2 | 116.8 | 92.0 | 102.3 | 103.7 | 108.3 |
| Dec. 1958 | 105.4 | 101.3 | 119.6 | 116.8 | 92.0 | 103.4 | 106.4 | 113.9 |

Note: The budget for the official general Retail Price Index is based upon the market basket of a representative family consisting of a man, wife and two children living in a rented house and incurring a monthly expenditure of £25,000 mils at the base date, 14th March, 1957.

Appendix G: Mid-year and end-year price movements for the past five years of some principal foodstuffs included in the Index

Prices are given in mils. £1 = 1,000 mils 1 oke = 2 4/5 lbs.

| Year | Bread (ex-oven) kilo | Fresh pork oke | Fresh beef oke | Sheep's meat oke | Local olive oil oke | Local cheese (Halloumi) oke | Eggs dozen | Sugar oke | Broad beans oke | Potatoes oke | Olives oke |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| June 1954 | .. | 0.033 | 0.511 | 0.505 | 0.503 | 0.339 | 0.617 | 0.128 | 0.058 | 0.025 | 0.175 |
| Dec. 1954 | .. | 0.033 | 0.564 | 0.544 | 0.647 | 0.414 | 0.694 | 0.092 | 0.053 | 0.033 | 0.178 |
| June 1955 | .. | 0.033 | 0.550 | 0.528 | 0.539 | 0.417 | 0.600 | 0.100 | 0.061 | 0.033 | 0.158 |
| Dec. 1955 | .. | 0.033 | 0.620 | 0.553 | 0.713 | 0.518 | 0.630 | 0.088 | 0.082 | 0.038 | 0.231 |
| June 1956 | .. | 0.033 | 0.690 | 0.557 | 0.640 | 0.532 | 0.690 | 0.092 | 0.087 | 0.043 | 0.310 |
| Dec. 1956 | .. | 0.033 | 0.720 | 0.573 | 0.773 | 0.536 | 0.787 | 0.106 | 0.098 | 0.035 | 0.320 |
| June 1957 | .. | 0.033 | 0.690 | 0.665 | 0.695 | 0.540 | 0.730 | 0.123 | 0.100 | 0.026 | 0.335 |
| Dec. 1957 | .. | 0.033 | 0.780 | 0.770 | 0.815 | 0.536 | 0.785 | 0.105 | 0.104 | 0.057 | 0.335 |
| June 1958 | .. | 0.033 | 0.720 | 0.785 | 0.730 | 0.509 | 0.635 | 0.084 | 0.145 | 0.060 | 0.335 |
| Dec. 1958 | .. | 0.033 | 0.685 | 0.770 | 0.840 | 0.509 | 0.730 | 0.087 | 0.137 | 0.046 | 0.335 |

Appendix H: Trade Unions of employees—membership by industry or service at the end of 1957 and 1958

| Division | Industry or Service | 1957 | | | | 1958 | | | | Number of + Increase — Decrease | |
|----------|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Number of | | Membership | | Number of | | Membership | | | |
| | | Uni- ons | Bran- ches | Male | Female | Uni- ons | Bran- ches | Male | Female | | Total |
| 0 | AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING & FISHING. Agriculture Forestry | 18 2 | 32 — | 2,067 226 | 1,955 57 | 21 4 | 34 — | 2,204 202 | 2,487 35 | 4,691 237 | + 669 — 46 |
| 1 | MINING & QUARRYING. Metal Mining Non-metallic Mining .. | 15 17 | 7 1 | 1,270 1,218 | 28 119 | 14 18 | 4 3 | 1,217 975 | 17 93 | 1,234 1,068 | — 64 — 269 |
| 2-3 | MANUFACTURING. Food Manufacturing In- dustries except beverage industries Beverage Industries .. Tobacco Manufactures .. Manufacture of Textiles .. Manufacture of foot- wear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries Manufacture of Non- metallic Mineral Products | 1 4 2 1 | — 5 — — | 17 781 24 10 | — 804 87 35 | 2 3 3 1 | — 5 — — | 34 611 51 20 | 17 769 73 60 | 51 1,380 124 80 | + 34 — 205 + 13 + 35 |
| | | 1 | 5 | 1,033 | 524 | 2 | 6 | 1,048 | 721 | 1,769 | + 212 |
| | | 4 | — | 243 | 63 | 4 | — | 273 | 67 | 340 | + 34 |
| | | 2 | — | 47 | 10 | 3 | — | 112 | 16 | 128 | + 71 |

| Division | Industry or Service | 1957 | | | 1958 | | | Number of + Increase — Decrease | | |
|----------|--|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | | Number of | | Membership | Number of | | Membership | | | |
| | | Uni- ons | Branches | | Uni- ons | Branches | | | | |
| 4 | CONSTRUCTION. Building & Contracting Government and Milita- ry Labour | 41 | 102 | 15,381 | 1,146 | 16,527 | 16,571 | 1,488 | 18,059 | + 1,532 |
| 5 | ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES. Electricity | 10 | 10 | 5,519 | 491 | 6,010 | 5,512 | 670 | 6,182 | + 172 |
| 6 | Water Supply | 1 | 4 | 739 | 5 | 744 | 738 | 4 | 742 | — 2 |
| | COMMERCE. Wholesale and Retail Trade | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | 2 | 52 | + 52 |
| 7 | Banks and Insurance .. TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS. Transport | 12 | 4 | 1,859 | 241 | 2,100 | 1,842 | 324 | 2,166 | + 66 |
| | Communication.. .. | 2 | 5 | 354 | 95 | 449 | 364 | 110 | 474 | + 25 |
| 8 | SERVICES. Government Services .. Community & Business Services | 20 | 9 | 2,640 | 597 | 3,237 | 2,391 | 628 | 3,019 | — 218 |
| | Recreation & Personal Services | 1 | 7 | 459 | 113 | 572 | 552 | 112 | 664 | + 92 |
| 9 | ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUA- TELY DESCRIBED. General Labour.. .. | 7 | 6 | 5,124 | 645 | 5,769 | 5,394 | 862 | 6,256 | + 487 |
| | | 14 | 15 | 2,129 | 565 | 2,694 | 1,858 | 622 | 2,480 | — 214 |
| | | 5 | — | 114 | 5 | 119 | 91 | 2 | 93 | — 26 |
| | | 48 | 2 | 2,907 | 719 | 3,626 | 4,309 | 944 | 5,253 | + 1,627 |
| | Total | 228 | 214 | 44,161 | 8,304 | 52,465 | 46,419 | 10,123 | 56,542 | + 4,077 |

There were also: (a) five Federations of Employees Unions with twelve branches, and
(b) three Associations of Employers and one branch with a membership of 118.

Appendix J: Table showing the distribution of employees trade unions and their membership by groups

| Year (31st Dec.) | Pancyprian Federation of Labour ("Old" Trade Unions) | | Cyprus Workers Confederation ("Free" Labour Syndicates) * | | Cyprus Federation of Independent Trade Unions | | Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation ("Turkish" Trade Unions) | | Civil Service | | Others | | Total | |
|------------------------|---|------------|--|------------|---|------------|--|------------|---------------|------------|--------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Trade Unions | Membership | Trade Unions | Membership | T.U. | Membership | Trade Unions | Membership | T.U. | Membership | T.U. | Membership | Trade Unions | Membership |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 .. | 48 | 18,085 | 56 | 2,882 | — | — | 10 | 740 | 5 | 3,154 | 11 | 1,805 | 130 | 26,666 |
| 1955 .. | 43 | 22,925 | 67 | 5,374 | — | — | 16 | 2,214 | 5 | 3,258 | 26 | 5,244 | 157 | 39,015 |
| 1956 .. | 45 | 27,143 | 69 | 5,129 | 12 | 2,954 | 16 | 1,813 | 6 | 3,935 | 19 | 1,954 | 167 | 42,928 |
| 1957 .. | 40 | 30,375 | 130 | 9,767 | 13 | 2,506 | 15 | 1,268 | 7 | 5,769 | 23 | 2,780 | 228 | 52,465 |
| 1958 .. | 38 | 31,728 | 190 | 12,852 | 12 | 2,036 | 8 | 1,137 | 8 | 6,256 | 28 | 2,538 | 284 | 56,542 |

There are three Associations of employers with a membership of 118.

* The name of "New Trade Unions" has been changed to "Free Labour Syndicates".

Appendix K: Revenue and Expenditure

| REVENUE | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Head | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | | | |
| Ordinary Revenue | £ | £ | £ | | | |
| Customs | 5,135,766 | 7,212,609 | 5,590,518 | | | |
| Excise: Tobacco | 1,347,088 | 1,139,752 | 1,754,684 | | | |
| Other | 251,798 | 384,610 | 408,343 | | | |
| Licences | 275,278 | 373,954 | 372,649 | | | |
| Income Tax | 4,468,093 | 5,601,723 | 4,451,808 | | | |
| Estate Duty | 71,352 | 113,690 | 108,042 | | | |
| Immovable Property Tax .. | 44,333 | 47,472 | 40,172 | | | |
| Stamp Duties | 72,903 | 85,817 | 80,417 | | | |
| Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific services | 729,610 | 960,530 | 906,007 | | | |
| Interest on Govt. Moneys | 1,331,770 | 731,245 | 755,582 | | | |
| Other Revenue | 606,520 | 920,211 | 574,795 | | | |
| Total Ordinary Revenue | 14,334,511 | 17,571,613 | 15,043,017 | | | |
| Grant-in-Aid from H.M. Government for Emergency | 750,000 | 4,800,000 | 6,782,500 | | | |
| | 15,084,511 | 22,371,613 | 21,825,517 | | | |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | | | |
| | Ordinary | Emergency | Ordinary | Emergency | Ordinary | Emergency |
| Administration | 342,481 | 10,452 | 367,907 | 21,144 | 328,834 | 24,799 |
| Agriculture | 498,726 | — | 434,646 | — | 503,450 | — |
| Customs and Excise | 412,832 | 36,826 | 512,209 | 53,521 | 410,644 | 44,055 |
| Education | 1,379,807 | — | 1,513,882 | — | 1,643,885 | — |
| Forests | 332,998 | — | 304,339 | — | 289,696 | 5,692 |
| Inland Revenue | 112,879 | 168 | 134,918 | 2,736 | 161,650 | 2,736 |
| Judicial | 87,939 | 19,301 | 88,978 | 21,748 | 90,538 | 21,054 |
| Lands and Surveys | 203,077 | 2,263 | 205,214 | 8,774 | 207,835 | 6,642 |
| Medical | 738,997 | — | 810,630 | 10,064 | 864,621 | 12,479 |
| Pensions & Gratuities | 569,188 | 10,907 | 579,747 | 34,480 | 640,042 | 98,184 |
| Police | 1,299,267 | 1,226,820 | 1,738,786 | 1,246,404 | 1,652,221 | 1,452,335 |
| Post Office | 157,383 | — | 154,050 | 3,649 | 159,106 | 5,618 |
| Printing Office | 78,449 | 4,379 | 69,817 | 8,009 | 68,025 | 7,107 |
| Prisons | 109,640 | 104,533 | 196,787 | 277,348 | 242,479 | 330,690 |
| Public Debt Charges | 671,502 | — | 677,345 | — | 688,361 | — |
| Public Works | 156,513 | 928 | 179,845 | 570 | 171,352 | — |
| Public Works Annually Recurrent | 547,457 | 24,468 | 599,355 | 74,811 | 350,122 | 64,361 |
| Public Works Non-Recurrent | 151,504 | 824,314 | 132,255 | 1,027,120 | 91,188 | 1,063,597 |
| Commodity Subsidies | 580,961 | — | 856,106 | — | 573,748 | — |
| Cost-of-living All'ces | 601,941 | 93,384 | 929,694 | 198,467 | 1,267,575 | 297,542 |
| Long-term Loans and Advances .. | 281,501 | — | 131,420 | — | 24,000 | — |
| Transfer to Development Fund | 800,000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Expenditure | 1,902,359 | 1,266,282 | 2,071,915 | 5,362,658 | 2,061,761 | 7,106,573 |
| | 12,017,401 | 3,625,025 | 12,689,845 | 8,351,503 | 12,491,133 | 10,543,464 |
| | —557,915 | | +1,330,265 | | —1,209,080 | |

Note.—The above figures do not include Revenue & Expenditure from the Development Fund.

Appendix L: Revenue and Expenditure of Principal Local Authorities

| | Nicosia | Limassol | Famagusta | Larnaca |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Balance in hand at 1.1.1957 .. | 11,597 | 24,460 | 24,850 | |
| <i>Revenue.</i> | | | | |
| Licences and Permits | 73,362 | 48,222 | 32,696 | |
| Conservancy and other rates .. | 40,019 | 27,846 | 19,142 | |
| Fees and Tolls | 65,209 | 42,467 | 53,053 | |
| Rents | 13,965 | 9,167 | 11,818 | |
| Receipts from Industrial Undertakings | — | — | — | |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 23,992 | 13,023 | 6,007 | |
| | <u>228,144</u> | <u>165,185</u> | <u>147,566</u> | |
| <i>Expenditure.</i> | | | | |
| Salaries and Wages | 46,913 | 31,364 | 32,598 | |
| Conservancy and Fire Protection | 37,993 | 24,328 | 27,824 | |
| Payments from Industrial Undertakings | — | — | — | |
| Parks and Public Gardens .. | 6,492 | 7,390 | 1,089 | |
| Maintenance and Improvement of water supply | 1,073 | — | — | |
| Public Works—Annually Recurrent | 26,154 | 31,949 | 10,663 | |
| Public Works—Extraordinary .. | 19,898 | — | 1,680 | |
| Rents | 138 | 724 | 627 | |
| Subscriptions and payments especially approved | 390 | 1,761 | 802 | |
| Charity | 11,731 | 10,202 | 10,595 | |
| Furniture and Fittings | 1,069 | 844 | 334 | |
| Government Audit | 65 | 65 | 61 | |
| Miscellaneous payments | 40,014 | 22,130 | 11,586 | |
| Repayment of Loans | 11,422 | 18,432 | 11,924 | |
| Total Expenditure | <u>203,352</u> | <u>149,189</u> | <u>109,783</u> | |
| Balance in hand at 31.12.1957 | <u>24,792</u> | <u>15,996</u> | <u>37,783</u> | |

Accounts not yet published.

Appendix M: Development Schemes in progress or initiated during 1958

| | Estimated Cost | | Expenditure in 1958 | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | C.D. & W. Expenditure | No. of C.D. & W. Scheme | C.D. & W. Expenditure | Colony's Expenditure |
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| AGRICULTURE: | | | | | |
| Conversion of Vineyards | 3,050 | — | — | — | 139 |
| Land Reclamation and Development | 141,590 | — | — | — | 14,586 |
| Soil Conservation | 136,405 | — | — | — | 21,432 |
| Paphos Chiftliks | 102,000 | — | — | — | 21,221 |
| Pasture Development | 71,510 | — | — | — | 11,958 |
| Experimental Citrus Grove, Morphou | 4,000 | — | — | — | 1,179 |
| Boreholes and Pumping Units | 12,016 | — | — | — | 2,337 |
| Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Machinery | 7,500 | — | — | — | 2,425 |
| Livestock Development | 100,150 | — | — | — | 24,303 |
| Poultry Development | 98,700 | — | — | — | 29,115 |
| Maintenance of Land Use Scheme | 1,400 | — | — | — | 1,344 |
| Registration and Transfer Fees, Land Consolidation | 1,000 | — | — | — | 72 |
| | | | | | 130,111 |
| FORESTS: | | | | | |
| Afforestation | 49,000 | — | — | — | 12,125 |
| Forest Roads | 18,500 | — | — | — | 1,569 |
| Telecommunications | 12,000 | — | — | — | 192 |
| Forest Buildings | 21,285 | — | — | — | 2,065 |
| Machinery and Plant | 42,000 | — | — | — | 1,481 |
| Training and Study Tours | 3,000 | — | — | — | 207 |
| Amenities and Publicity | 400 | — | — | — | 78 |
| Forest Research | 13,000 | — | — | — | 1,146 |
| | | | | | 18,863 |
| GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY: | | | | | |
| | 185,500 | — | — | — | 23,739 |
| | | | | | 23,739 |

| | Estimated Cost | | Expenditure in 1958 | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Total | C.D. & W. Expenditure | No. of C.D. & W. Scheme | C.D. & W. Expenditure | Colony's Expenditure |
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| WATER DEVELOPMENT: | | | | | |
| Staff | | | | | 27,796 |
| Drilling and Prospecting | | | | | 9,777 |
| Irrigation and Drainage | | | | | 21,682 |
| Village Water Supplies | | | | | 14,307 |
| Town Water Supplies | | | | | 135,063 |
| Hydrological Surveys | | | | | 4,998 |
| Major Projects Investigations | | | | | 4,565 |
| Plant and Replacements | | | | | 13,964 |
| Purchase of Motor Vehicles | | | | | 100 |
| Travelling | | | | | 11,726 |
| Extensions to Office & Plant Accommodation | | | | | |
| Morphou Bay Scheme | | | | | 450,718 |
| Famagusta Water Supply Scheme | | | | | 18,285 |
| Transfers to Loan Commissioners | | | | | 282 |
| Purchase of Office Equipment | | | | | 8,049 |
| Maintenance of Plant.. .. . | | | | | |
| | 3,417,000 | | | | |
| | | | | | 721,312 |
| ADMINISTRATION: | | | | | |
| <i>Rural Development:</i> — | | | | | |
| Village Water Development Works | | | | | |
| Non-contributory Schemes | | | | | |
| Community Development | | | | | |
| Village Streets and Bridle Paths | | | | | |
| Agricultural Schemes | | | | | |
| Public Buildings | | | | | |
| Plant | | | | | |
| General | | | | | |
| | 1,470,000 | | | | 240,586 |
| | | | | | 240,586 |

| | Estimated Cost | | No. of C.D. & W. Scheme | Expenditure in 1958 | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | Total | C.D. & W. Expenditure | | C.D. & W. Expenditure | Colony's Expenditure | Total |
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ |
| LONG-TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES: | | | | | | |
| Housing Loans | 299,000 | — | — | — | 37,367 | |
| Loans to Loan Commissioners | 648,670 | — | — | — | 105,000 | 142,367 |
| CUSTOMS (PORT DEVELOPMENT): | | | | | | |
| Improvement of Limassol Harbour | 99,659 | — | — | — | 3,122 | |
| Port Development, Famagusta | 1,877,662 | — | — | — | 3,445 | |
| Port Development, Limassol (purchase of land) | 122,338 | — | — | — | 44,326 | |
| Harbour Works, Paphos | 60,000 | — | — | — | 31,365 | |
| Harbour Works, Larnaca | 41,000 | — | — | — | 31,878 | 114,136 |
| PUBLIC WORKS (ROAD DEVELOPMENT): | | | | | | |
| Road Widening and Realignment | 2,008,250 | — | — | — | 333,941 | |
| Borstal Institution | 87,500 | — | — | — | — | 333,941 |
| CIVIL AVIATION: | | | | | | |
| Purchase of Radio transmitting apparatus .. | 12,130 | 12,130 | D.2236 | } 118 | — | |
| Provision and Installation of Wireless Transmitters | | | D.2236A | | — | |
| Extension and Development of Runways .. | 115,000 | 115,000 | D.2482 | | — | |
| Airfield Approach Lighting | 4,130 | 4,130 | D.3177 | | — | |
| Purchase of Transmitter: | | | | | | |
| Nicosia/Beirut point-to-point circuit .. | 2,500 | 2,500 | D.2598 | — | — | |
| Purchase of Monitor tape-recording equipment | 2,600 | 2,600 | D.2781 | — | — | |
| Flight Information Centre | 22,000 | 22,000 | D.2998 | 10,832 | — | |
| Flight Information Centre (Airport Telecommunications) | 21,250 | — | — | — | 9,999 | |

| | Estimated Cost | | | Expenditure in 1958 | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | Total | C.D. & W. Expenditure | No. of C.D. & W. Scheme | C.D. & W. Expenditure | Colony's Expenditure | Total |
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ |
| CIVIL AVIATION—contd. | | | | | | |
| Extension and Development of Runways .. | 123,319 | — | — | — | — | — |
| New Airport Terminal Buildings .. | 98,030 | — | — | — | — | — |
| New Airport Equipment .. | 3,397 | — | — | — | 3,397 | 3,397 |
| Airfield Lighting .. | 26,000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | | 24,346 |
| SECRETARIAT (STAFF TRAINING, SCHOLARSHIPS, METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES): | | | | | | |
| Staff Training .. | 164,673 | 134,500 | D. 509 & 509C | — | 1,622 | 1,622 |
| Reorganisation of Meteorological Service .. | 20,000 | — | — | — | 4,313 | 4,313 |
| Scholarship Scheme .. | 378,000 | — | — | — | 46,358 | 46,358 |
| Aerial Photography of Cyprus .. | 6,500 | 6,500 | D. 3150 | 6,469 | — | — |
| | | | | | | 58,762 |
| EDUCATION: | | | | | | |
| Teachers' Training College .. | 586,904 | 280,000 | D. 3432 | 30,536 | 229,144 | 229,144 |
| Technical Education .. | 385,784 | — | — | — | 58,316 | 58,316 |
| Technical Education (New Scheme) .. | 1,001,380 | — | — | — | 128,095 | 128,095 |
| Secondary School Buildings (English School) | 128,000 | — | — | — | 40,748 | 40,748 |
| Nicosia and English School for Girls .. | 5,000 | — | — | — | 1,374 | 1,374 |
| Extensions to the Deaf School .. | 100,000 | — | — | — | 22,889 | 22,889 |
| Grants to Public-Aided Schools .. | 5,000 | — | — | — | 4,757 | 4,757 |
| Evening Classes .. | 30,000 | — | — | — | 18,608 | 18,608 |
| Grants for Evening Institutes .. | 3,330 | — | — | — | 3,330 | 3,330 |
| Extensions to Rural Central Schools .. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 476,725 |

| | Estimated Cost | | | Expenditure in 1958 | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | Total | C.D. & W. Expenditure | No. of C.D. & W. Scheme | C.D. & W. Expenditure | Colony's Expenditure | Total |
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ |
| MEDICAL: | | | | | | |
| Extension of Nicosia General Hospital .. | 102,208 | — | — | — | 8,771 | |
| Famagusta New Hospital .. | 39,416 | — | — | — | 842 | |
| Mental Hospital .. | 300,000 | 200,000 | Applic. pending | — | — | |
| Out-patients Dept., Nicosia General Hospital .. | 25,000 | — | — | — | 21,553 | |
| Establishment of Rural Health Units .. | 30,000 | — | — | — | 6,611 | |
| Air Conditioning—Cyprus Hospitals .. | 2,100 | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | | | | 37,777 |
| PLANNING AND HOUSING: | | | | | | |
| Housing Subsidies .. | 54,500 | — | — | — | 7,484 | |
| Housing Schemes .. | 43,560 | — | — | — | 100 | |
| Building Technique Experiments .. | 2,000 | — | — | — | 275 | |
| Subsidised Housing .. | 29,395 | — | — | — | 13,851 | |
| Contribution to Town Planning Authority .. | 50,000 | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | | | | 21,710 |
| ANTIQUITIES: | | | | | | |
| Excavations at Salamis .. | 10,000 | — | — | — | 1,000 | |
| Access Roads .. | 9,290 | — | — | — | 3,224 | |
| Repair & Improvement of Certain Monuments .. | 8,214 | — | — | — | 408 | |
| Improvements of Local Museums .. | 2,473 | — | — | — | 404 | |
| Encouragement of Archaeological Expeditions .. | 2,000 | — | — | — | — | |
| Travelling .. | 1,100 | — | — | — | 45 | |
| Excavation Equipment .. | 3,000 | — | — | — | 699 | |
| Publications .. | 1,000 | — | — | — | — | |
| Cyprus Museum Extension .. | 10,000 | — | — | — | — | |
| Improvement of Access Famagusta Old Town .. | 32,000 | — | — | — | 15,410 | |
| Amenities Famagusta Old Town .. | 68,000 | — | — | — | — | |
| Archaeological Survey of Cyprus .. | 8,000 | 1,600 | R. 957 | 862 | 2,194 | |
| | | | | | | 24,246 |
| BROADCASTING .. | 143,767 | — | — | — | 81,023 | 81,023 |

Appendix N: Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1958

| LIABILITIES | | ASSETS | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Special Funds:— | | Investments:— | |
| Note Security Fund .. | 9,701,550.208 | Note Security Fund .. | 9,909,942.388 |
| Surplus Silver Fund .. | 383,492.883 | Surplus Silver Fund .. | 370,490.392 |
| Security deposited by Banks | 450,000.000 | Security Deposited by Banks | 450,000.000 |
| Cyprus Widows' and | | Cyprus Widows' and | |
| Orphans' Pension Fund | 432,712.338 | Orphans' Pension Fund | 406,537.804 |
| Government Employees' | | Government Employees' | |
| Provident Fund .. | 142,116.843 | Provident Fund .. | 122,409.910 |
| Education Funds .. | 209,055.426 | Social Insurance Fund .. | 804,418.241 |
| Public Loans Fund .. | 1,193,579.453 | Miscellaneous Funds .. | 32,046.557 |
| Social Insurance Fund .. | 948,082.919 | Development Fund .. | 206,081.834 |
| Miscellaneous Funds .. | 78,908.620 | Advances:— | |
| Development Fund .. | 566,965.909 | Other Administrations .. | 55,224.833 |
| Deposits due to holders of | | District & Departmental | 256,757.528 |
| Redemption Money War Loan, 1944 .. | | Public Utility Authorities | 1,087,195.409 |
| Redemption Money due to Investors of | | Vine Products Controller | 309,733.467 |
| Cyprus Savings Loan, 1943 | | Miscellaneous | 571,187.212 |
| Remittances in transit | | | |
| General Revenue Balance:— | | Redemptions and premia on issue | .. |
| Balance on 1st January, 1958 | 1,884,328.537 | Remittances in transit | .. |
| Deduct: Surplus & Deficit | | Imprests | .. |
| Account at 31st Dec., 1958 | 1,209,080.214 | Cash:— | £ |
| | | On hand and at Banks .. | 990,049.838 |
| | | Joint Consolidated Fund | 58,000.000 |
| | | | |
| | | | 1,048,049.838 |
| | | | £15,856,606.995 |

12,301,927.126

2,280,098.449
70,851.889
151,276.147
4,403.5461,048,049.838
£15,856,606.995

The above Statement does not include:—

- (a) Funded Public Debt of the Colony amounting to £11,266,078.111 mils at 31st December, 1958, with relative accumulated Sinking Funds amounting to £2,499,395.371 mils at the same date.
- (b) Unfunded Public Debt of the Colony amounting to £456,000,000 mils at 31st Dec., 1958; the liability to holders is covered partly by the outstanding debt of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and partly by cash in the hands of the Treasury.

Appendix O: Examples of Income Tax Liability, 1958.

| Income | Single man or spinster | MARRIED MAN | | | | with one child over 8 and under 25 edu- cated outside the Colony: maximum allow- ance £250 | with two children over 8 and under 25 edu- cated outside the Colony: maximum allow- ance £500 |
|----------|------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|--|---|
| | | with no children or with children for whom no relief is due | with one child under 16 or (if over 16) educated in the Colony | with two children under 16 or (if over 16) educated in the Colony | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 300 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 500 .. | 18 6 8 | 13 15 0 | 10 0 0 | — | — | — | — |
| 1,000 .. | 85 0 0 | 63 15 0 | 58 15 0 | 53 15 0 | 38 15 0 | 13 15 0 | 13 15 0 |
| 2,500 .. | 755 12 6 | 513 15 0 | 491 5 0 | 468 15 0 | 401 5 0 | 288 15 0 | 288 15 0 |
| 5,000 .. | 2,488 15 0 | 1,988 15 0 | 1,956 5 0 | 1,923 15 0 | 1,826 5 0 | 1,663 15 0 | 1,663 15 0 |
| 6,000 .. | 3,188 15 0 | 2,688 15 0 | 2,653 15 0 | 2,618 15 0 | 2,513 15 0 | 2,338 15 0 | 2,338 15 0 |

Appendix P: External Trade (£000s.)

| Year | Civil Imports | Domestic Exports | Re-Exports | Total Exports |
|---------|---------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1955 .. | 30,420 | 17,550 | 989 | 18,539 |
| 1956 .. | 39,097 | 20,946 | 1,405 | 22,351 |
| 1957 .. | 45,172 | 17,269 | 1,616 | 18,885 |
| 1958 .. | 36,648 | 16,086 | 1,486 | 17,592 |

Appendix Q: Details of Civil Imports

| Section | Value | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1955 £ | 1956 £ | 1957 £ | 1958 £ |
| 0. Food | 4,069,343 | 5,838,566 | 5,810,440 | 5,633,702 |
| 1. Beverages and tobacco | 737,632 | 1,391,636 | 1,649,056 | 1,387,191 |
| 2. Crude minerals, inedible, except fuels | 1,121,060 | 1,520,957 | 1,503,295 | 1,235,442 |
| 3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials | 2,478,493 | 3,905,422 | 4,657,994 | 4,087,607 |
| 4. Animal and vegetable oils and fats | 539,464 | 706,963 | 536,568 | 650,910 |
| 5. Chemicals | 1,757,444 | 2,557,374 | 3,109,436 | 2,948,203 |
| 6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material | 8,354,972 | 9,581,272 | 11,026,532 | 8,358,414 |
| 7. Machinery and transport equipment | 7,950,829 | 9,189,121 | 10,583,185 | 7,269,913 |
| 8. Miscellaneous manufac- tured articles | 3,083,101 | 4,078,152 | 5,820,749 | 4,597,952 |
| 9. Miscellaneous transac- tions and commodities, n.e.s. | 328,149 | 327,840 | 474,927 | 478,366 |
| Total | 30,420,487 | 39,097,303 | 45,172,182 | 36,647,700 |

Appendix R: Main items of domestic exports and re-exports

| Exports : Commodity | Unit of Quantity | Quantities | | | Value | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1956 £ | 1957 £ | 1958 £ |
| Cupreous concentrates .. | Tons | 119,211 | 139,192 | 115,125 | 6,621,991 | 3,889,572 | 3,017,666 |
| Iron pyrites .. | " | 821,727 | 762,501 | 819,835 | 3,845,241 | 3,379,550 | 3,070,918 |
| Cupreous pyrites .. | " | 171,032 | 226,334 | 228,821 | 1,809,643 | 1,809,643 | 1,492,431 |
| Asbestos .. | " | 12,504 | 11,886 | 13,118 | 678,617 | 717,711 | 789,617 |
| Copper cement .. | " | 3,700 | 3,900 | 4,068 | 736,140 | 467,586 | 460,851 |
| Kibbled carobs .. | " | 43,256 | 35,244 | 46,849 | 896,900 | 708,955 | 816,791 |
| Carob seed .. | " | 2,759 | 1,952 | 3,981 | 188,167 | 149,799 | 208,671 |
| Potatoes, including seed potatoes .. | " | 35,823 | 41,343 | 25,678 | 927,558 | 626,028 | 967,264 |
| Wheat .. | " | 17,899 | 18,965 | — | 662,704 | 621,546 | 6 |
| Yellow leaf tobacco .. | " | 670 | 596 | 696 | 173,167 | 187,447 | 215,015 |
| Wine (except commandaria) .. | Gallons | 1,893,754 | 1,989,364 | 5,394,655 | 429,982 | 458,965 | 938,635 |
| Oranges .. | No. | 147,538,999 | 133,599,992 | 152,753,858 | 1,246,993 | 1,194,796 | 1,500,932 |
| Grapefruit .. | " | 14,195,133 | 18,251,099 | 12,141,231 | 171,426 | 260,199 | 152,498 |
| Lemons .. | " | 36,923,389 | 44,544,360 | 44,912,625 | 230,677 | 292,513 | 320,434 |
| Almonds .. | Tons | 962 | 296 | 515 | 284,825 | 56,613 | 81,865 |
| Grapes .. | " | 2,549 | 3,378 | 2,734 | 169,171 | 230,920 | 180,536 |
| Raisins .. | " | 2,523 | 12,203 | 5,274 | 109,928 | 491,261 | 247,754 |
| Sheep and lambs wool .. | " | 381 | 504 | 320 | 133,189 | 191,570 | 80,486 |
| <i>Re-exports :</i> | | | | | | | |
| Motor cars .. | No. | 470 | 754 | 1,015 | 232,698 | 390,295 | 560,942 |
| Aircraft engines .. | " | 16 | 4 | 2 | 21,716 | 5,160 | 5,500 |
| Metal containers .. | " | — | — | — | 82,615 | 93,489 | 72,001 |
| Iron and steel scrap .. | Tons | 1,333 | 3,565 | 1,636 | 20,654 | 42,564 | 10,448 |
| Non-ferrous metal, scrap .. | " | 261 | 477 | 459 | 39,444 | 36,899 | 22,794 |
| Cinematograph films (developed) .. | Yards | 967,760 | 892,693 | 1,457,955 | 28,716 | 27,752 | 43,286 |
| Motor Spirit .. | Gallons | 1,219,816 | 1,013,966 | — | 83,875 | 78,792 | — |

Appendix S: Main Sources of Imports and Destinations of Exports

IMPORTS

| Country | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom .. | 15,209,000 | 17,707,000 | 20,878,000 | 14,031,000 |
| Western Germany .. | 1,736,000 | 2,899,000 | 3,077,000 | 3,232,000 |
| Italy | 1,597,000 | 2,805,000 | 4,234,000 | 2,668,000 |
| France | 1,086,000 | 1,410,000 | 2,268,000 | 1,938,000 |
| Netherlands | 902,000 | 1,181,000 | 1,554,000 | 1,491,000 |
| United States of America | 1,210,000 | 1,405,000 | 1,516,000 | 1,378,000 |
| Aden | 63,000 | 526,000 | 505,000 | 1,237,000 |
| Sweden | 611,000 | 765,000 | 976,000 | 988,000 |
| Belgium | 493,000 | 533,000 | 756,000 | 856,000 |
| Greece | 472,000 | 561,000 | 730,000 | 762,000 |
| Australia | 1,047,000 | 907,000 | 524,000 | 710,000 |
| Portugal | 285,000 | 731,000 | 633,000 | 694,000 |
| Denmark | 217,000 | 466,000 | 679,000 | 632,000 |
| Austria | 422,000 | 698,000 | 585,000 | 585,000 |
| Israel | 273,000 | 551,000 | 574,000 | 506,000 |
| Czechoslovakia .. | 236,000 | 407,000 | 532,000 | 461,000 |
| Lebanon | 233,000 | 342,000 | 502,000 | 421,000 |
| India | 622,000 | 448,000 | 492,000 | 367,000 |

EXPORTS

| Country | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom .. | 5,050,000 | 5,573,000 | 5,261,000 | 5,855,000 |
| Western Germany .. | 6,090,000 | 7,141,000 | 5,384,000 | 4,640,000 |
| Netherlands | 1,021,000 | 1,390,000 | 1,119,000 | 1,369,000 |
| United States of America | 889,000 | 2,478,000 | 1,337,000 | 1,143,000 |
| France | 878,000 | 836,000 | 643,000 | 1,026,000 |
| Italy | 1,590,000 | 1,646,000 | 1,603,000 | 911,000 |
| Sweden | 224,000 | 218,000 | 213,000 | 259,000 |
| Denmark | 201,000 | 248,000 | 191,000 | 220,000 |
| Norway | 19,000 | 254,000 | 204,000 | 163,000 |
| Lebanon | 181,000 | 167,000 | 348,000 | 141,000 |
| Israel | 218,000 | 113,000 | 164,000 | 140,000 |
| Sierra Leone | n. a. | 150,000 | 156,000 | 101,000 |
| Russia (U.S.S.R.) .. | n. a. | 41,000 | 209,000 | 94,000 |
| Czechoslovakia .. | 107,000 | 177,000 | 194,000 | 83,000 |
| Sudan | 156,000 | 131,000 | 115,000 | 74,000 |
| Jordan | 15,000 | 46,000 | 317,000 | 34,000 |

*Appendix T: Statistics of Area and Production of
Main Agricultural Crops*

| | Area | | Production | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1957 (acres) | 1958 (acres) | 1957 | 1958 |
| Wheat .. | 196,303 | 197,160 | 2,997,132 bushels | 3,008,912 bushels |
| Barley | 138,389 | 148,306 | 3,433,137 .. | 3,597,472 .. |
| Oats | 6,498 | 6,314 | 143,727 .. | 137,700 .. |
| Broad Beans .. | 8,157 | 7,580 | 2,986 tons | 2,397 tons |
| Vetches .. | 28,476 | 23,104 | 225,411 bushels | 159,618 bushels |
| Cowpeas .. | 3,964 | 3,308 | 379 tons | 324 tons |
| Haricot Beans | 5,339 | 5,451 | 2,092 .. | 2,304 .. |
| Lentils .. | 2,583 | 2,146 | 637 .. | 389 .. |
| Louvana .. | 1,107 | 1,020 | 340 .. | 282 .. |
| Potatoes .. | 11,632 | 12,137 | 45,970 .. | 51,237 .. |
| Cotton .. | 5,139 | 4,140 | 1,265 .. | 662 .. |
| Cumin .. | 524 | 178 | 128 .. | 37 .. |
| Aniseed .. | 165 | 59 | 37 .. | 13 .. |
| Sesame .. | 2,895 | 1,839 | 198 .. | 153 .. |
| Tobacco .. | 4,325 | 2,948 | 858 .. | 421 .. |
| Onions .. | 872 | 903 | 2,429 .. | 2,943 .. |
| Grapes .. | — | — | 82,424 .. | 68,750 .. |
| Wines .. | — | — | 2,353,104 gallons | 3,250,980 gallons |
| Commandaria | — | — | 118,440 .. | 180,108 .. |
| Spirits | — | — | 790,477 .. | 400,372 .. |
| Olives | — | — | 10,113 tons | 6,220 tons |
| Carobs .. | — | — | 46,462 .. | 40,312 .. |
| Citrus— | | | | |
| Oranges .. | — | — | 1,079,515 cases | 1,115,590 cases |
| Lemons .. | — | — | 312,999 .. | 327,560 .. |
| Grapefruit .. | — | — | 188,786 .. | 188,046 .. |

Appendix U: General Average Yield of Crops

| Crops | | | | | | | Yields |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------------|
| CEREALS— | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.2 bushels per acre |
| Barley | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19.6 " |
| Oats | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16.3 " |
| INDUSTRIAL CROPS— | | | | | | | |
| Cotton (unginned) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.5 cwts per acre |
| Sesame | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.5 " |
| Tobacco | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.5 " |
| LEGUMES— | | | | | | | |
| Broad beans (dry) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.25 " |
| Vetches | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.2 bushels per acre |
| VEGETABLES— | | | | | | | |
| Onions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 cwts per acre |
| Potatoes (winter crop) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 " |
| Potatoes (summer crop) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 " |
| Tomatoes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 " |
| TREES, ETC.— | | | | | | | |
| Vines (grapes) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 " |
| Carobs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 lbs. per tree |
| Olives | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 " |
| Apples | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 " |
| Apricots | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 " |
| Figs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 " |
| Lemons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 400 fruit per tree |
| Oranges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 290 " |
| Pomegranates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 lbs. per tree |
| Almonds | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 " |
| MINOR CROPS— | | | | | | | |
| Aniseed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.5 cwts per acre |
| Broom Corn | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.0 " |
| Cherries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 lbs. per tree |
| Chickpeas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.25 cwts per acre |
| Cowpeas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.50 " |
| Cumin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.50 " |
| Favetta | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.3 bushels per acre |
| Flax (Linseed) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.5 cwts per acre |
| Grapefruit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103 fruit per tree |
| Haricot Beans | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.75 cwts per acre |
| Hazelnuts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.4 lbs. per tree |

Appendix V: Statistics of Animal Population

| | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Horses .. | 3,715 | — | 2,549 | — | 1,872 |
| Mules .. | 7,639 | — | 6,920 | — | 5,982 |
| Donkeys .. | 47,737 | — | 42,266 | — | 40,781 |
| Cattle .. | 34,718 | — | 28,406 | — | 31,342 |
| Camels .. | 308 | — | 143 | — | 140 |
| Sheep .. | 361,337 | 382,236 | 385,214 | 381,130 | 394,155 |
| Goats .. | 182,041 | 147,346 | 157,863 | 158,717 | 132,411 |
| Swine .. | 35,025 | 34,376 | 32,583 | 39,209 | 35,034 |

Statistics of Livestock Products

| | Production 1954 tons | Production 1955 tons | Production 1956 tons | Production 1957 tons | Production 1958 tons |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cheese .. | 1,380 | 1,300 | 1,128 | 1,200 | 1,100 |
| Wool .. | 450 | 480 | 490 | 480 | 450 |
| Hides and Skins .. | 260 | 350 | 550 | 580 | 500 |

Livestock Produce Prices

| | 1955 per oke mils | 1956 per oke mils | 1957 per oke mils | 1958 per oke mils |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Beef .. | 450 to 570 | 450 to 550 | 450 to 550 | 600 to 700 |
| Lamb .. | 500 to 700 | 500 to 700 | 500 to 700 | 600 to 800 |
| Pork .. | 500 to 650 | 500 to 650 | 500 to 550 | 500 to 750 |
| Milk (Cows') .. | 65 to 90 | 65 to 90 | 50 to 70 | 65 to 90 |
| Cheese (halloumi) | 425 to 670 | 500 to 670 | 500 to 700 | 500 to 700 |
| Eggs (per dozen) | 160 to 230 | 160 to 250 | 150 to 250 | 200 to 300 |

*Appendix W: Average Producer Prices for some
Agricultural Products*

| <i>Commodity</i> | <i>1957 (mils) Unit</i> | <i>1958 (mils) Unit</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Wheat * | 52.5 per oke | 50 per oke |
| Barley * | 30 „ | 28 „ |
| Oats | 52 „ | 42 „ |
| Carobs | 4,248 per Aleppo Kantar | 2,923 per Aleppo Kantar |
| Olives, black .. | 184 per oke | 152 per oke |
| Olive Oil | 468 „ | 445 „ |
| Cotton Lint | 355 „ | 357 „ |
| Cotton Seed | 25 „ | 25 „ |
| Linseed | 70 „ | 68 „ |
| Hemp Fibre | 219 „ | 250 „ |
| Cumin | 175 „ | 200 „ |
| Aniseed | 150 „ | 160 „ |
| Sesame | 130 „ | 160 „ |
| Cowpeas, dry .. | 158 „ | 156 „ |
| Haricots, dry .. | 133 „ | 133 „ |
| Vicos (<i>Vicia sativa</i>) | 55 „ | 52 „ |
| Rovi (<i>Vicia ervilia</i>) | 50 „ | 53 „ |
| Broad Beans | 87 „ | 110 „ |
| Potatoes | 27 „ | 35 „ |
| Lemons, Sour .. | 6,000 per 1,000 | 5,000 per 1,000 |
| Oranges | 8,500 „ | 7,500 „ |
| Grapefruit | 10,000 „ | 10,000 „ |
| Grapes: Local white or black | 23 per oke | 22½ per oke |

* Government fixed prices.

Appendix X:

Industries with gross annual output exceeding £10,000 (in order of the International Standard Industrial Classification):

| | |
|--|--|
| Sausages; | Toilet paper; |
| Ice cream; | Paper and plastic bags; |
| Cheese; | Printing; lithography; |
| Fruit drying; | Tanning; |
| Fruit and vegetable canning; | Handbags and travel goods; |
| Flour milling; | Tyre re-treading; |
| Bakeries; | Oxy-acetylene gas; |
| Sugar and chocolate confectionery; | Olive-kernel oil; cotton-seed oil; |
| Carob (locust bean) kibbling; | Perfumery; |
| Olive oil pressing and refining; | Soap; |
| Macaroni; | Polishes; |
| Coffee roasting and grinding; | Essential oils; |
| Fodder compounding; | Bricks and roofing tiles; |
| Minor food products; | Cement; |
| Wines, grape juice and spirits; | Pottery, earthenware and mirrors; |
| Brewing; | Cement tiles ("mosaic"); |
| Aerated and other soft drinks; | Jewellery; |
| Cigarette manufacture; | Gypsum plaster-board; plaster; |
| Petroleum gas bottling; | Asbestos sheets; |
| Cotton and rayon spinning and weaving; | Earth colours (umber, etc.); |
| Knitted garments and hosiery; | Copper, iron and tin smithing; nail manufacture; |
| Footwear, manufacture and repair; | Metal bottle stoppers; |
| Shirt making, tailoring and dressmaking; | Buckets and metal containers; |
| Quilts; | Motor bodies; carts; |
| Lace and embroidery; | Repair of machinery and battery charging; |
| Saw-mills; box making; | Small sailing and fishing boats; |
| Furniture and upholstery; | Buttons; |
| | Artificial teeth; |
| | Carob (locust bean) gum; |
| | Ice plants; |
| | Brooms. |

*Appendix Y: Minerals exported from Cyprus during
the year ended the 31st December, 1958*

| Mineral | Quantity Long Tons | Value £ |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Asbestos | 13,118 | 789,617 |
| Chrome ore or concentrates | 11,840 | 150,210 |
| Cupreous concentrates | 115,125 | 3,017,666 |
| Cement copper | 4,068 | 460,851 |
| Cupreous pyrites | 228,821 | 1,492,431 |
| Iron pyrites | 819,835 | 3,070,918 |
| Gypsum (calcined) | 2,722 | 12,161 |
| Gypsum (raw) | 27,067 | 30,117 |
| Terra umbra | 3,885 | 46,829 |
| Yellow ochre | 352 | 6,243 |
| Bentonitic clay | 894 | 6,137 |
| Terre verte | 4 | 140 |
| Other | 25 | 132 |
| Totals .. | 1,227,756 | 9,083,452 |

Appendix Z: Notifiable Diseases

The following table gives the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported over the past five years:

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Chicken-pox</i> | <i>Diphtheria</i> | <i>Measles</i> | <i>Scarlet Fever</i> | <i>Whooping Cough</i> | <i>Influenza</i> | <i>Poliomyelitis</i> |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1954 | 365 | 100 | 27 | 57 | 639 | 358 | 12 |
| 1955 | 355 | 60 | 27 | 20 | 285 | 38 | 8 |
| 1956 | 184 | 143 | 100 | 18 | 11 | 61 | 27 |
| 1957 | 229 | 483 | 1,331 | 15 | 82 | 7,661 | 2 |
| 1958 | 122 | 49 | 19 | 14 | 619 | 166 | 150 |

| <i>Year</i> | <i>C.S. Meningitis</i> | <i>Enteric Fever</i> | <i>Dysentery</i> | <i>Leprosy</i> | <i>Tuberculosis</i> | <i>Trachoma</i> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1954 | 7 | 112 | 57 | 9 | 211 | 144 |
| 1955 | 6 | 120 | 98 | 10 | 187 | 125 |
| 1956 | 1 | 50 | 232 | 1 | 193 | 67 |
| 1957 | 4 | 52 | 202 | 9 | 217 | 43 |
| 1958 | 4 | 42 | 200 | 4 | 226 | 134 |

Appendix AA: Hospitals

(a) Hospitals maintained by Government

| Name and location of Hospital | Number and Category of Beds | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| | General | Obstetrics | Tuberculosis | Infectious | Mental |
| Nicosia General Hospital | 287 | 64 | — | 30 | — |
| Limassol Hospital | 100 | 14 | — | 6 | — |
| Famagusta Hospital | 86 | 14 | — | 6 | — |
| Larnaca Hospital | 53 | 7 | — | 4 | — |
| Paphos Hospital | 42 | 10 | — | 2 | — |
| Kyrenia Hospital | 35 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Athalassa Sanatorium | — | — | 50 | — | — |
| Kyperounda Sanatorium | — | — | 115 | — | — |
| Mental Hospital | — | — | — | — | 591 |
| St. Haralambos Home | 12 | — | — | — | — |
| Athienou Rural Hospital | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Klirou | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Morphou | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Pyrgos | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Pedhoulas | 9 | 4 | — | 1 | — |
| Lysi | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Lefkara | 7 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Lefkoniko | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Polis | 13 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Platres | 13 | 3 | — | 2 | — |
| Agros | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Kophinou Health Centre | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Evdhymou | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Panayia | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Palekchori | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Yialousa | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Total | 709 | 139 | 165 | 51 | 591 |

(b) Mines Hospitals

Cyprus Mines Corporation Hospital: 52 General & 14 Obstetric beds.

Cyprus Asbestos Co. Hospital: 26 General & 10 Obstetric beds.

The Hellenic Mining Co. Hospital : 3 beds.

(c) Private Nursing Homes

There are approximately 63 such homes registered in the Island with a total of some 888 beds.

Appendix BB: Cases reported to and dealt with by the Police, 1958

| OFFENCES | Pending at 31.12.57 | Total reported in 1958 | Under investigation at 31.12.58 | NOT TAKEN TO COURT | | | | TAKEN TO COURT | | | | Awaiting trial at 31.12.58 |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Total | No case or found false | Evidence insufficient, trivial, handed over to Military or unde- tected, etc. | Accused dead or insane | Total | Convicted | Dismissed | Nolle Prosequi | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| <i>Against lawful authority:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Against public order .. | 113 | 3,906 | 64 | 1,420 | 238 | 1,169 | 13 | 2,587 | 2,360 | 131 | 42 | 54 |
| Perjury .. | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Escape and rescue .. | 10 | 36 | 1 | 27 | — | 22 | 5 | 18 | 17 | — | — | 1 |
| Other .. | 20 | 143 | 2 | 21 | 12 | 9 | — | 152 | 128 | 14 | 2 | 8 |
| <i>Against Public Morality:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape, incest and inde- cent assault .. | 10 | 62 | 3 | 31 | 12 | 19 | — | 43 | 28 | 13 | — | 2 |
| Unnatural offences .. | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | 7 | 6 | — | 1 | — |
| Other .. | 8 | 73 | 2 | 27 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 57 | 46 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Against the person:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder and man- slaughter .. | 38 | 297 | 9 | 283 | 1 | 277 | 5 | 45 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 1 |
| Attempted murder and suicide .. | 10 | 35 | 2 | 28 | 3 | 25 | — | 17 | 11 | — | 6 | — |
| Grievous harm, wound- ing, etc. .. | 10 | 153 | 8 | 31 | 5 | 25 | 1 | 138 | 113 | 14 | 2 | 9 |
| Assaults .. | 101 | 1,022 | 32 | 222 | 86 | 136 | — | 951 | 888 | 30 | 1 | 32 |
| Other .. | 24 | 170 | 18 | 97 | 38 | 59 | — | 89 | 62 | 19 | — | 8 |

| OFFENCES | Pending at 31.12.57 | Total reported in 1958 | Under investigation at 31.12.58 | NOT TAKEN TO COURT | | | | TAKEN TO COURT | | | | Awaiting trial at 31.12.58 |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Total | No case or found false | Evidence insufficient, trivial, handed over to Military or undetected, etc. | Accused dead or insane | Total | Convicted | Dismissed | Nolle Prosequi | |
| <i>Against property:</i> | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| Theft and other stealings .. | 351 | 3,072 | 78 | 2,896 | 322 | 2,572 | 2 | 481 | 409 | 49 | 3 | 20 |
| Robbery and extortion .. | 11 | 111 | 5 | 109 | 7 | 102 | — | 11 | 7 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Burglary, house and store-breaking, etc... | 78 | 954 | 33 | 877 | 13 | 863 | 1 | 135 | 123 | 2 | — | 10 |
| False pretences, cheating, etc. .. | 16 | 43 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 17 | — | 37 | 30 | 4 | — | 3 |
| Receiving and unlawful possession .. | 19 | 96 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 126 | 107 | 11 | — | 8 |
| Praedial larceny .. | 8 | 93 | 5 | 44 | 3 | 41 | — | 57 | 48 | 6 | — | 3 |
| Arson .. | 11 | 947 | 9 | 931 | 14 | 917 | — | 20 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Other .. | 88 | 928 | 14 | 906 | 30 | 876 | — | 102 | 79 | 18 | — | 5 |
| <i>Against Traffic and Municipal Laws:</i> | 606 | 13,023 | 310 | 2,336 | 431 | 1,901 | 4 | 12,075 | 10,654 | 489 | 24 | 908 |
| Traffic Laws .. | 177 | 9,253 | 143 | 845 | 129 | 709 | 7 | 9,769 | 8,664 | 362 | 18 | 725 |
| Municipal Corporation Laws .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| OFFENCES | Pending at 31.12.57 | Total reported in 1958 | Under investigation at 31.12.58 | NOT TAKEN TO COURT | | | | TAKEN TO COURT | | | | Awaiting trial at 31.12.58 |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Total | No case or found false | Evidence insufficient, trivial, handed over to Military or under-lected, etc. | Accused dead or insane | Total | Convicted | Dismissed | Nolle Prosequi | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| <i>Miscellaneous:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forgery and coinage .. | 5 | 72 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 15 | — | 52 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Explosive Substances Law .. | 1 | 14 | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | 11 | 11 | — | — | — |
| Firearms Law .. | — | 12 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 10 | 7 | 3 | — | — |
| Liquor Laws .. | 4 | 61 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | 64 | 58 | 1 | — | 5 |
| Betting Houses, Gaming Houses, etc. . . | 29 | 142 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | — | 189 | 170 | 13 | — | 6 |
| Employment Laws .. | 15 | 212 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 14 | — | 232 | 230 | 2 | — | — |
| Other .. | 71 | 4,909 | 53 | 742 | 143 | 598 | 1 | 4,237 | 3,849 | 262 | 2 | 124 |
| Totals .. | 1,835 | 39,850 | 810 | 11,962 | 1,518 | 10,401 | 43 | 31,712 | 28,173 | 1,476 | 118 | 1,945 |

Appendix CC: Prisons Statistics

The daily average number of prisoners in 1958 was 490.13 as follows:

| <i>Remand</i> | <i>Debtors</i> | <i>Convicted</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 18.57 | Nil | 470.16 | 490.13 |

These figures do not include persons detained under the Detention of Persons Law or under the Emergency Regulations.

Comparative figures for the previous four years:

| | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|--------|
| 1954 | .. | .. | .. | 380.99 |
| 1955 | .. | .. | .. | 353.90 |
| 1956 | .. | .. | .. | 390.55 |
| 1957 | .. | .. | .. | 451.66 |

Number of convicted prisoners received during 1958, classified by religion, sex and age-group.

| Age-group (years) | Total | Christian | | | Moslem | | |
|----------------------|-------|---------------|------|--------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Fe- male |
| Under 16 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| 16-20 | 250 | 201 | 186 | 15 | 49 | 49 | — |
| 21-25 | 230 | 191 | 178 | 13 | 39 | 37 | 2 |
| 26-50 | 216 | 155 | 152 | 3 | 61 | 57 | 4 |
| over 50 | 19 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 5 | — |
| Totals .. | 720 | 566 | 533 | 33 | 154 | 148 | 6 |

Length of Sentence of those committed to Prison.

| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 18 months and over | 123 | 3 |
| 12 months and less than 18 months .. | 38 | — |
| 6 months and less than 12 months .. | 101 | 6 |
| 3 months and less than 6 months .. | 107 | 1 |
| 1 month and less than 3 months .. | 203 | 10 |
| under one month | 109 | 19 |
| Totals | 681 | 39 |

Previous Convictions.

| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Once | 77 | 5 |
| Twice | 25 | — |
| Thrice or more.. .. . | 98 | 2 |
| First conviction | 481 | 32 |
| | 681 | 39 |

Appendix DD: Statistics of Ships using Cyprus Ports

The following return shows the nationality, number and tonnage of steam vessels entered at Cyprus ports during 1958:

| <i>Nationality</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>Tonnage</i> |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------|
| British | 478 | 1,206,633 |
| Italian | 314 | 622,633 |
| Greek | 161 | 201,968 |
| German | 184 | 281,101 |
| Norwegian | 90 | 214,188 |
| Dutch | 100 | 135,433 |
| Israeli | 90 | 298,699 |
| Swedish | 102 | 167,706 |
| Danish | 59 | 60,445 |
| Yugoslavian | 79 | 42,096 |
| Roumanian | 20 | 11,143 |
| French | 12 | 27,426 |
| Finnish | 4 | 8,140 |
| American (U.S.A.) | 17 | 68,129 |
| Costa Rican | 10 | 16,142 |
| Panamanian | 26 | 89,882 |
| Spanish | 10 | 19,866 |
| Lebanese | 7 | 5,879 |
| Bulgarian | 6 | 5,218 |
| Liberian | 11 | 47,139 |
| Japanese | 3 | 12,561 |
| Other | 16 | 15,355 |
| Total .. | 1,799 | 3,557,782 |

Appendix EE: Weights and Measures

CURRENCY:

1 Cyprus pound (C£)=1,000 mils.

Par Value.—as announced 18th September, 1949:—

C£1=2.48828 g. fine gold=U.S. \$2.80000=£1 sterling.

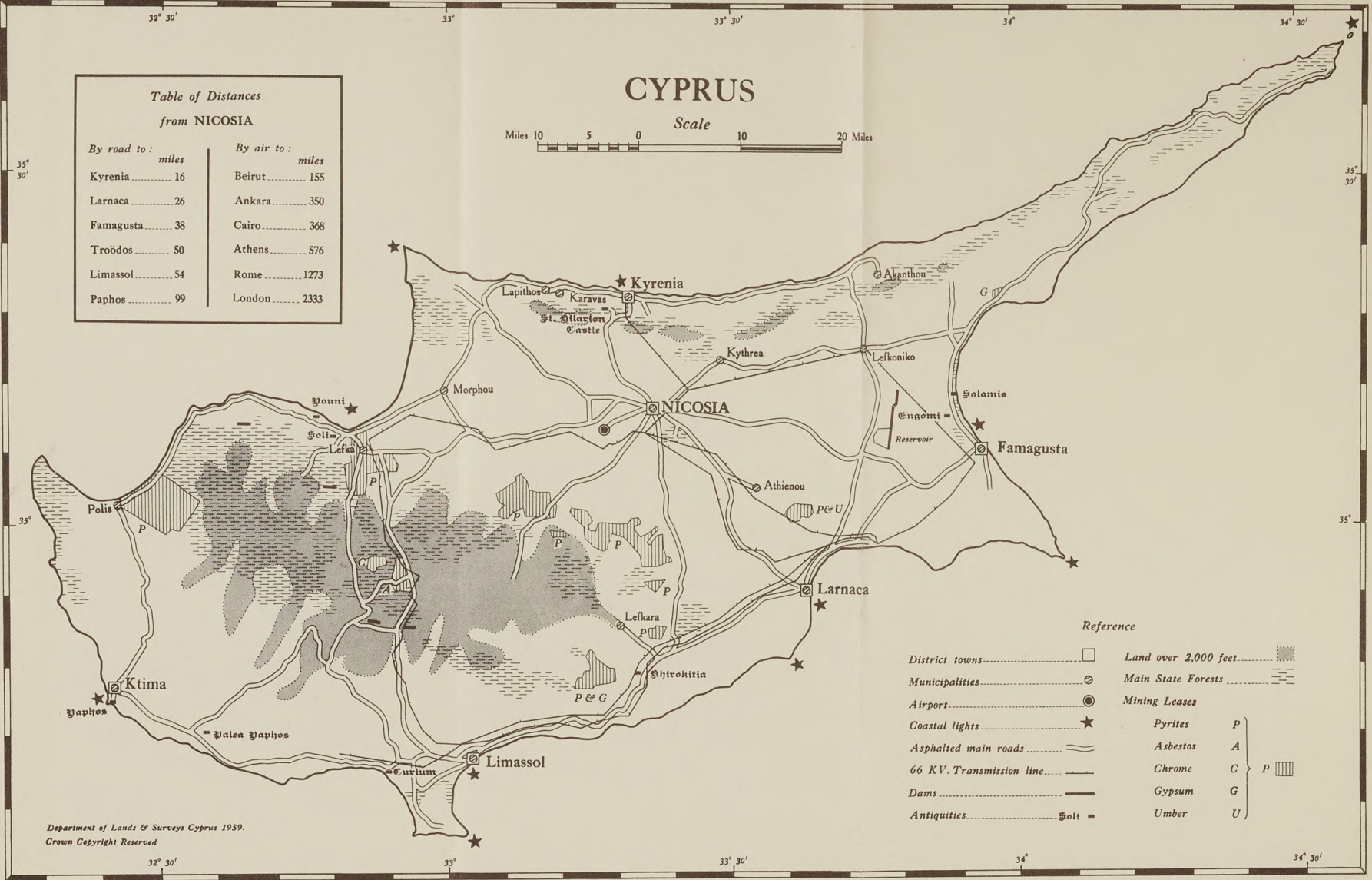
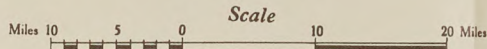
U.S. \$1=C£0.357143.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES: British system; Metric system being gradually introduced; in addition the following units, with their Metric and British equivalents indicated, are used.

| UNIT | EQUIVALENTS | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | Domestic | British | Metric |
| <i>Length:</i> | | | |
| 1 Pic | | 2 feet | 0.6096 metre |
| <i>Area:</i> | | | |
| 1 Evlek | | 3,600 sq. feet | 334.5 sq. metres |
| 1 Donum (scala) .. | 4 evleks | 14,400 „ „ | 1,337.8 „ „ |
| <i>Volume:</i> | | | |
| 1 Oke (liquids) .. | | 1.125 qt. | 1.278 litres |
| 1 Cyprus litre .. | 2.5 okes(liquids) | 2.8 qt. | 3.182 „ |
| 1 Kartos | 4 „ „ | 4.5 qt. | 5.114 „ |
| 1 Kouza | 8 „ „ | 2.25 Imperial gallons. | 10.228 „ |
| 1 Kilé | | 8 gallons or 1 bushel. | 36.368 „ |
| 1 Gomari or load | 128 „ „ | 36 Imperial gallons. | 163.656 „ |
| <i>Weight:</i> | | | |
| 1 Dram | | 0.112 ozs. | 3.175 grams |
| 1 Oke (weight) .. | 400 drams | 2.8 lbs. | 1.27 kilograms |
| 1 Kantar (general) | 44 okes (weight) | 123.2 „ | 55.882 „ |
| 1 Aleppo Kantar (carobs). | 180 „ „ | 504.0 „ | 228.6 „ |
| 1 Kantar (onions) | 200 „ „ | 560.0 „ | 254.01 „ |
| 1 Ton | 800 „ „ | 2,240.0 „ | 1.016 metric tons |

| Table of Distances from NICOSIA | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| By road to : | miles | By air to : | miles |
| Kyrenia | 16 | Beirut | 155 |
| Larnaca | 26 | Ankara | 350 |
| Famagusta | 38 | Cairo | 368 |
| Troödos | 50 | Athens | 576 |
| Limassol | 54 | Rome | 1273 |
| Paphos | 99 | London | 2333 |

CYPRUS



| Reference | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| District towns..... | □ |
| Municipalities..... | ⊙ |
| Airport..... | ⊙ |
| Coastal lights..... | ★ |
| Asphalted main roads..... | — |
| 66 KV. Transmission line..... | — |
| Dams..... | — |
| Antiquities..... | ⊙ |
| Land over 2,000 feet..... | ▨ |
| Main State Forests..... | ▨ |
| Mining Leases | |
| Pyrites..... | P |
| Asbestos..... | A |
| Chrome..... | C |
| Gypsum..... | G |
| Umber..... | U |

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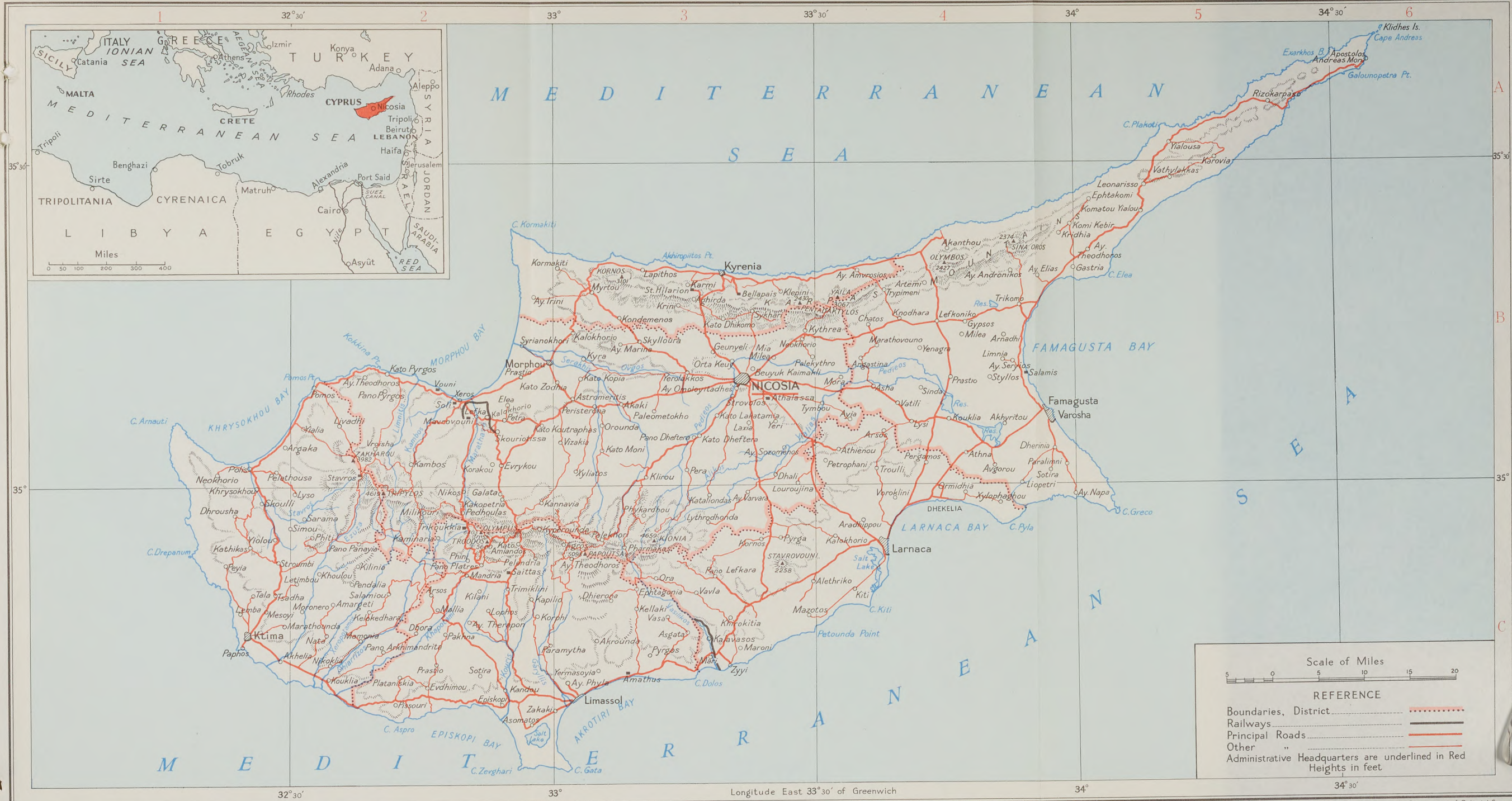
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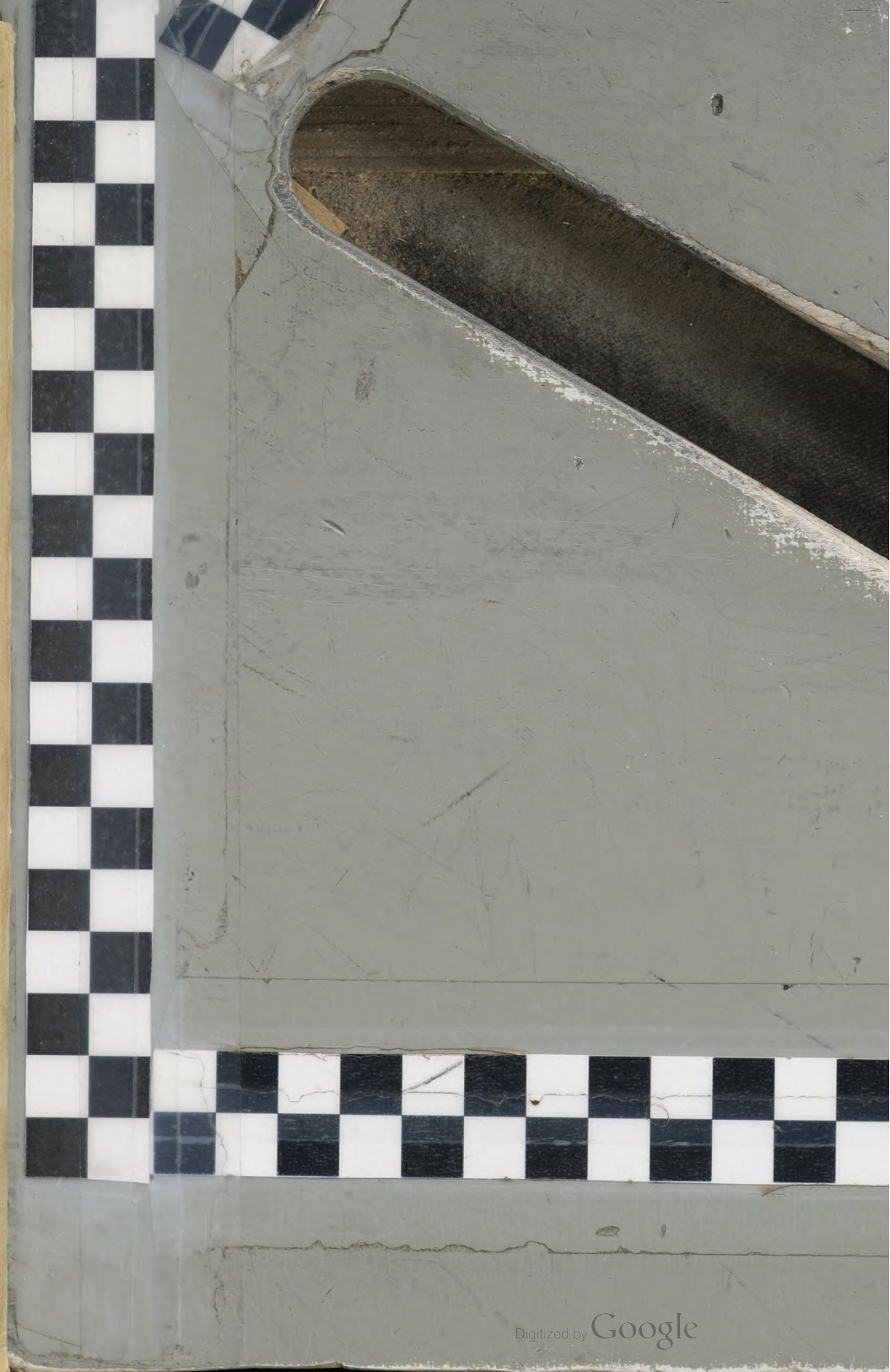
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CYPRUS

Report for the year 1959

(In Part I the narrative of political events is carried
up to the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus
on 16th August, 1960)

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1961

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Maps at end cover

PART I

Review of the Period

IN the previous report 1958 was described as a terrible year for Cyprus, but one which ended with more hopes for the future than ever seemed possible—that commonsense and sanity would prevail in the quest for a peaceful, democratic and just solution of the Island's problems. These hopes were fulfilled in 1959.

Informal negotiations had taken place in Paris, in December, 1958, between the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers, who kept the United Kingdom Foreign Secretary informed at an early stage. From the outset Her Majesty's Government gave their full support to this initiative, making it clear that, provided British military requirements were met in a manner which could not be challenged, they would be prepared to consider the transfer of sovereignty of the rest of the Island. With this knowledge of the United Kingdom position the two Foreign Ministers met again in Paris on 17th January and further diplomatic exchanges followed. Hope of a settlement of the Cyprus question rose when, on 5th February, the Prime Ministers and the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey arrived in Zurich to begin a series of meetings lasting six days. Their conference ended on 11th February with the initialling by Mr. Karamanlis, Prime Minister of Greece, and Mr. Menderes, Prime Minister of Turkey, of a document in which it was proposed that Cyprus should become an independent Republic. The document set out the basic articles of the constitution of the new Republic.

Immediately Mr. Averoff, Foreign Minister of Greece, and Mr. Zorlu, Foreign Minister of Turkey, flew from Zurich to London for consultations with the United Kingdom Government. They made it clear that while they had throughout their negotiations accepted the United Kingdom stipulations they had not attempted to provide for them in detail. These were left for Her Majesty's Government to state. Rapid progress was made in discussions, and a conference was convened at Lancaster House, London, on 17th February at which the three Governments were represented by their Foreign Ministers and the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities by Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Fazil Kutchuk.

At the opening session of the London Conference Mr. Selwyn Lloyd stated that Her Majesty's Government accepted the Zurich

document, subject to the requirement that two areas should be retained under full British sovereignty, together with the rights necessary to ensure their effective use as military bases, and that satisfactory guarantees should be given by Greece, Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus for the integrity of these areas. The United Kingdom also stipulated that a number of other points should be met regarding the rights of the various communities of the Island, the public service, nationality and the assumption of certain obligations by the Republic.

On 19th February the instruments recording the agreement of all parties to the conference on the settlement of the Cyprus problem were initialled, and were adopted in a memorandum signed by the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey who attended the closing plenary session. The documents signed at Lancaster House and the Zurich document are contained in Appendix A, and the final statements made at the conference are given in Appendix B. In reporting to the House of Commons that a settlement had been reached the Prime Minister said: "I regard this agreement as a victory for reason and co-operation. No party to it has suffered defeat—it is a victory for all. By removing a source of bitterness and division it will enable us and our allies and the people of Cyprus to concentrate on working together for peace and freedom."

The news of the settlement was received with relief in Cyprus, where it was realised that the continuation of strife could only result in greater disaster. Immediate steps were taken to throw off the burden of the emergency. On 22nd February nearly a thousand persons still in detention camps were released and the camps were closed. The next day a number of the principal Emergency Regulations were revoked, a process which was to continue during succeeding months until the end of the emergency was proclaimed. On 27th February amnesty terms were announced for those convicted for offences committed for the furtherance of political objectives, and within a week 293 prisoners had been released; 23 others were released from custody on condition that they went to Greece. Archbishop Makarios returned to Cyprus on 1st March, amid scenes of widespread rejoicing. The collection of E.O.K.A. arms and ammunition was then undertaken, under arrangements agreed with Archbishop Makarios. On 17th March Colonel Grivas, the E.O.K.A. leader, was flown to Athens under the terms of a safe conduct. Within a month, therefore, of the London Agreement a return to more normal conditions in the Island had been achieved.

The intention was that the transfer of sovereignty to the Republic should be effected within twelve months, and not later than 19th

February, 1960. Measures to this end began at once with the establishment of three bodies.

A Joint Commission was set up in Cyprus with the task of completing a draft constitution for the Republic, on the basis of the Zurich document. It was composed of one representative each of the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities, Mr. Glafkos Clerides and Mr. R. R. Denktash, a representative nominated by the Government of Greece, Mr. Themistocles Tsatsos, a representative nominated by the Government of Turkey, Professor Nihad Erim, and a legal adviser nominated by the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, Professor Marcel Bridel of the University of Lausanne. The Commission held its first meeting in Nicosia on 13th April.

A Transitional Committee was appointed in Cyprus charged with drawing up plans for adapting and re-organising the Government machine in preparation for the transfer of power to the Republic. The Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, presided over the first meeting which was attended by Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk as the leading representatives of their communities. It was decided that they should be joined by Greek Cypriots nominated to seven provisional Ministries and Turkish Cypriots nominated to three provisional Ministries, as provided for in Article 5 of the Zurich document. The Governor proposed, and it was agreed, that the Transitional Committee should meet regularly with the Governor's Executive Council as a Joint Council.

The first meeting of the Joint Council was held on 7th April. The additional members of the Transitional Committee, nominated by the Governor after consultation with Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk were:

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Mr. Fazil Plumer. | Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. |
| Mr. Paschalis Paschalides. | Ministry of Commerce and Industry. |
| Mr. Antonis Georgiades. | Ministry of Communications and Works. |
| Mr. Osman Orek. | Ministry of Defence. |
| Dr. Riginos Theocharis. | Ministry of Finance. |
| Dr. Niazi Manyera. | Ministry of Health. |
| Mr. Tassos Papadopoulos. | Ministry of the Interior. |
| Mr. Glafkos Clerides. | Ministry of Justice. |
| Mr. Polykarpos Georkadjis. | Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance. |

Archbishop Makarios undertook responsibility for the time being for matters concerning Foreign Affairs. Two appointments of Deputy

Minister were also made, Mr. Andreas Azinas (Agriculture and Natural Resources) and Mr. Mehmet Nazim (Finance), without seats on the Joint Council.

The third body established was a Joint Committee in London, appointed to prepare the final treaties giving effect to the conclusions of the London Conference for submission to the three Governments. It was concerned with matters arising from the retention of areas in Cyprus under British sovereignty, the provision of rights and facilities for the operation of those areas as military bases, nationality, the treatment of liabilities of the existing Government of Cyprus, and financial and economic problems arising from the creation of the Republic. Sir Knox Helm was appointed to represent the United Kingdom Government, the Ambassadors in London of Greece and Turkey to represent their Governments, Mr. Zenon Rossides to represent the Greek-Cypriot community and Mr. Osman Orek the Turkish-Cypriot community. Following Mr. Orek's appointment, Mr. Umit Suleyman was designated to act as Minister of Defence in the Transitional Committee.

The tasks facing the Commission and the Committees were immense and without precedent—what in other territories had been accomplished gradually over a period of years had been set down for completion within one year, and against a background which was entirely new in concept. In the event the time allotted proved to be insufficient.

The Constitutional Commission had before it the Zurich document, but there were many difficulties to be overcome. The most difficult question was that of the executive authority to be exercised by the President, the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers of the Republic, and it was only to be expected that this would require long and arduous negotiation. Agreement on this point was reached and signed by Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk on 10th November. Other problems related to the creation of separate Greek and Turkish municipalities in the five main towns; the future of the public service; and financial arrangements, particularly as regards provision for the Communal Chambers. Yet by the end of the year the Commission had made good progress and had reached a substantial measure of agreement on the complicated issues facing it.

Re-organisation of the Government machine had meanwhile gone ahead and was facilitated by the existence of a cadre of experienced and capable Cypriot civil servants ready to take over the responsibilities of overseas officers. At the beginning of May the functions of the Secretariat, the administrative headquarters of Government, were largely apportioned among the Ministries which were entirely

Cypriot-staffed, and as soon as the provisional Ministers had become familiar with the work of the Departments under their supervision the task fell to them of bringing proposals on policy to the Joint Council. They then took responsibility for carrying out the decisions of the Joint Council by giving instructions through their Ministry staff to the Departments concerned. The machinery of a system of ministerial government was set in motion quickly and efficiently.

At the same time arrangements began for Cypriot officers to take over the senior posts in the various Departments, and overseas officers were progressively released from the public service. In accordance with the promise given by the Prime Minister to the House of Commons on 19th February, the interests of members of the public service were carefully looked after: permanent officers for whom transfer to other territories could not be found were awarded compensation for loss of career, as had been approved in other territories achieving independence, and contract officers were compensated for the breach of their agreements. By the end of the year over half the overseas staff had left Cyprus, and the remainder was preparing to do so. There was also a progressive reduction in the size of the Security Forces. Half the major military units stationed in Cyprus in February had left by the end of July, and little more than the intended garrison for the Sovereign Base Areas remained by the end of the year. The special United Kingdom Police Unit was reduced to some 100 men.

The Joint Council's first major decision was to accept, on 7th July, a recommendation by Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk that Cyprus should remain in the Sterling Area for a period of not less than ten years. This was welcomed by the business community of the Island in particular, and resolved one of its major difficulties in planning for the future. Equally welcome was a statement made in Parliament that Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to contribute to the Republic's Development Programme during the next few years, and more specifically that assistance would be forthcoming towards three major projects—the new airport terminal at Nicosia, Famagusta port, and the extension of electricity services.

In November legislation was enacted to provide for the holding of the election of the first President and of the first Vice-President of the Republic. Legislation was also published for the registration of electors, and later for elections to the House of Representatives and the Communal Chambers. Dr. Fazil Kutchuk was the only candidate nominated for the office of Vice-President and he was duly declared elected on 3rd December. There were two candidates for the office of President, Archbishop Makarios and Mr. John

Clerides, Q.C., and polling took place on 13th December. The day passed quietly over most of the Island, and counting started at 4.30 a.m. on the 14th after all ballot boxes had been received in Nicosia. The result, declared later that day, was a victory for Archbishop Makarios by 144,501 votes to 71,753.

Despite a number of minor alarms and excursions in the sphere of internal security during the summer of 1959, with appeals being made by the community leaders for the maintenance of law and order, the Governor felt able to end the state of emergency early in December, and at the same time to remove a number of prescriptions imposed on organisations during the emergency. The emergency lasted just over four years, from 26th November, 1955, to 4th December, 1959.

The Joint Committee in London had, like the Constitutional Commission, got away to a slow start. Unlike the latter it did not have the basis for its work set down in advance. Unlike the Transitional Committee and Joint Council, it was a tripartite body with additionally Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot representatives. Each delegation on the Committee had to seek instructions from its Government or community leader when difficulties were encountered. Consequently the Committee had not, by the end of the year, been able to reach final conclusions and make positive recommendations.

At the end of 1959 then, with less than two months to go before the Republic was due to be inaugurated, the position was that the Joint Commission had made good progress on the drafting of a constitution; the arrangements in Cyprus for the transfer of power were well in hand; the Joint Committee in London had been unable to produce drafts of the final treaties.

Early in 1960 Her Majesty's Government invited the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, and Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk, to a conference in London which opened on 16th January. The purpose of the meeting was to review the work of the London Joint Committee and to aim at reaching final decisions on outstanding questions in time for the transfer of powers on 19th February. The Governor took part in the discussions. The Conference was not, however, able to complete the consideration of all outstanding matters and, at the request of the Cypriot delegations, the date for independence was postponed for one month to 19th March. On 1st February, in the course of a statement in Parliament on the progress of the negotiations, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, explained that although the United Kingdom had reduced the extent of the Sovereign Base Areas, required for her military purposes, from 170 square miles to about 120 square

miles, and the number of Cypriot inhabitants in those areas had been reduced to under 1,000, Archbishop Makarios had maintained that the extent should be restricted to 36 square miles. The Foreign Secretary went on to say that although many points had been cleared up there were still important matters on which agreement had not been reached. The principal ones were, in addition to the area of the British bases, the form of administration of the bases and the amount of financial aid to be given to the new Republic.

During the conference it was announced that agreement had been reached with the Cypriot leaders that the question of the future association of the new Republic with the Commonwealth would be left for consideration by the Cypriot House of Representatives meeting after independence. If the Government of the Republic should later apply for Membership of the Commonwealth, this would be a matter for decision by all existing Member Governments of the Commonwealth. At the request of the Cypriot leaders, the United Kingdom Bill providing for the independence of Cyprus would provide for Cyprus to continue in the meantime to be treated under United Kingdom law in the same way as the independent countries of the Commonwealth.

On 4th February, Mr. Julian Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Cyprus to discuss the situation with the Governor, and he had talks with Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk. Four days later it was announced that in the absence of agreement, the necessary legislation could not be passed through Parliament in time for the Republic to attain independence by 19th March. Arrangements were made for the diminishing number of overseas officers and members of the Police Force to be retained in Cyprus until the transfer of power. Mr. Amery went back to London on 10th February and, following explanatory discussions between the Governor and the Cypriot leaders, returned to Cyprus on 23rd February to continue negotiations. He was accompanied by a delegation of advisers from the Ministries concerned, which in effect, with Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot representatives and the local representatives of the Governments of Greece and Turkey when required, took over the functions of the London Joint Committee and began the detailed drafting of the Treaty of Establishment.

One by one the outstanding questions were reviewed and agreement was reached on all but the major points. The extent of the British Sovereign Base Areas caused a temporary breakdown in the talks on 18th March, after which Dr. Kutchuk proposed that the areas should be of the order of 100 square miles. Although neither the United Kingdom nor the Greek-Cypriot side accepted this

proposal, it was considered a basis for the resumption of the talks which began on 26th March.

Meanwhile the Joint Commission completed its work on 6th April, when the draft constitution was signed in Nicosia. The text was made available to Her Majesty's Government (which was not represented on the Commission) and the other parties were informed that the United Kingdom side had no comments to make on it. It consists of 199 Articles under 13 Heads. It includes guarantees for the protection of human rights, the interests of the smaller religious groups and the interests of members of the public service, in accordance with the requirements of the United Kingdom Declaration made at the London Conference in February, 1959.

A new difficulty arose when Archbishop Makarios asked for an assurance that if at any future time Her Majesty's Government should decide that she no longer required the base areas, sovereignty over them should automatically vest in the Republic. This assurance was not forthcoming, and on 6th May Archbishop Makarios declared that a deadlock had been reached, and that he would not attend any further talks until the United Kingdom side changed its views.

Negotiations on this matter went ahead in Athens and Ankara through the diplomatic channel and finally a "formula," providing for an exchange of notes, was agreed on the question of the future of the Sovereign Base Areas, which was acceptable to the Archbishop and to Her Majesty's Government. On 23rd June the discussions were resumed at Government House, and from then on work proceeded at full speed to complete the drafting of the Treaty of Establishment.

The situation within the Island meanwhile caused anxiety. There was a sharp rise in unemployment, and trade and commerce generally stagnated. An emergency works programme for the relief of unemployment was approved by the Joint Council and put in hand, but it was recognised that this could only alleviate the position temporarily. Because of the uncertainty of the future, major development works and the flow of capital to the Island had almost ceased.

On 1st July an announcement was made that agreement had been reached between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot leaders and the United Kingdom delegation on all outstanding questions.

So the work called for by the signing of the London Agreement in February, 1959, reached its conclusion. The draft treaties, and other documents for signature, were published as a White Paper

(Cmnd. 1093) by Her Majesty's Government, and the second reading of the Cyprus Independence Bill took place in the House of Commons on 14th July. Thereafter the committee stage and the third reading followed, the Bill passed through all its stages in the House of Lords on one day, and then received the Royal Assent. It was decided that Cyprus should become an independent Republic at midnight on 15th/16th August.

The first elections to the House of Representatives were held throughout Cyprus on 31st July. They resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Patriotic Front candidates supporting Archbishop Makarios, following agreement that five of the 35 seats for Greek-Cypriots should be allocated to the A.K.E.L. (left-wing) party, and for the National Party candidates supporting Dr. Kutchuk who were returned to the 15 seats for Turkish Cypriots. Elections to the two Communal Chambers, Greek and Turkish, were held on 7th August. The majority of the candidates, nominated by the Patriotic Front in alliance with A.K.E.L. and by the National Party, were returned unopposed. In the one constituency in which polling took place the independent candidate was heavily defeated.

The independence of the Republic of Cyprus was proclaimed at midnight on 15th/16th August. The treaties and other documents were signed at ceremonies in the Parliament building in Nicosia. In the morning Archbishop Makarios was invested as President of the Republic and Dr. Kutchuk was invested as Vice-President.

The same day Sir Hugh Foot sailed from Famagusta on board H.M.S. *Chichester*. Mr. W. A. W. Clark, C.M.G., C.B.E., who had arrived in Cyprus a few days earlier, took up his post as the United Kingdom Representative in Cyprus.

Economic development during 1959 was on a reduced scale; the demands of the emergency in previous years had inevitably resulted in a drop in reserves of public funds. Nevertheless Government departments were able to record progress in their various fields of activity, and in this the provision of Colonial Development and Welfare funds played a valuable part.

The distribution system for the supply of water to the suburban area of Nicosia from the Greater Nicosia supply scheme was completed, and work began on the construction of the first stage of the Morphou Bay £900,000 scheme. When completed, in 1961, this will provide an additional two million gallons per day to Nicosia. Domestic works were carried out in villages, and 84 per cent. of the Island's 627 villages now have piped water. One hundred and ninety-one boreholes were drilled and, as a result of these and of the gravity irrigation works completed, it is estimated that the additional area of land brought under irrigation was 17,000 donums.

A 65-foot high dam near Pyrgos, on which work had previously to be suspended because of sabotage, was completed, and construction was started of a dam 85 feet high on the Marathasa, above Lefka. Plans were prepared during the year for nine additional large dams estimated to cost nearly £1 million.

The Public Works Department continued work on a number of big projects, including the re-alignment and improvement of the Nicosia-Limassol road. A wide variety of new building works put in hand included a nurses' training centre, for which the Nuffield Foundation gave a grant of £30,000, a new Government Stores compound and major extensions to the Cyprus Museum.

The Island's health services had no serious epidemics to contend with. No primary case of malaria has now been reported for ten years since the anti-malaria campaign was concluded. The crude death rate in Cyprus is one of the lowest in the world.

In the field of education the Greek and Turkish Education Boards took over responsibility for the running of schools on a communal basis, and the Education Department as such ceased to exist. Similarly, in accordance with the provisions of the Zurich document the Departments of Co-operative Development and Social Development were divided during the year, with separate Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot offices being responsible for the affairs of their communities.

The 1958-59 crop season started rather late. There was little winter spate water from the hills and the rains stopped early, to the detriment of wheat and late maturing crops. January was a satisfactory month but the rainfall during February, March and April proved scanty. Severe frosts were recorded during February, which caused considerable damage to citrus trees. In the event barley crops were quite good but wheat was disappointing; the position was fair as far as livestock was concerned.

Only slight falls of snow were recorded in the Southern (Troodos) Range during the winter, and practically no spate waters were available for the seasonal flood irrigation of the Eastern Messaoria. On the other hand floods were recorded in some hill areas where terrace walls were washed away and damage caused to plots lying in the vicinity of river beds.

The export season ended well with agricultural exports being kept at a high level. Owing to frost damage the production of citrus was less than that of the previous year and amounted to some 60,000 tons. About 75 per cent. of the crop was exported in the form of fresh fruit, 12 per cent. went to local manufacturers of soft drinks and the canning industry, and the remainder was sold on the domestic market. Forty-five thousand tons of fruit was

exported to the United Kingdom, the Federal German Republic, Norway, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and New Zealand.

The production of olives was somewhat higher than in 1958 but yields in a few areas were low. Carobs yielded very well although there was a good deal of variation from area to area. A large percentage of the crop was, as usual, marketed through the co-operative movement. The almond crop was, in general, fairly good but prices paid to growers were low. Deciduous fruit such as cherries, plums, apricots, apples and pears yielded well and were marketed locally at remunerative prices. The production of figs was also good; part of the crop was dried for local use or export.

The production of grapes is estimated to have been a record exceeding any previous year: 30,500,000 okes went to local wine manufacturers, and 4,228 tons of table grapes were exported.

The production of the summer potato crop was very satisfactory but after a good start, demand both for local consumption and for export, weakened and producers obtained only moderate prices. The winter crop was planted over an average area and yields proved good; demand has remained good and prices have been kept at a comparatively high level.

A feature of the year was a considerable expansion in carrot cultivation. Exports amounting to 6,230 tons constituted a record, being about 20 per cent. greater than those of the previous season, and all went to the United Kingdom. Green vegetables were planted on increased areas and, with a firm local demand, remunerative prices were realised by producers. Both crops of haricot beans, the autumn crop in particular, yielded well and prices paid to growers were satisfactory. Exports of melons (2,781 tons) were 25 per cent. higher and prices were fairly good.

On purely economic grounds some decline in business activity might have been expected in 1959 compared with 1958. That the indicators on the whole suggest the opposite was due to the political developments. In particular import trade, which had declined in 1958 owing to the Greek-Cypriot boycott on certain imports, returned after March, 1959, to something approaching the record level established in 1957. This was due partly to the need for wholesalers to re-stock and partly to a general desire, intensified by rumours about the possible imposition of restrictions by the future Government, to convert cash assets into the form of buildings and goods. The building trade was particularly buoyant and the import of motor vehicles reached a record level.

No estimate has yet been completed of the national income in 1959 but it seems likely to have been rather higher than that of 1958 (£66 million). Wages and prices of consumer goods remained

fairly stable throughout the year. The Retail Price Index at December, 1959, stood at 108 compared with 105 in 1958 and 104 in 1957. Currency in circulation at the end of the year was somewhat less—£9.2 million against £9.6 million—but bank deposits were practically unchanged at £36.5 million against £36.4 million. Credit restrictions were removed early in 1959 and bank advances continued their upward trend. Nor was there any indication that the withdrawal of British troops and the imminent departure of British families had depressed rents and land values.

External trade in 1959 totalled £60 million compared with £54 million in 1958. Imports accounted for £41 million and total exports £19 million. There was thus a "passive" balance of £22 million. Current invisible exports were improved in 1959 by the re-opening of tourism; in particular the summer season in the hill resorts attracted a fair number of visitors. The chief invisible export was still the local spending of British servicemen and their families which, together with tourist receipts, remittances from overseas to dependant relatives in Cyprus and grants to the public revenue, covered the visible trade deficit. Cyprus has no issuing bank and the overseas value of the Cyprus pound, which is linked to sterling, is not affected by local balance of payments considerations.

The chief components in the increase of imports were manufactured consumer goods, building materials and, especially, motor vehicles for which the demand in the last months of the year was intense. Imports of machinery and equipment showed little change.

Export markets for agricultural produce, though less brisk than in 1958, were well maintained, and there were record returns on potatoes, carrots and fresh grapes. The United Kingdom was again by far the best customer for agricultural produce, taking in 1959 about 62 per cent. by value of the total. Mineral exports totalled £9.5 million against £9 million in 1958. Although this was well below the figure of value in 1956 at the peak of the copper boom, the volume of minerals other than iron pyrites was up to the highest recorded.

Cyprus manufacturing industries, which had received a fillip from the boycott in 1958, in general experienced difficulty in maintaining sales against outside competition and there were many requests for increased tariff protection.

Although a certain number of visitors were arriving in Cyprus on business of various kinds throughout the emergency, tourism in the normally accepted sense was defunct during the seasons 1955 to 1958. After the signature of the London Agreement, however, there was a strong move to re-open tourist activity. Although naturally the hotels and amenities were in need of re-equipment, a moderately

Successful summer season was enjoyed by the hill resorts. Most of these summer tourists came from Israel and tourist enterprises also secured custom from the Services and their dependents, whose movements had hitherto been restricted.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE civilian population of Cyprus at the end of November, 1959 was estimated to have been 561,000, representing an increase of 110,000 persons, or nearly 25 per cent., since the last census held in 1946. At the time females outnumbered males by a little more than 5,000.

In Cyprus there are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (78.8 per cent.) and Turkish Cypriots (17.5 per cent.); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others.

Nicosia, the capital and largest town, is in the central plain. In 1956 the population of the main towns, according to estimates based on the registration of residents, was: Nicosia and suburbs 81,700; Limassol 36,500; Famagusta 26,800; Larnaca 17,900; Paphos 7,300; and Kyrenia 3,700.

The percentage increase of the population per annum has varied considerably since 1881 when the first census under British administration was taken. During the period 1946-56 the average logarithmic rate of increase was 1.66 per cent. The birth rate is moderately high (26.10 per thousand) and the death rate is low (6.30 per thousand). There has been a striking decrease in the infant mortality rate since 1945 from about 80 per thousand live births to less than 27 per thousand.

During the first eleven months of the year 62,454 persons arrived in, and 61,036 persons left the Island. Analytically arrival and departure figures were as follows:

Arrival

| | |
|---|--------|
| Immigrants | 1,115 |
| Temporary immigrants | 14,133 |
| Temporary visitors | 18,316 |
| In transit | 1,325 |
| Permanent residents returning | 27,565 |

Departure

| | |
|--|--------|
| Permanent residents departing | 25,598 |
| Emigrants | 5,499 |
| Temporary visitors departing | 16,184 |
| In transit | 1,339 |
| Temporary immigrants departing | 12,416 |

- Of the immigrants 1,072 came from the United Kingdom. A proportion of these were former emigrants returning home after several years abroad. Temporary immigrants consisted of the wives and families of service personnel.
- Of the 5,499 emigrants 5,101 went to the United Kingdom, 109 to Australia, 85 to the United States of America, 36 to Greece and nine to Turkey. The majority of emigrants were aged between 15 and 45 years and were mostly agricultural workers, carpenters, clerks, tailors, dressmakers, barbers, labourers and their dependants. Of the total 68.2 per cent. were Greek Cypriots and 18.1 per cent. Turkish Cypriots.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

THE mid-year population of the Island was about 558,000 and of this number it is estimated that the potential working population, i.e. those between the ages of 15 and 64, was 329,000. About 135,000 were engaged in agriculture, being 42 per cent. of the total gainfully employed population. About 37,000 were believed to be engaged in manufacturing and industry (Appendix C). Employment in mining averaged 4,279 and reached a seasonal peak of 4,778 in August.

A rise in the number of unemployed which started at the end of 1958 continued until March. Following the Zurich and London Agreements employment opportunities with the Services and Government and in agriculture started showing an improvement. The following table shows, by age and sex, the number of persons on the live registers of the employment exchanges at specified dates:

| Date | Male | | | Female | | | Total |
|------------|----------|-------------|-------|----------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | Under 18 | 18 and over | Total | Under 18 | 18 and over | Total | |
| 10.12.1958 | 72 | 3,418 | 3,490 | 12 | 519 | 531 | 4,021 |
| 12. 3.1959 | 90 | 4,797 | 4,887 | 67 | 575 | 642 | 5,529 |
| 11. 6.1959 | 133 | 3,338 | 3,471 | 17 | 478 | 495 | 3,966 |
| 17. 9.1959 | 55 | 2,813 | 2,868 | 16 | 769 | 785 | 3,653 |
| 17.12.1959 | 42 | 2,955 | 2,997 | 4 | 578 | 582 | 3,579 |

The world-wide fall in prices of copper, iron-pyrites and chrome continued and as a result the employment situation in some mines deteriorated. Seasonal unemployment normally increases in winter because building activities decline and the mining of asbestos at Amiandos ceases. The situation improves in the autumn when building and mining activities revive and agriculture offers seasonal employment for the picking of grapes, carobs, olive and citrus fruit.

There is no permanent immigration problem facing the Island's economy. A limited number of Pakistanis are employed by the Services in military camps. A small number of skilled technicians, of whom there is a shortage in Cyprus, was admitted on condition that they train Cypriots to replace them in due course. Most of the United Kingdom civilians who were brought to Cyprus to replace Greek-Cypriot employees discharged during the emergency from R.A.F. and N.A.A.F.I. installations returned home when their contracts expired.

Cypriots emigrate mainly to the United Kingdom, Australia and other Commonwealth countries and to the United States of America. Emigration figures during the past four years have been:

| | | U.K. | <i>Rest of Common- wealth</i> | U.S.A. | Greece |
|------|-----|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1956 | . . | 3,448 | 864 | 103 | 68 |
| 1957 | . . | 3,961 | 349 | 108 | 7 |
| 1958 | . . | 3,913 | 400 | 119 | 42 |
| 1959 | . . | 5,101 | 159 | 85 | 36 |

WAGES AND HOURS

Appendix D provides data about the average weekly earnings in typical occupations in the principal industries and services, and predominant wage rates.

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living as measured by the Retail Price Index rose to 107.9 in December, 1959 compared with 105.4 in December, 1958. Appendix F shows the mid-year and end-year values of the Retail Price Index.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The headquarters of the Department in Nicosia is divided into five sections: Administration, Factories and Inspection, Employment Exchange, Social Insurance and Industrial Relations, Research

and Information. There are District Labour Offices at Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca and Paphos with sub-offices at Morphou, Kyrenia and Lefka.

The Department is entrusted with the administration of the Island's labour laws. Its work includes the administration of employment exchanges, the management of port labour pools, the inspection of steam boilers, factories, workshops, hotels and other work places, the inspection of conditions of employment of young persons, women and domestic servants, the prevention and settlement of trade disputes, the administration of the social insurance scheme, the settlement of workmen's compensation claims and the collection of information and statistics.

TRADE UNIONS

The trade union movement showed considerable expansion during 1959. One hundred and fifty-eight trade unions and branches were registered, as against 129 in 1958; 10 applications for registration were under consideration at the end of the year. There is now a trade union, or a branch of one, in each of 248 villages as well as in the six main towns. The total number of employees' trade unions and branches, including their federations, has now reached 642 with an approximate membership of 65,600.

There are several types of unions, i.e. craft, industrial, occupational and general labour. The unions are divided into six Trade Union Groups:

- (i) The left-wing organisation of "Old" Trade Unions called the "Pancyprian Federation of Labour" which is the most important group; this group is affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions.
- (ii) The right-wing organisation of "Free" Labour Syndicates called the "Cyprus Workers' Confederation," which is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Greek Confederation of Labour.
- (iii) The Pancyprian Federation of Independent Trade Unions without any apparent political orientations.
- (iv) The Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation whose membership is restricted to members of the Turkish community.
- (v) The Civil Service Trade Unions, the large majority of which have been exempted from registration and whose membership is restricted to persons in the civil employment of the Crown.
- (vi) Other Trade Unions not affiliated to any federation.

The number of associations of employers and branches is now 13, with an approximate membership of 240. Appendices H and J show the distribution of employees' trade unions and their membership by industry or service and by group.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

The number of insured persons in 1959 reached 153,010. The following table shows the number of claims received and the amounts paid:

| <i>Benefit or Pension</i> | <i>Number of Claims</i> | <i>Amount</i> |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| | | £ |
| Sickness Benefit . . . | 11,784 | 29,030 |
| Unemployment Benefit . . . | 33,527 | 143,633 |
| Maternity Grant . . . | 8,143 | 34,488 |
| Widow's Pension . . . | 20 | 5,159 |
| Total . . . | 53,474 | 212,310 |

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The standards of safety in industrial undertakings were generally improved and advice was extensively given to factory owners on the precautions which should be taken to avoid accidents. In a number of factories greater use was made of mechanisation and automatic control of various processes. The improvement in working conditions was relatively small. This was particularly noticeable in the small factories, in the majority of which no worthwhile improvement can be effected by reason of the age and state of dilapidation of the premises.

The number of accidents notified during the year from all factories subject to the Notification of Accidents and Occupational Diseases Law was 390, including 12 fatalities.

With the exception of some cases of pneumoconiosis traced in mines, following a mass radiological survey carried out by the Medical Department, no other industrial disease was reported. Views were exchanged between the Mines Department, the trade unions and the mining concerns as to the amount of compensation to be paid to miners who are found to have contracted the disease in the course of their employment. The sum of £5,460 was paid by Government as compensation for accidents during 1959, and the amount paid as compensation by private employers was £8,438.

There was insufficient appreciation by some employers of the legal requirements relating to first aid, adequate means of escape in case of fire, and dangerous dusts most commonly created in factories where material is finally divided. But in general an improved degree of co-operation between occupiers of factories and the inspectorate was recorded. In new factories adequate provision is made for ventilation, and the standard of lighting, natural and artificial, is good. By previous consultation with the inspectorate by architects and occupiers, new factories provide shower baths and washing facilities, clothing accommodation, sanitary conveniences and canteens.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

At the Technical Institutes, Nicosia, Limassol and Lefka, both practical and theoretical technical training is provided. About 900 students attend day and evening classes in engineering trades, including electrical and mechanical, building and carpentry. Facilities for agricultural training, including free board and lodging, are available at the Rural Schools of Morphou and Pergamos.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

THE Cyprus Government's revenue and expenditure for the first eleven months of 1959, with comparative figures for the two previous full years, are given at Appendix K. Figures in respect of the principal municipal authorities are at Appendix L.

DEVELOPMENT

Development in Cyprus has in the past been financed in three ways: from the Development Fund, in accordance with a five-year development programme started in 1956; from loans from the Public Loans Fund to public bodies for all kinds of works, the capital of the fund being almost entirely obtained from annual appropriation from revenue; and from loans on the London Market, or raised locally, which have hitherto been raised only for the central electrification and internal telecommunication schemes. In 1959, however, the sources from which funds were normally raised were not accessible. It was therefore necessary to apply to Her Majesty's Government for a loan of £1 million to cover expenditure to which the Cyprus Government was already committed in respect of current development projects. During the course of the year a further sum of

almost £1 million was made available by Her Majesty's Government for development purposes.

The fund established under the 1946-55 ten-year development programme was wound up at the end of 1955. Actual expenditure from this fund amounted to £6,006,000, and the balance of £1,898,000 was transferred to the new Development Fund, 1956-61, but the bulk of this amount was used for the completion of old schemes which were carried over from the old programme. The full programme of development for the 1956-61 period, as announced at the end of 1955, was estimated to cost £38 million.

The balance of the 1956-61 fund as at 31st December, 1959, was estimated at £790,000; expenditure during 1959, the fourth year of the programme, amounted to approximately £1,655,000. The main items were:

| | £ |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Agriculture | 80,050 |
| Civil Aviation | 120,620 |
| Education | 401,980 |
| Forests | 36,970 |
| Harbours | 45,100 |
| Water Development | 243,170 |
| Roads | 194,190 |
| Antiquities | 30,860 |
| Rural Development | 217,500 |
| Scholarship Schemes | 65,000 |

An internal development loan was raised in the sum of £1 million for the Electricity and Telecommunications Authorities. During 1959 the Public Loans Fund issued loans to various public bodies for development works of all kinds amounting to £294,703.

Appendix M lists Colonial Development and Welfare schemes initiated or in progress during 1959, with their numbers and titles, and the division of expenditure between Colonial Development and Welfare funds and local funds. The figures for expenditure are estimates based on the actual expenditure over eleven months of the year.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A statement of assets and liabilities as at 30th November, 1959, is given in Appendix N. On that date the Funded Public Debt of Cyprus amounted to £13,364,513.111 mils with relative accumulated Sinking Funds amounting to £2,881,636.063 mils. Unfunded Public Debt amounted to £452,095.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Customs Tariff

The revenue from import duties in 1959 amounted to £7,322,751 from imports valued at £41,155,958 (these figures are provisional). A wide variety of commodities attract import duty at varying rates, both *ad valorem* and specific. The highest rates are payable on luxury goods and on saccharin (including substances of a like nature or use). Raw materials and constructional building materials are either subject to low rates or exempted from duty.

Jewellery and imitation jewellery attract import duty at 50 per cent. or 58 per cent. *ad valorem*, preferential or general rates, respectively, caviar at 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. and furs at 25 per cent. or 34 per cent. Shot-guns pay a specific rate of duty of £12 or £15 each, preferential or general tariff, respectively. Liquors pay £4.500 mils or £5.500 mils per gallon and cigarettes £6.250 mils or £6.500 mils per oke. Motor spirits generally having a flash point below 73° Fahrenheit pay £11.450 mils per 100 gallons, motor cars 30 per cent. or 45 per cent., motor lorries 15 per cent. or 30 per cent. and motor cycles 20 per cent. or 40 per cent.

Such basic foodstuffs as meat (fresh or frozen), butter, cereals (unmilled), fish (fresh or frozen) are free of duty from all sources. In addition a wide range of goods is admitted free of duty or at reduced rates of duty when imported by certain privileged persons institutions or organisations or for special purposes.

The tariff is based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.) (Indexed Edition). There are no export duties.

Excise Duty

Excise duty is payable on:

- (i) Manufactured tobacco—in addition to the customs duty—at the rate of £3.444 mils per oke (£1,731,658 in 1959).
- (ii) Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus, equal to the rate of customs duty payable for the time being on matches of Commonwealth origin imported into Cyprus.
- (iii) Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus, on which excise duty is equal to two-thirds of the customs duty payable on playing cards of Commonwealth origin imported into Cyprus.
- (iv) Intoxicating liquor manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus, for which the rate is £0.900 mils on each gallon of proof spirit contained therein (£302,835 in 1959).

- (v) Beer manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus, the rate being £0.150 mls per gallon (£137,417 in 1959).

Licence Fees

| | <i>Annually</i> £ |
|--|----------------------|
| Licence for the manufacture of—matches . . . | 100 |
| —playing cards . . . | 1 |
| —beer . . . | 25 |
| —intoxicating liquor . . . | 25 |
| Licences to fish for sponge: | |
| (a) For each boat fitted with machine diving apparatus (crew not to exceed 30 persons) . . . | 150 |
| (b) For each boat fitted with “Fernex” diving apparatus only (crew not to exceed 15 persons) . . . | 75 |
| (c) For each boat with naked divers and harpoon (kamaki) (crew not to exceed 8 persons) . . . | 35 |
| Licence for a General Bonded Warehouse . . . | 100 |
| Licence for a Private Bonded Warehouse . . . | 50 |
| Licence to act as Customs Agent (Principal) . . . | 5 |
| Licence to act as Customs Agent (Subsidiary) . . . | 1 |
| Maturation Warehouse Licence . . . | 1 |

The total collected by way of licence fees during 1959 was £39,872.

Licences and fees are also required for the sale of tobacco and intoxicating liquors, and for certain other special permits and services, such as boat licences and fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment.

Stamp Duties

In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees are collected in stamps in respect of services such as the registration of clubs, firearms, and patents, the issue of passports, etc.

INCOME TAX

Income tax is charged for each year of assessment upon the income derived from all sources (other than emoluments from any employment or office) in the year immediately preceding the year of assessment, and on emoluments from any employment or office derived during the year of assessment. With regard to emoluments, a simplified P.A.Y.E. system is in operation whereby the tax on emoluments is deducted by the employer weekly or monthly from salaries, wages and pensions as they are paid.

Incomes of individuals which do not exceed £300 are exempted from income tax; tax ranges from 50 mils for each £ in excess of £300 to 750 mils for every £ in excess of £6,000. If, by reason of the grant of allowances and reliefs or any other reason, an individual's chargeable income falls below £400 no tax is leviable. Relief is given in respect of children, earned income, certain classes of wife's income, and life assurance premiums or pension and provident fund contributions. In the case of bachelors and spinsters, the tax payable is increased by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. rising to 50 per cent. where the tax payable exceeds £90, up to a maximum of £500.

Companies and similar bodies pay tax at a flat rate of 425 mils in the £, and deduct this tax from any dividends declared; credit is given to the shareholder for the tax thus paid in calculating his personal liability.

Arrangements for relief from double taxation exist with the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and the United States of America, and relief is also given if tax is payable on the same income in any part of the Commonwealth where reciprocal relief is given. By an exchange of notes between the United Kingdom and the Greek Government there is reciprocal exemption of air transport profits between Cyprus and Greece.

Appendix O gives examples of tax liability on various incomes at the rates of tax in force in 1959.

ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty is charged on the estate of any deceased person which exceeds £2,000 in value. The rates of estate duty are not fixed on a percentage basis in the case of estates of £15,000 and under in value. Such estates are divided into categories and the rates are specific amounts chargeable on each category. The specific amounts so chargeable range from £40 on estates between £2,000 and £2,500 in value to £1,615 on estates between £14,000 and £15,000 in value. In the case of estates in excess of £15,000 in value a percentage is imposed. This percentage ranges between 21 per cent. and 30 per cent. on that part of the estate which exceeds £15,000 in value.

Relief is given in respect of quick succession where the estate consists of immovable property or a business. Relief is also given in respect of deaths due to operations of war or to the state of emergency in Cyprus.

The following table gives examples of the duty on various estates at the rates in force in 1959:

| <i>Net Value of Estate</i> | <i>Duty payable</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| £ | £ |
| 2,000 | |
| 2,500 | 40 |
| 5,000 | 140 |
| 10,000 | 715 |
| 25,000 | 3,845 |
| 50,000 | 9,995 |
| 100,000 | 23,595 |

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

THE Cyprus pound, which is divided into one thousand mils, is equivalent to the pound sterling. Currency in circulation on 31st December was as follows:

- (i) Currency Notes (£5, £1, 500 mils and 250 mils)
=£8,818,966.750 mils.
- (ii) Coins (100 mils, 50 mils, 25 mils, 5 mils and 3 mils)
=£413,259.511 mils.

BANKING

Banking business was carried out in Cyprus during 1959 by banks incorporated overseas and banks incorporated in Cyprus. The overseas banks are the Ottoman Bank, Barclays Bank D.C.O. (with its subsidiary, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, which provides medium-term finance on a commercial basis for development projects of all kinds), the Chartered Bank, the National Bank of Greece, and the Türkiye Is Bankasi. The local commercial banks are the Bank of Cyprus, the Popular Bank of Limassol and the Turkish Bank of Nicosia. Specialised banking business is also transacted by the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus, a subsidiary of the Ottoman Bank; the Mortgage Bank of Cyprus, a subsidiary of the Bank of Cyprus; and by the Co-operative Central Bank.

The Bankers Council consisting of representatives of the principal banks operating in Cyprus met under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary. Its function is to provide a ready means of exchange of views and information between the Government and the bankers and to formulate a mutually-agreed credit policy.

Chapter 5: Commerce

COMMERCIAL activity in 1959 showed an upward trend compared with 1958, though not attaining the record level of 1957. With the lifting of the boycott on British goods, there was a rush by merchants to re-stock with imported goods and by the public to purchase motor vehicles and domestic durable goods. By the end of the year, stocks were again at a high level.

Whereas in the first three months of the year imports at £8.7 millions had been distinctly lower than in 1958, the corresponding figure for the last nine months was £32.4 millions against £27.5 millions, raising the total for the year to £41.1 millions or an increase of 15 per cent. The United Kingdom supplied 35 per cent., the Federal German Republic 10 per cent., Italy 6 per cent., France 5 per cent., United States of America 3 per cent. and the Netherlands 3 per cent. Supplies from O.E.E.C. countries (including the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, except Canada) amounted to 86 per cent. of all imports. Imports from the communist bloc were 3 per cent. and from neighbouring non-O.E.E.C. countries 4 per cent.

The total value of exports, including re-exports, amounted to £19 million against £17.6 million in 1958. Of this 50 per cent. was in respect of mineral exports and 39 per cent. agricultural produce. The value of mineral exports increased from £9.1 million in 1958 to £9.6 million but the volume was slightly lower. The Federal German Republic was the principal customer for Cyprus minerals, but the copper concentrates which constitute the most important item in exports to Germany are shipped to the order of a United Kingdom concern. The total value of agricultural exports was again about £7.5 million. Disposal of wines and citrus of the 1959-60 season was less easy than in 1958 but potatoes, carrots and fresh grapes met with good demand. Some small exports were made under reciprocal transactions with the communist block. Detailed figures are given in Appendices R and S.

While export tree crops and garden crops grown under irrigation gave good yields on the whole, the year was a poor one for cereals and other dry crops. This reduced the Government's commitment for purchase of wheat and barley at subsidised prices, but reduced the funds at the disposal of the farmers. On the other hand there was some revival of the tourist industry with the cessation of emergency conditions, and entertainment enterprises and concerns catering for British troops were more freely patronised.

A number of goods from the dollar area were placed on Open Licence in December, 1958. Otherwise no change in the import licensing arrangements was effected, since it was felt that such changes should be left to be considered by the Government of the new Republic. For similar reasons no major legislation was undertaken, and the only substantial new item sponsored by the Department of Commerce and Industry was some amendments to the Agricultural Produce (Export) Regulations. Following those a consolidated version of the legislation relating to agricultural produce was prepared and printed.

No important change was made during the year as regards exchange control.

The Cyprus Commissioner in London continued to act as trade representative in the United Kingdom; his address is: Ulster Chambers, 168 Regent Street, London, W.1.

DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL RECEIVER AND REGISTRAR

The Department has its offices in Nicosia and administers the legislation relating to bankruptcy, business names, companies, partnerships, patents, trade marks and trade unions.

Bankruptcy and Liquidations

There were three bankruptcy petitions which resulted in receiving orders. There were no compulsory winding-up orders and no companies went into voluntary liquidation.

Companies, Partnerships and Business Names

During the year 70 companies, 260 partnerships and 74 business names were registered. Fourteen overseas companies also established a place of business in Cyprus of which 11 were engaged in insurance.

The following table of live local and overseas companies indicates the rapid growth of business during the last two decades:

| | 1938 | 1948 | 1959 |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| Number of local companies | 114 | 295 | 641 |
| Aggregate paid-up capital of local companies | £1,131,465 | £5,237,486 | £19,103,221 |
| Number of overseas companies | 67 | 71 | 125 |

- Of the 125 oversea companies 87 were engaged in insurance, 12 in trading, seven in banking, and three in contracting.

Patents, Designs and Trade Marks

- Cyprus has no legislation for the registration of original patents, and only patents registered in the United Kingdom can be registered locally. During the year 14 patents were registered. Nor is there any legislation relating to the registration of designs, but the registered proprietor of a design in the United Kingdom enjoys the like privileges and rights in Cyprus.

The post-war export drive of various countries and the expansion of local industry and trade have been responsible for the large number of trade mark registrations during recent years. Such registrations are original. During the year 396 trade mark applications were received, the largest recorded so far; most of them came from the United Kingdom, followed by Cyprus, Federal German Republic, United States of America, Switzerland and Holland. There are now 3,455 trade marks on the register.

Trade Unions

For details of Trade Unions see Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation (pp. 19-20).

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

LAND utilisation problems are considered by an inter-departmental committee, known as the Land Utilisation Co-ordination Committee, which in 1959 included the Deputy Financial Secretary (Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Water Development, the Conservator of Forests, the Commissioner for Co-operative Development, the Director of Lands and Surveys and the Secretary for Natural Resources. The Senior Agricultural Officer (Lands) has overall responsibility for the various land use projects including soil surveys. The Land Development Officer supervises the Land Use Service of the Department of Agriculture. The Service works in collaboration with the Department's extension staff which is responsible for the supervision of minor soil conservation and other works subsidised by Government. It has available heavy tractors and ancillary equipment, is responsible for the carrying out of major land utilisation and soil conservation works, while the Department of Water Development carries out major irrigation works.

No new Soil Conservation Divisions were formed under the Soil Conservation Law, and the number at the end of the year remained 11. The cost of these schemes is estimated at nearly £100,000, of which half is met by Government as a direct subsidy. The area to be developed under the 11 schemes is about 9,500 donums. Work on them continued in 1959 on a reduced scale. Good progress was again recorded with the many subsidised minor works, supervised by the Department of Agriculture. Work on several land reclamation projects affecting crown lands, especially "kafkalla" (lands with a hard calcareous crust), continued. Progress was made with a scheme for the reclamation of over 2,100 acres of land which form the bed of an old reservoir. This project consists of draining the area by a system of major, secondary and tertiary drains followed by the application of gypsum and leaching with spate water and rain.

The principal water laws of Cyprus are:

- (i) Government Waterworks Law.
- (ii) Wells Law.
- (iii) Water Supply (Municipal and other Areas) Law.
- (iv) Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law.
- (v) Irrigation Divisions (Villages) Law.
- (vi) Irrigation (Private Water) Association Law.
- (vii) Water (Development and Distribution) Law.

The Government Waterworks Law vests most underground water and all waste surface water in Government. The Wells Law provides that no well or borehole may be sunk without a permit and that private well-drillers must be licensed. Where special measures are necessary for the protection of water sources the sinking of new wells may be forbidden. Water Boards, for supplying domestic water to towns, may be set up under the Water Supply (Municipal and Other Areas) Law, and Village Water Commissions, for supplying domestic water to villages, may be formed under the Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law. The Irrigation Divisions Law and the Irrigation (Private Water) Association Law are similar in that both provide the means for land and water owners to combine together for the purpose of executing and maintaining irrigation works. The individual members of a Division have no private rights to the use of the water, which is controlled by an elected committee. Members of an Association retain their right to private ownership and an elected committee has a duty to regulate the water so that each member receives his correct share. Government usually provides greater financial assistance to a Division than to an Association.

The Water (Development and Distribution) Law provides for the compulsory acquisition of privately-owned water where it appears to the Governor that its better use and equitable distribution can be more effectively secured thereby.

Land ownership

Immovable property includes land, buildings, trees, water rights in *alieno solo* and in undivided share in any of these. Buildings, trees and water may be owned separately from the land with which they are connected, but since 1946 the separation of the ownership of land from the ownership of the immovable property on it is no longer possible. The ownership of and succession to land are regulated by the provisions of the Immovable Property (Tenure, Registration and Valuation) Law and the Wills and Succession Law which came into force in 1946. Under these laws the complicated systems of tenure and inheritance obtaining under the Ottoman Land Code were simplified or abolished. The tenure sections of the Immovable Property Law are aimed at reducing the incidence of dual ownership (i.e. the ownership of land and the things on it by different persons), the incidence of co-ownership and of fragmentation. Land may be disposed of by will, but wills are rare and consequently succession is normally regulated by law. The main principle of the law is equality of inheritance by individuals in one class of heirs to the exclusion of subsequent classes after provision has been made for the spouse, if living. A difference of religion is now no bar to inheritance.

Aliens may not acquire land without the approval of the Governor. The extent of the lands they own is not contentious. They include some model plantations. The State Forests, most of the grazing land, some experimental farm land, river beds and water running to waste are owned by the Cyprus Government. The remainder of all types of land is owned by the indigenous inhabitants.

There is only one estate subsisting in immovable property. It is akin to the English freehold estate except that the ownership of minerals is vested in the Crown outside certain specified parts of the built-up area of towns and villages.

Of the agricultural land 5 per cent. is held on short leases for terms of one or two years; another 5 per cent. on leases for a longer term and 6 per cent. is share-cropped. The remainder of the agricultural land is worked by the owners.

Settlement and laws affecting settlement

Land settlement is the responsibility of the Department of Lands and Surveys which operates under the provisions of the Immovable

Property (Tenure, Registration and Valuation) Law, settlement being the definition of the property by means of a cadastral plan and the registration of the name of the owner in a book kept in the District Lands Office. Settlement may be sporadic or systematic. Sporadic settlement may be voluntary on application to the District Lands Office and is compulsory for dealings. Systematic settlement, known as general registration, has been completed over two-fifths of Cyprus and is proceeding.

AGRICULTURE

Most of the Island's agricultural produce is grown by small-holders, and there are few sizeable estates on which crops are grown under the plantation system. The largest is that of the Cyprus Palestine Plantations Company Ltd., near Limassol, where citrus and table grapes are produced on a large scale under modern husbandry methods. Although an extensive range of produce is grown, most farmers have to rely on relatively few crops for their livelihood. Many of the hill areas depend solely, or almost so, upon the culture of vines. Excluding tree crops (olives, carobs, citrus, deciduous fruits and vines) there are three main classes of annual crops: those grown mainly or entirely on winter rainfall; those grown in spring and early summer on moisture stored in the soil from the winter rains, augmented by flooding with spate water; and those produced by means of perennial irrigation from springs, shallow wells and boreholes. Six per cent. of the arable land is perennially irrigable from springs, wells and boreholes, and in a normal season it is possible to augment the rainfall on a further 11 per cent. of the arable land by flood irrigation from the rivers and the streams carrying waters from the hills. Spring-time irrigation, which has been much improved of late years by minor works, may be a very potent factor in increasing yields and often has a considerable influence on the overall yield of annual crops.

The Cyprus Grain Commission, a Government sponsored organisation which is responsible for the purchase of local grain surplus to grower's requirements and for the import and export of all grains, made purchases from the local crop of 20,398 tons of wheat and 8,785 tons of barley.

The administrative headquarters of the Department of Agriculture are in Nicosia, together with the specialised sections which are responsible for investigational activities, plant protection, seed production, horticulture, veterinary services, animal husbandry, soil conservation, extension and information services, economics and statistics.

For agricultural extension purposes the Island is divided into six districts, corresponding to the administrative districts, with Kyrenia treated as a sub-district. These are supervised by either an officer of Agricultural Officer Class II, or Agricultural Superintendent, Grade I, rank. The districts are sub-divided into beats, each under the care of an Agricultural Superintendent, Grade II or Agricultural Assistant. Each beat is designed to cover an average of 25 villages. The Veterinary Service is represented at district level usually by an officer of Veterinary Officer cadre.

The Department has two major mixed farms, four large stations devoted to a number of projects, three deciduous fruit tree stations, a sericulture station, two experimental citrus groves, as well as a considerable number of minor nurseries meeting local needs for seeds and seedlings. The animal husbandry section maintains stud stables in the main stock-breeding districts, as well as studs at other stations, where improved sires are made available at a reasonable fee. Government-owned animals are also loaned to approved breeders. In addition to livestock sections at the major farms there are poultry units at a number of stations, most with hatcheries for the production of day-old chicks.

Matters to which the Department attaches most importance are:

- (i) The establishment of adequate research and specialist technical services.
- (ii) The development of an efficient extension service, with its corollaries of farms, stations, nurseries and stud stables, providing direct advice and service to farmers and stock-breeders.
- (iii) The creation of a land utilisation service equipped with modern earth-moving machinery, to carry out anti-erosion works for farmers and to provide advice on soil conservation and improved land use practices in general.
- (iv) The replacement of the cereal-fallow system in the main agricultural areas by a system in which fodder crops are substituted for the fallow, and improvement of grazing and fodder resources by research and its subsequent application.
- (v) The improvement of livestock and farm crops by the introduction, selection, trial and distribution of types or varieties suited to the different agro-climatic zones.
- (vi) The encouragement of further planting of trees and other permanent crops, more especially carobs, citrus, table grapes, deciduous fruits and olives and the introduction of improved cultural and processing practices for these crops.

The principal rain-fed crops are temperate climate cereals and winter legumes. Crops grown from retained moisture include cotton,

melons, haricots, cowpeas, and sesame. Typical crops grown under perennial irrigation include citrus, deciduous fruits, potatoes, vegetables, cotton, summer legumes, lucerne, etc. There are 20 ginning mills with a total potential output of around 700 tons of cotton lint per annum. Of the two spinning factories only the larger, in Nicosia, is in operation.

Although there are a number of modern processing plants, operated by private enterprise and co-operative societies, a large proportion of the total olive crop is still pressed for oil in small village presses. The residue from these presses is chemically treated for the production of pyrene oil which is used for manufacturing purposes. One factory has a plant capable of refining, for human consumption, both crude olive and sulphur olive oil and is marketing a locally-produced refined olive oil of very low acidity. There is also a large refining plant in the Nicosia area which processes seed oil, much of which is obtained from imported oil seeds.

Local factories, some of which are operated by co-operative societies, kibble nearly the entire carob crop. Carob kernels are processed for the production of gum by a privately-owned factory in the Limassol area which has a limited output. There are several well equipped modern wine and spirit factories operated by private enterprise and one by a co-operative enterprise. As a result of a Government subsidy on vinting grapes sold to factories, they are estimated to have dealt, in 1959, with more than one-third of the total crop which was estimated as being an all-time record crop. One of these concerns also runs a brewery, but the raw materials for it are imported. Several factories are producing concentrated citrus juice both for export and for use in soft drinks for local consumption.

The large modern canning factory established in the Limassol area by the Smedley (Cyprus) Canning Company has again expanded its operations. The range of its products includes canned vegetables, deciduous and citrus fruits (tomato puree and juice, stringless beans, spinach, broad beans, strawberries, grapefruit segments, citrus juice, apricots, cherries, peaches) which are produced for export and local consumption.

There are two compound fodder factories operated by private enterprise, one in Nicosia and the other in Limassol. The production of compound fodders, which again has been on an increased scale, is controlled by specific legislation, the Animal Feeding Stuff (Control) Law, 1953. Compound fodders are gaining in popularity.

It has now been shown that the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, the incidence of which looked like becoming a serious limiting factor in the citrus export trade, can be effectively controlled by the use

of modern insecticides. Once again the campaign against this pest proved successful. Research work was carried out with the aid of a F.A.O. expert in the fumigation of citrus fruit.

An Agricultural Provident Fund scheme was first introduced in 1956. The scheme, which is run by Commissioners on a district basis, enables farmers to insure certain of their crops against some of the more frequent natural calamities. The insurable crops are vines, deciduous fruit trees, and wheat and barley against hail, and wheat against the various forms of rust. The scheme operates on the basis of shares saleable to farmers who wish to insure their crops. The price of each share is 500 mils, and a farmer who buys one such share is entitled to compensation up to £50 in respect of damage that may be caused to his crop by hail or rust. For every share bought by a farmer Government contributes an equivalent amount to the Provident Fund of the district in which the farmer owns the insured property. No farmer may buy more than 10 shares, and no compensation is paid for the first £5 of any damage caused at any one time. If a District Provident Fund has not got sufficient money to compensate all the claimants up to 50 per cent. of the assessed damage, Government has undertaken to make an advance to the fund, recoverable when the financial position of the fund has improved. The scheme is still very much in the experimental stage.

Livestock Services

The Island is dependent for much of its meat and milk products on the flocks of sheep and goats which feed on rough grazing on land unsuitable for cultivation and on crop residues. Because of the low winter rainfall and the hot dry summers only seasonal natural pasturage is available. Efforts are being made to increase livestock productivity to meet the needs of the steadily increasing population and its increased spending power. Indigenous cattle, kept primarily for draught purposes, have decreased in numbers since the war owing to the rapid increase in farm mechanisation. This has had an adverse effect on meat supplies. There is no indigenous breed of dairy cattle. The dairy cattle, found mostly under stall-fed conditions in the vicinity of the main towns, are mainly of the Shorthorn breed. Small-scale importations of Friesian cattle, from Holland and the United Kingdom, have taken place in post-war years. Pigs and poultry are kept on a relatively small scale in villages; the Department is operating two intensive pig fattening ventures which it is hoped will in due course be taken over by farmers' co-operatives.

A steadily increasing number of persons are showing interest in developing specialist laying flocks and in keeping poultry for broiler production. A few are showing interest in establishing intensive pig fattening units but difficulties of fodder supply and the incidence of a disease new in Cyprus, swine fever, have proved deterrent.

Villagers, especially those in hill areas who have balloted against the keeping of free-range goats, keep improved types of goats under controlled conditions. The Department has a livestock unit at its hill station at Saittas which specialises in the keeping of tethered goats. A goat ranch has been established at Oritis for the breeding of sires of the Damascus breed which are much in demand. Imported East Friesian sheep are kept at the Saittas Station and are being used for cross breeding with Fat-tail and other local breeds.

Hides, skins, and halloumi (a local type of cheese) remained important livestock exports. Increased quantities of preserved milk, cheese and meats are having to be imported. The embargo on the importation of livestock for slaughter purposes was continued because of the danger of introducing disease. Retail prices of meats have been high but there has been no special scarcity. Imports of frozen meats were largely of good quality joints, and had some effect on the supply situation and on the price of locally produced meats.

Agricultural and veterinary statistics are given in Appendices T, U, V and W.

FORESTRY

The total area of forest is about 669 square miles, which represents 18.74 per cent. of the Island. Main state forests, dedicated in perpetuity to forestry and managed by the Forest Department, account for 522 square miles (80 per cent.) of this. Minor state forests (including communal forests), some of which are in fact devoted to purposes other than forestry, amount to 85 square miles (12 per cent.). The remaining 52 square miles of forest are privately owned.

All forest areas are accessible and open to exploitation. Most of the main state forests are situated in the mountains, where their main role, in addition to timber production, is the protection of catchments against erosion and the conservation of water supplies.

With the exception of a relatively small area of lowland plantations of exotic hardwoods—mainly eucalyptus and wattle—the forests are natural forests with a variety of the Aleppo pine (*pinus halepensis* var. *brutia*) predominating. Other important conifers, locally dominant, are: *pinus nigra* var. *caramanica* (Troodos pine), *cedrus libani* var. *brevifolia* (Cyprus cedar), *cupressus sempervirens* (Mediterranean cypress) and *juniperus phoenicia*. In the watered

valleys of the mountains the oriental plane and alder occur, while generally the forest floor is covered in varying density with an understory of evergreen and bushes, several of economic importance. In the minor forests the upper story of trees has mostly disappeared, leaving the understory species to form a maquis type of scrub.

The ending of emergency conditions brought a welcome relief from the strain of the last few years, and considerable progress was made in repairing and replacing damaged buildings and equipment. Tractors could once more be used freely in the forests, and restrictions on the use of explosives were eased. There was, consequently, a considerable expansion in afforestation and road construction work. The granting of £38,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, in the latter part of the year, permitted the execution of new works which would otherwise have been impossible.

The damage caused by forest fires showed a very marked reduction. There were 78 outbreaks, covering an area of 0.53 square miles, which carried growing stock to the value of £4,260. The cost of fire fighting was £4,750. Corresponding figures for 1958 were 128 outbreaks, 9.6 square miles, £111,000 and £33,000 respectively.

With the end of the emergency there followed an increase in all categories of forest offences. The increase—from 1,216 in 1958 to 2,025—is attributed largely to the additional opportunity created by the removal of restrictions on movement.

Forest Management

By the middle of the year the greater part of the trees killed in the fires of previous years had been sold, and it was possible to resume large-scale fellings of fresh trees which had been suspended since 1956.

Twenty-one miles of new road were constructed, mostly in the last six months of the year. Two miles of new telephone route were constructed and twelve miles of pole route were reconstructed. Three more villages were connected to the forest telephone system.

Silviculture

During the year 2,021 donums, mostly of burnt-over land in the mountains, were reafforested by planting and sowing. (This figure does not include a considerable area prepared in the latter part of the year for planting and sowing in the early part of 1960.) In the lowlands 76 donums of new plantation were created, mainly with eucalyptus species.

Thinnings and cleanings were continued on a considerable scale. A large proportion of the thinnings found a ready market as box-shook logs, pit props and vine stakes.

Nurseries

The Central Forest Nursery at Morphou produced 125,000 seedlings. The nursery at Athalassa, operating mainly for research purposes, produced 89,570 seedlings. The mountain nurseries at Platania and Stavros produced 16,790 and 10,680 plants respectively.

Forest Utilisation

A volume of 1,002,600 cubic feet of timber was sold for £71,815. Of this volume 303,200 cubic feet came from burnt trees and 699,394 cubic feet came from fresh trees. Revenue from sales of timber, poles, fuel and other forest produce amounted to £75,012.

There was a fairly good demand for local timber, and market conditions are improving as more timber produced from fresh trees becomes available. There is, however, a need for local producers to pay greater attention to means of improving methods of production, seasoning, grading and marketing.

Forest Education

The Forestry College is situated at Prodromos, in the Troodos mountains, and has winter accommodation at the Forest Education Centre at Dhiorios. It provides a two-year course of sub-professional training. In all 89 members of the Cyprus Forest Service have now completed their training, as well as 49 overseas students who now occupy senior posts in the forest services of the Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Libya, British Honduras, The West Indies and Somaliland.

The Joint Council of Ministers decided that the College should continue in being as at present, with English as the teaching language, until the end of the summer term in 1961, when the matter would be reviewed.

The College completed its eighth academic year in July, with 32 students all of whom obtained their certificates. The ninth academic year began in October, with a complement of 38 students, 31 of these being Cypriots and seven from overseas.

During August a party of students carried out an extensive fifteen-day tour of forests in Turkey. The tour proved very instructive and enjoyable, thanks to the whole-hearted co-operation of the Turkish authorities.

The facilities of the College and Education Centre were also used in connection with courses held for the benefit of departmental field staff and trainees. The Education Centre was loaned to the Turkish Education Department, during the period May to July, for use in running weekly courses for classes from Turkish elementary schools.

It was also used for a week-end course for Boy Scouts from the Junior School.

Two Libyan foresters were attached to the Forest Department from July to December, and carried out a special programme of training.

Research

The experiments designed to establish the most satisfactory and economic method of large-scale afforestation were maintained during the year. Replications of these experiments prescribed for 1958, but not carried out because of the emergency, were completed. An assessment and analysis of these experiments is due in 1960.

The eucalyptus species trials were extended and maintained, and an assessment of survival and height growth was made. Measures were put in hand with a view to improving the quality of seed collected. Three hundred and sixty-three *pinus brutia* trees with desirable morphological characteristics were selected in Paphos forest for testing. The success of experimental grafting of *pinus brutia* has indicated that the establishment of seed orchards of this species might be a practical proposition.

During the year the Research Officer attended the meeting of the Research Committee of the Near East Forestry Commission, which was held in Syria to discuss the regional co-ordination of forest research.

Forest Administration

The main state forests are grouped into three territorial divisions—Paphos, Troodos and Northern Range/Plains. There are also four specialist divisions dealing with forest management and surveys, research, engineering and education.

With the ending of the emergency there was an increase in revenue. Total revenue for 1959 was £96,000 compared with £74,995 in 1958. The upward trend is expected to continue in future years.

FISHERIES

The Comptroller of Customs and Excise is also the Inspector of Fisheries, and through his staff of Customs and Excise Officers he supervises fisheries and sees that the provisions of the fisheries legislation are carried out.

Fish is caught in Cyprus waters between the shore and about two miles out to sea. With the exception of the closed season for trawlers from June to August, fish is taken all the year round in good weather. Cyprus fisheries are not rich, however, on account of the lack of nutrient salts, and the supply of fish, usually of small size, is not equal to the demand. All catches are sold locally, at retail prices varying from £0.250 mils to £1 or more per oke, according to

quality and size, such fish being consumed fresh. Production of inshore fisheries is negligible. There is no deep-sea fishing, and there are no processing plants.

With the exception of a few motor trawlers, fish are caught from small boats, the crews varying from two to three men. Trawlers are manned by a crew of five to eight. Trawlers are owned by companies, but the small boats belong to private individuals with limited means.

Four hundred and forty-eight rowing and/or sailing boats, most of which are propelled by engines, using nets or lines, and 10 trawlers, employing altogether 1,106 persons, caught 418,660 okes of fish estimated at a value of £137,460 during 1959. Two licences were authorised for issue to new trawlers.

Sponges obtained locally are of good quality and are mostly taken by fishers from the Dodecanese Islands (Greece). Only one sponge licence to fish with the "fernez" apparatus was issued in 1959, to a Cypriot from Kyrenia.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

There are a number of light industrial establishments in Cyprus, manufacturing for the local market. Several of these industries process local materials but, as industrial development increases and activity extends to goods hitherto imported, an increasing number are using imported raw and semi-manufactured materials.

A number of the industries are concerned with food processing; other products include artificial teeth, buttons, cement, clothing, furniture, leather goods, metal goods, paper goods, perfumery and soap. Most of the industries are operated under factory conditions, though very few of them employ more than 50 workmen. There exist also a number of cottage industries, of which the most important is the lace and embroidery production at Lefkara in Larnaca District.

Though nearly all the factories are owned by firms registered in Cyprus and operated by Cypriots, the majority shareholding in a few of the more important concerns is held by non-Cypriot investors, chiefly Greek.

After the withdrawal early in 1959 of the politically-inspired campaign urging Greek Cypriots to purchase locally-made goods, some of the industries which had benefited from this underwent a more difficult time in the face of increased competition from imports. Nevertheless, as the statistics of imported machinery show, investment in manufacturing industry was maintained. In particular

members of the Turkish-Cypriot community showed a tendency to establish plants.

Manufacturing industry is officially encouraged by income tax concessions in capital items, and also benefits from the import duties imposed primarily for revenue purposes. In certain cases a moderate protective duty is in force and one or two industries benefit from the few remaining import restrictions. During the year an amendment to the Customs Tariff Laws included some minor duty concessions on materials used in various industries.

MINING

As in the past, so to-day mining is a major industry in Cyprus and is of great economic importance. Slag heaps scattered on various sites and ancient workings show that Cyprus was an important producer of copper from the end of the third millenium B.C. to Roman times. The Roman Galinus of Pergamum in Asia Minor, physician to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, and Septimus Severus has described these activities. It appears from various sources that there were four large mining fields in ancient Cyprus. The industry began gradually to decline, for various reasons, until it stopped at the end of the fourth century A.D. Work was resumed following the arrival of the British in 1878, and quickly developed into the modern, mining industry of the present time.

Mining and quarrying are governed by the Mines and Quarries (Regulations) Laws and Regulations. The ownership and control of all minerals and quarry materials, except in certain built-up areas, are vested in the Crown. Prospecting is not restricted, provided the provisions of the prospecting permits are carried out. When economic deposits are proved, mining leases or quarry licences may be granted. The Mines and Quarries Regulations prescribed minimum working obligations for leases and licences, whilst the schedules to the regulations stipulate the scale of surface rents and royalties payable. Minerals are subject to the payment of royalty when exported, the amount varying according to the type of mineral or quarry material. In the main royalties call for a nominal payment only.

The principal minerals in Cyprus are cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos, chrome ore, umber and gypsum, largely produced by eight mining companies. The tonnage of mineral products exported in 1959 was 1,179,571, compared with 1,227,756 exported in 1958; this decrease was due to the strong competition in the pyrites market as a result of which two mines stopped production for a few months. Even so, since copper fetched a higher price during 1959, the value

of all minerals exported was £9,459,411, an increase of some £350,000 over 1958.

An increase in prospecting activity followed the end of the emergency and permits have been issued for prospecting for copper, sulphur, chrome and asbestos.

The most important mineral mined is cupreous pyrites. Mavrovouni mine of the Cyprus Mines Corporation is the main producer. Limni mines of the Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Co. Ltd. follow in output. From Kalavassos mines and the Mitsero-Agrokipia leases of the Hellenic Mining Co. Ltd. the ore mined contains very low copper values but it is sold for its sulphur content. Troulli mine has only a pilot plant and produced 409 tons of copper concentrates and about 3,300 tons of cupreous pyrites.

The ore from Mavrovouni mine is transported by rail to the Xeros treatment plant, where some of the ore is exported after crushing and screening only and the remainder is treated by acid leaching and flotation. Cupreous concentrates carrying about 25 per cent. Cu cement copper of approximately 80 per cent. metallic Cu, and iron pyrites containing approximately 50 per cent. S, are prepared for export.

The ores from Kalavassos mines, and the Kambia-Sha area of the Hellenic Mining Co. Ltd., are transported by truck to Vassiliko where crushing and treatment plants are situated. Loading is done by means of an aerial ropeway which extends 1,640 feet out to sea.

Ore from the Mitsero-Agrokipia Mining lease of the Hellenic Mining Co. is transported to the new treatment plant near Mitsero and the concentrates are transported by trucks to Vassiliko for shipment. It was anticipated that early in 1960 shipments would be effected from the new loading station at Karavostasi, near Xeros, construction of which was almost completed during the year.

The Cyprus Asbestos Mines Ltd. produces all the asbestos (chrysotile) mined. The rock, serpentine bearing asbestos, is quarried in the Troodos area. The company is working on a gradual mechanisation programme; rippers have substituted blasting, and bulldozers as well as mechanical shovels have replaced manual labour. The rock is transported from the face to the various primary crushing plants, after sorting; then the crushed asbestos is treated in secondary mills and the graded fibre is taken to Limassol for export. A certain amount of fibre is used by an asbestos cement sheeting factory, which operates near Limassol. Various items such as sheets and roof-ripping materials are manufactured.

Chromite (chrome iron ore) is mined in the Troodos area by the Cyprus Chrome Co. Ltd.; the ore is now transported to the treatment

plant at Kakopetria by road, the aerial ropeway being used as a stand-by. All ore is treated in a heavy-media separation unit.

Gypsum deposits are widespread in Cyprus. The major producers are the United Gypsum Company which operates quarries near Kalavassos. In addition to the production of raw gypsum, the company operates a factory for calcining gypsum and for the production of gypsum blocks and plaster boards.

Umber is worked from various quarries situated mostly in the Larnaca District. Part of the production is exported in its raw state and part is calcined, pulverised and graded into various shades. Umber producers suffer strong competition from manufacturers of synthetic products, which has seriously affected markets.

Appendix X lists the quantities and values of minerals exported during the year. About 80 per cent. of cupreous concentrates was shipped to the Federal German Republic and the remainder to the United States of America. The major buyers of iron pyrites are the United Kingdom, France, the Federal German Republic, Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. More than 50 per cent. of the cupreous pyrites produced was shipped to the Netherlands, 20 per cent. to Italy, and 20 per cent. to West Germany. Asbestos was shipped mainly to Sweden, Denmark, Eire, the United Kingdom and Siam. All cement copper was exported to the Federal German Republic, which also took 75 per cent. of the chromite; the rest was shipped to Canada. The bulk of the gypsum produced was exported to the Lebanon, with smaller consignments going to Formosa and the Philippines.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

On its inception the main task of the Geological Survey Department was the detailed examination of the igneous areas of Cyprus in which the bulk of the mineral deposits occur. Detailed mapping was started on these areas in order to assist in the development and extension of their mineral possibilities. It was later realised that although this task was most important, it did not fulfil the requirements of certain Departments engaged in development programmes. For example the Departments of Agriculture and Water Development are concerned more particularly with the sedimentary rocks about which there is at present only slight knowledge. The scope of the work of the department was therefore widened so that a detailed geological map of the whole island can ultimately be published. No systematic geological work had previously been undertaken, and no geological map on a scale greater than four miles to an inch was available prior to 1959.

Mapping is normally being carried out on a scale of 1:5,000 (12.6 inches to a mile) but recently in a few areas aerial photographs on a scale of 1:25,000 have been used. The information inscribed from the field sheets and photographs is being reduced to produce maps on the scale of two inches to a mile for publication. Seven strips of country, namely the Xeros-Troodos area, the Peristerona-Lagoudhera rectangle, the Akaki-Lythrodhonda area, the Athalassa-Sha region, the Pano Lefkara-Larnaca area, the Astromeritis-Kormakiti area and the Apsiou-Akrotiri area—a total of 1,364 square miles—have now been mapped. In addition 105 square miles have been completed in other areas. Owing to the shortage of staff and the task of preparation of publications, field work has had to be restricted but nearly 300 square miles were mapped during the year.

The memoir and geological maps dealing with the Xeros-Troodos area (Memoir No. 1) has been published, and memoirs Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are with the printers. Two more memoirs and maps are in the course of preparation. Two smaller papers were also written for publication by officers of the Department.

Geochemical prospecting was continued, and over 10,000 samples, more particularly from areas being mapped, were analysed for total copper or zinc during the year.

The palaeontologist continued work in the examination of foraminifera from the sedimentary rocks, and this has enabled the Lapithos Group to be divided into three formations.

An experimental airborne geophysical survey was carried out by Hunting Geophysics Ltd. over small areas to determine if this method was likely to prove of value in locating sulphidic mineral deposits in Cyprus. The cost of this trial was paid for from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Preliminary results suggest that this method will be of great assistance, particularly in areas where the topography is not so rugged as to affect flying height.

Continued use is being made of the services of the Department both by members of the public and of Government Departments. Advice is being constantly sought by prospectors and numerous prospects were examined by senior members of the staff.

CO - OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Greek Section

The number of Greek co-operative societies reached 740 with a membership of around 140,000. Thirty-nine new societies of all types were registered, and one society was wound up during the year.

There are 391 thrift and credit societies and savings banks, whose basic task is the provision of short-term credit and the inculcation of the habit of thrift. These societies are the heart of village economic life (the so-called "village banks") and they are within easy reach of every farmer in Cyprus. As appears from recent registrations, there is little room for further numerical expansion in this sphere except perhaps for a few small villages now grouped with larger villages and a few more town savings banks.

Store societies now number 287 and the demand for further registrations of such societies continues. Village co-operative stores have had remarkable success in reducing the rural cost of living and their turnover in 1959 is estimated to have been about £3 million. The three Co-operative Wholesale Supply Unions for the stores of Limassol and Paphos, Famagusta and Larnaca, and Nicosia and Kyrenia are expanding their activities and rendering valuable services to their member societies and the general consuming public.

There are five carob marketing unions, three supply unions, the Carob Marketing Federation, two potato marketing unions, the Vine Products Marketing Union, the Co-operative Dairy Society, the Co-operative Central Bank and 48 small societies for fruit and other products. On the separation of the Department into two sections the Co-operative Central Bank moved to its own newly-erected buildings. A separate Turkish Co-operative Central Bank was formed for the Turkish societies, which took over all the loans due at the time by the Turkish societies to the Co-operative Central Bank. In 1959 the Bank issued short-, medium- and long-term loans, and advances against produce amounting to £3,746,301. The total deposits from societies amounted to £1,325,252 on 31st December, compared with £2,174,851 at the end of 1958.

The school savings banks movement continued to be successful. At the end of the school year (June) there were 700 school savings banks with 60,000 school children depositors, depositing £9,000 weekly. The total of savings at that time was about £700,000.

Co-operative societies were again employed as Government's agents for the purchase of local cereals (wheat and barley), zivania and raisins.

Turkish Section

There has been a tendency in the Turkish community for the establishment of independent co-operative societies of various types. The number of thrift and credit societies rose from 126 at the beginning of 1959 to 155 at the end of the year. There is still scope for expansion in this sphere and new applications continue to be

received. These societies afford valuable services to the rural population in so far as the procurement of fertilisers, insecticides, seed and short-term finance is concerned, and they also serve as banking institutions for villages and towns.

The turnover of consumer societies was estimated to be £320,000. When the Turkish Co-operative Central Bank assumes the functions of a supply union it will be supplying these societies with all kinds of consumer goods as provided in its bye-laws. This Bank was registered on 9th September. All amounts owing by the Turkish societies at that date to the Co-operative Central Bank were taken over by the Turkish Co-operative Central Bank, and the sum of £500,000 was fully paid to the former by the latter. The amount of deposits at the bank at the end of the year was £204,800.

The Nicosia Dairy Society processed 400,000 oke of sheep and goat milk delivered by its members. As a result 100 tons of cheese, butter, etc. were sold at reasonable prices. A potato marketing society was registered with 247 original individual members from 13 villages. During its first year of operation it exported to the United Kingdom over 620 tons of ware potatoes, and the realisation was good compared with local prices prevailing at that time. The Lefka co-operative citrus marketing society was registered with 85 producer members, and exported over 4,700,000 oranges. The prices realised from their sale were low owing to competition from various other countries and an excess of supply over demand for the season in United Kingdom markets.

At the end of the school year (June) there were 160 school savings banks with 13,000 school children depositors depositing £2,000 weekly. The total savings at that time was about £160,000.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

THE school year 1958-59 saw the disappearance of the Education Department in Cyprus in the form in which it had existed under British administration. At the beginning of the school year, Government had decided on a policy of communal autonomy in the sphere of education. The establishment of three independent offices was envisaged, an Office of Greek-Cypriot Education; an Office of Turkish-Cypriot Education; and an Office of Joint Educational Services, which would deal with the centralised educational functions of Government, with inter-communal education, and with the education of the smaller communities.

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- Accordingly, at the end of September, 1958 a separate Office of Turkish-Cypriot Education was established under its own Chief Education Officer, with the Turkish-Cypriot Board of Education exercising an extended advisory function. All administration of Turkish-Cypriot education was transferred to this office. At the same time the Greek-Cypriot Board of Education rejected the proposal for the establishment of a separate Office of Greek-Cypriot Education, on the grounds that such a reorganisation should form part of the general settlement of the Cyprus question. The members of the Board subsequently resigned and Greek education continued under the control of the Education Department.

When the London Agreement on Cyprus was signed further efforts were made to proceed with the reorganisation of the Department. In April, in agreement with Archbishop Makarios, a new Greek Board of Education was appointed for the purpose of assuming responsibility for Greek-Cypriot education and a separate Office of Greek-Cypriot Education was established in May. In the same month a new Turkish Board of Education was appointed, in agreement with Dr. Kutchuk, to assume complete responsibility for Turkish-Cypriot education.

These arrangements for the education of the two larger communities were given legal sanction by the Greek-Cypriot Education (Transitional Arrangements) Law, 1959, and the Turkish-Cypriot Education (Transitional Arrangements) Law, 1959. As a result the former Department of Education was responsible only for the other educational functions of Government. A Department of Joint Educational Services was set up, and was reorganised to include staff of all communities.

Conditions in general in the Island during the first term of the school year were extremely bad. This grim state of affairs was fortunately not reflected in education, and on the whole the work of the school year was most satisfactory. There were fewer interruptions in work than for some time past, discipline improved. The only serious interference with education was a campaign, enforced by intimidation, to stop the teaching of English in Greek-Cypriot elementary schools. Following the take-over of Greek-Cypriot education by the new Board of Education, English was officially abolished as a subject in these schools.

The year 1958-59 was the first school year in which the increased number of text-books and library books were in use. This was reflected by improved work in the class-room. The policy of increasing the provision for visual aids was also continued, and a large number of schools, both in the towns and in the rural areas,

acquired facilities such as projectors, slides, duplicating machines, tape recorders, and modern physical education equipment.

The training of teachers was also completely reorganised administratively during the year. At the end of the school year 1957-58, the Turkish-Cypriot students of the Training College had withdrawn from the College on the outbreak of inter-communal strife, so that the College reopened for the school year 1958-59 with Greek-Cypriot students only. Provision was made for the establishment of a temporary Turkish-Cypriot Teachers' Training College in rented premises. Work in the Greek-Cypriot College was affected by political strikes in the first term, but it was possible to make up some ground by the end of the academic year. The Turkish-Cypriot Training College worked well throughout the year, though in rather difficult physical conditions.

The new Turkish-Cypriot Education Office introduced a number of reforms during the year. A committee was set up to prepare a new curriculum for Turkish elementary schools, and as a result the curriculum in force in Turkey was adapted to the conditions existing in Cyprus. The most significant departure from the curriculum in Turkey was that English was retained as a subject of instruction. There were no major changes of policy in Turkish-Cypriot education, and the year was devoted principally to a methodical survey of all aspects of education with a view to future reorganisation. Between December, 1958 and April, 1959 a number of specialists from the Ministry of Education in Ankara visited Cyprus to study the existing systems of education and to submit reports to the Turkish-Cypriot authorities.

The schools catering for all communities in Cyprus continued during the year under review, and on the whole had a successful academic year. The main feature of the year was a campaign to prevent the attendance of Greek-Cypriot pupils at Government inter-communal schools, followed by a considerable drop in the numbers of Greek-Cypriot pupils attending them. Nevertheless the Government English School and the English School for Girls worked very well during the year. The building programme at the English School for Girls was completed, and three specialist science laboratories, a hall gymnasium, a new administrative block, a properly equipped domestic science and art room, and a library were provided. The building programme at the English School had once again to be deferred for reasons of economy. At the Junior School a new general science laboratory and a school library were established and were ready for use in the spring term.

The building programme for technical education continued and the buildings of the Secondary Technical School, Limassol, and the

Technical School, Lefka, were completed, the only work remaining being the installation of certain machinery at Limassol and the supply of electrical power at Lefka. For a variety of reasons, the building programme of the Technical Institute was not completed. The class-room block and the workshops of the building department were however completed and instruction began, but a number of important items were still outstanding at the end of the year.

The technical schools worked well during the year but other developments were disappointing, partly because of the withdrawal of numbers of Greek-Cypriot pupils and partly because of uncertainty about the future of the schools. In the spring of 1959 the decision was taken by the Joint Council that these schools should not remain as inter-communal schools but should be divided between the communities; and the Technical Institute and the Secondary Technical School, Limassol, were accordingly handed over to the Greek Board of Education, and the Technical School, Lefka, and the Preparatory Technical School, Nicosia, to the Turkish Board of Education.

The general picture in education by the end of the school year was a better one than had been seen for some time. The schools themselves had had a good working year, and substantial progress had been made in making good the ravages of the emergency. The reorganisation of education in preparation for the establishment of the Republic had been smoothly carried out without any interruption in the functioning of the schools.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Greek Section

An intensive training programme was planned and carried out throughout the year. In the first instance it was directed towards giving basic training to new recruits and junior staff, but at the same time it provided other staff with opportunities to re-appraise their techniques as they developed during the emergency and to readjust themselves to the requirements of a changing situation. The programme included short two- to three- week courses in principles and methods of welfare in general, courses on special subjects, conferences, frequent inspections and regular case-discussions. In addition two officers were granted study leave to enable them to take courses in social studies in the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Unemployment figures were higher than in previous years and demands on public assistance funds heavy, with £85,000 spent in grants or regular monthly allowances.

Probation services were completely reorganised so as to secure the provision of trained officers available to the principal courts. The number of people placed on probation was 20 per cent. higher than in 1958.

After-care of reform school boys on licence continued and the first steps were taken towards establishing prison after-care on a scientific basis.

Adoption is becoming increasingly popular, and the demand for babies for adoption exceeded the number of children. During the year 229 children placed for adoption were supervised, and adoption arrangements were completed in 102 cases. Boarding-out of needy children with foster parents is also making steady headway, and appeals to the public brought a much readier response than ever before. Supervision of children in their own homes is the method of treatment most widely used, while the most difficult cases are placed in children's homes or, in the case of older girls, in the Girls' Welfare Centre, Nicosia. All four Greek children's homes, with a capacity of 70, were full and the need for more homes remains. At the end of the year there were 184 children for whom the section had full parental responsibilities, and but for the lack of accommodation the number would have been much greater.

With the ending of the emergency, municipalities and voluntary bodies resumed their welfare activities. Children's camps had a wonderful revival and thanks to the generosity, energy and organising ability of school committees, private firms and individuals hundreds of children enjoyed a good summer holiday by the sea or in the mountains. Scouting had an unprecedented popularity, and a large number of youths joined the scout movement.

Turkish Section

Officers who joined the section towards the end of 1958 had short courses of training before starting field-work in the districts. One officer was awarded a scholarship to study social science at the University College of Swansea and another officer who had completed his studies successfully at the same College returned and resumed duties.

In all districts Turkish Welfare Committees have been appointed, and in some efforts were made to establish day nurseries and similar institutions on a voluntary basis.

The section investigated 153 juvenile cases and 63 adult cases for all courts, and 66 children and 20 adults were put on probation. A hostel for boys was established in Nicosia and some probationers and boys released from the reform school, who had no proper

accommodation, were housed there, and trained in building, carpentry and painting.

Close co-operation with the Mental Hospital continued, and during the year 37 cases were investigated and 79 persons who were discharged from the hospital on parole were supervised.

The district welfare officers were mostly engaged in child-care work. They investigated 1,805 cases of which 105 were brought before a court. The children's home in Nicosia accommodates 36 children and the home at Famagusta takes a further 14.

Boarding-out had a better response than in previous years, and many families decided to receive children in their care. However there is still an urgent need for boarding-out facilities.

At the beginning of the year there were 30 outstanding applications for adoption, and during the year 11 more were received; of these 16 were fully completed. A great number of matrimonial problems in which children were involved were dealt with, and the staff succeeded in reconciling 85 per cent. of cases they handled. Couples who were not reconciled were brought before the Turkish Family Court.

The demand for public assistance increased as a result of unemployment; during the year 1,828 cases were investigated and £31,530 was spent on assisting destitute people.

There was close co-operation with the Federation of Turkish Associations, the British Red Cross Society, the Child Welfare Association and other voluntary organisations.

PLANNING AND HOUSING

Town and Country Planning

Planning legislation has not yet been introduced and therefore building development is not properly controlled. High land values and speculation continue to force sporadic building development over large areas, especially around the main towns. A limited check of this uneconomic development is being exercised under existing legislation, but this will continue to be a major problem until planning legislation (already published in Bill form) is enacted.

Another major problem in Cyprus is traffic congestion in the commercial centres of the towns which were never intended for modern traffic. This is another reason which has encouraged considerable scattered commercial development away from the established commercial areas in Nicosia and, to a lesser degree, in Limassol. Whereas in 1946 there was only one vehicle per 112 persons, in 1959 there was one vehicle per 14.5 persons, and most

of these vehicles are concentrated in towns. These figures do not include military transport.

What makes the traffic problem extremely difficult is the inability of local authorities to provide adequate car parks because of high land values and low revenue. The very few car parks are on Government land because this can be leased for the purpose at nominal rents only.

With the increase population and rapid development workshops have turned into small factories and small stores into warehouses. Most of these have been erected without regard to the town as a whole and its possible future development, and are now among residential and other incompatible uses and create problems of nuisance, inconvenience, and waste. As a result, people are at least becoming more aware of the need to regulate the location of incompatible land uses.

Under the present Streets and Buildings Regulations Law the control of construction and sanitation of buildings, the layout of streets and, to a very limited extent, control of urban land uses, is entrusted to local authorities, and the functions of the Planning and Housing Department are mainly advisory. Some industrial zoning is now in force in the main towns, and additional street-widening schemes have been agreed and are gradually being put into effect. A difficulty is the lack of qualified planners. The larger municipalities employ civil engineers only, and the smaller authorities have to rely on part-time advice from Government departments.

The municipalities in most towns have carried out and continue to carry out reconstruction of streets in addition to street-widening schemes, under the provisions of a section of the Streets and Buildings Regulations Law which enables local authorities to apportion the whole or part of the cost of such works, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, among the owners of properties fronting on these streets.

During the year the Limassol Municipality completed part of their rain-water underground drainage scheme. This, the first of its kind in Cyprus, came as a relief to the citizens of Limassol because for years past the central roads of their town became flooded and impassable during heavy rain.

Rural Housing

In the villages, houses are generally constructed on traditional lines using local materials such as sun-dried mud bricks or stones, with either flat mud roofs or pitched roofs, using tiles laid on a layer of mud to give better thermal insulation. In the richer villages

more and more detached suburban type houses are being built, using burnt bricks or cement blocks and reinforced concrete. Sanitation varies from pit latrines to septic tanks, depending on the availability of water and the location.

As a general rule there is no great housing shortage in villages because land there is relatively cheap and structures are simple. The necessary labour is often provided by the family of the owner. Standards, however, are low and there is often overcrowding. In general, housing conditions in villages are slowly improving, although it has been noticed that in some cases even where families can now afford proper houses money has in preference been spent on consumer goods.

Urban Housing

The general standard of building design and construction in urban areas is much higher. Five-storey, reinforced concrete frame structures, especially in Nicosia, are now not uncommon but most of the suburban cottages are still very similar to those in villages. A house-to-house water mains supply is being extended in the larger towns, and septic tanks are gradually taking the place of pit latrines. There are as yet no comprehensive sewage schemes. In the cheaper houses plumbing and services still tend to be rudimentary. For lack of sufficient funds, the tendency among the lower income group is to buy a building site, very often on the instalment basis, put up one or two rooms in the first place, and add later if and when financial resources permit.

In the main towns building has continued on a large scale, but the standard of houses erected is beyond the means of the lower income groups. Private enterprise has not yet shown any interest in low-cost housing, and there is therefore still an acute shortage of this type of accommodation in all towns. Limassol is particularly affected by the immigration of villagers and the presence of Service personnel; there is an overall shortage of accommodation and the rentals are still high.

There has been no further increase in the prices demanded for urban building sites. The high values reached in previous years have more or less been stabilised, and the demand for building sites has at the same time been on the decline. The Department is continuing its efforts to provide low-cost housing but is handicapped by lack of funds. Government and municipal housing damaged or left unfinished during the emergency is about to be repaired and completed.

A substantial housing scheme for prison warders was carried out by the Department. Thirty-six out of 80 units have been completed

at a cost well below prevailing market values, mainly due to careful design and new modes of construction.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Cyprus is a healthy Island free from quarantinable diseases such as cholera, plague, louse-borne typhus and yellow fever. Smallpox has not occurred for many years, nor has a primary case of malaria been reported since the successful conclusion of the anti-malaria campaign ten years ago. A vigilant sea and airport health service is maintained to exercise the strictest control over the possible entry of disease and the vectors of disease from elsewhere.

Owing to the difficulties arising from the political situation, it has not been found possible to compile accurate vital statistics. It is worth noting, however, that statistics for preceding years show the crude death rate to be one of the lowest in the world, and the infant mortality rate lower than that of surrounding counties and the birth rate relatively high.

Notifiable Diseases

A table showing the incidence of notifiable diseases over the past five years is included as Appendix Y to this report.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough. These diseases are mild in type and of seasonal incidence. The number of cases of measles and chickenpox showed an increase over last year's figures; only eight cases of scarlet fever were notified; whooping cough cases showed a marked decrease.

Diphtheria. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases notified compared with last year: 154 cases against 49. Diphtheria immunisation was carried on continually throughout the year.

Dysentery. Of the 154 cases notified 141 occurred among Army personnel. The predominating strains were Flexner.

Tuberculosis. Two hundred and thirty-six cases were notified as against 226 last year. There is no waiting list of patients for either sanatorium. B.C.G. vaccination for selected groups is available.

Enteric Fever. There was a slight increase in the number of cases notified; improvement in urban and rural water supplies and sanitation continues.

Poliomyelitis. There were only eight cases reported with two deaths; three of the cases occurred in British military personnel and five in Cypriot children. Inoculation stations have been set up in all Government medical institutions, and private practitioners co-operate fully in the immunisation campaign.

Other Diseases

Malaria. No primary case of malaria was notified during the year; only two chronic cases (relapsing) were traced in two adult males, who were suffering from enteritis and severe cold respectively. Both cases came from areas where malaria incidence was very high before the eradication campaign was completed.

Pneumoconiosis. The examination of miners was continued with satisfactory results. As mentioned in last year's report, an expert from the United Kingdom, Dr. Andrew Meiklejohn, visited the Island to advise on the problems of compensation, permanent legislation and control methods. Dr. Meiklejohn expressed satisfaction with the survey undertaken by the Medical Department and submitted a report advising on legislation to protect miners. He also advised that a panel of doctors should be convened under the chairmanship of Dr. M. G. Constantinides, Tuberculosis Specialist, and that the members of the panel, Drs. Meletiou and Orfi, should undergo a course of training in the United Kingdom. Arrangements were made for them to visit the United Kingdom early in 1960.

Curative Services

General hospitals are maintained by Government in all the principal towns, with Nicosia General Hospital as the specialist centre. The new out-patient department at that hospital was completed and came into use.

There is one sanatorium at Kyperounda in the Troodos mountains and another at Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia; a mental hospital at Nicosia; a home for the disabled at Larnaca; and an isolation hospital outside Nicosia. The Cyprus Mines Corporation and the Cyprus Asbestos Company have fully staffed and equipped hospitals for their employees.

The Nicosia Military Hospital was closed and the Army is now served by the new Military Hospital at Dhekelia. In addition army medical reception stations at Famagusta and Polymedia, the Royal Air Force Hospital at Akrotiri, and station sick quarters at Nicosia cater for the needs of the Services. There are 11 small rural hospitals maintained by local subscriptions and Government subsidy situated at various village centres throughout the Island, and 74 private nursing homes of a high standard of design and equipment in urban areas.

Government medical officers carry out both curative and preventive work from 13 rural centres at which dispensaries are located and from these they pay regular weekly, monthly and quarterly visits to sub-dispensaries within the area under their

control. These officers maintain close liaison with those of other departments—school teachers, agricultural assistants, district inspectors—and assist in co-ordinating the work of preventive and curative medicine. In addition to the Government medical officers 391 private practitioners are registered. A list of hospitals, with the number of beds in each, is given in Appendix Z.

Preventive Services

A full health inspector staff exists in both rural and urban areas, its members having been trained at the Health Inspectors' School in Nicosia which has received the recognition of the Royal Society of Health. In the large municipal areas the sanitary work is the responsibility of the local authorities, while the work in the small municipalities, rural areas and ports is undertaken by Government. In addition to the anti-typhoid, diphtheria and poliomyelitis immunisation campaigns, anti-fly measures have been widespread and improvement in village sanitation actively pursued.

Besides the training of health inspectors the Medical Department is responsible for the training of nurses, midwives, health visitors, pharmacists, laboratory technicians and radiographers. Numerous undergraduate and post-graduate courses in the United Kingdom are available to departmental officers annually, and the following table shows the number of students at present undergoing training abroad:

| <i>Nature of Training</i> | <i>Number of Scholars</i> | <i>Year courses are expected to end</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Medicine (post graduate training) . | 1 | 1960 |
| Medicine (undergraduate training) . | 6 | 1 in 1960 2 in 1961 2 in 1962 1 in 1964 |
| General Nursing | 3 | 1960 |
| Physiotherapy | 1 | 1960 |

Ante-Natal and Child Health Services

Ante-natal and child welfare centres organised by voluntary associations, municipalities and Government function in all the large towns and many of the larger villages. The new clinic, built by the Nicosia Child Welfare Association, was completed early in the year. The increasing demand for labour, coupled with the rising cost of living, has resulted in more and more mothers going out to work. This in turn has created a demand for more day nurseries

And several of these have been organised by local authorities, trade unions and Government in the municipal towns and larger villages.

Dental Services

A fully equipped dental centre in the charge of a Government dentist is attached to each Government general hospital and various sub-centres are visited. In addition, a mobile dental unit operates in each district chiefly for school dental work. There are nine Government dental officers engaged in this work and during the year 526 schools were visited, and 39,341 school children examined of whom 20,957 received treatment.

Laboratory Services and Blood Bank

The pathology laboratory, blood bank and solutions laboratory are located in Nicosia General Hospital. Smaller laboratories in the charge of trained technicians function in Limassol and Famagusta hospitals. The blood bank supplies blood not only to the hospitals in Nicosia but also to Kyperounda Sanatorium, Kyrenia, Larnaca and in great emergency to Limassol. The Government analyst laboratory is also in Nicosia.

Chapter 8: Legislation

FORTY-SEVEN Laws were enacted during the year, of which 27 were amending Laws.

Of the 20 new Laws, particular mention might be made of the Income Tax Law, which amends and consolidates the law relating to income tax; the Animals (Control of Experiments) Law, which controls the performance of experiments on living animals; the Nicosia Water Supply (Special Provisions) Law, which makes provision for the relief of water shortage and the better supply of water in the area of Nicosia; the Cyprus Laws (Revised Edition) Law, which makes provision for the preparation and publication of a revised edition of the Laws of Cyprus; and the Registration of Electors Law, the Registration of Electors (Additional Registrations) Law, the Elections (President and Vice-President of the Republic) Law, the Elections (President and Vice-President of the Republic) (Supplementary Provisions) Law and the Elections (House of Representatives and Communal Chambers) Law, all of which make provision for the election of the first President of the Republic, the first Vice-President, the first members of the House of Representatives and the first members of the Greek and Turkish Communal Chambers.

The 27 amending Laws included the Evcaf and Vakfs (Amendment) Law, which extends the term of office of the elected members of the High Council of Evcaf and of the Village Mosque Committees for a further period of two years; the Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Law, which enables the establishment of Greek and Turkish Departments of Co-operative Development and also makes provision for the transfer and division of share capital and reserve funds of existing co-operative societies, when divided on a communal basis; and the Courts of Justice (Amendment) Law, which extends the criminal jurisdiction of Magistrates from offences punishable with a fine not exceeding £50 to offences punishable with a fine not exceeding £100.

The state of emergency which was declared on the 26th November, 1955, was formally brought to an end by the Governor by a Proclamation dated the 4th December, 1959.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Supreme Court of Cyprus consists of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges. It has appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other Courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890, in matrimonial causes, and to issue prerogative orders and exercise, in all matters where the proceedings of a quasi-judicial tribunal or of a ministerial authority are called in question, the powers of the High Court of Justice in England. A single judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the court; an appeal lies from his decision to the full court. In civil matters, where the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over, an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also, in its discretion, grant leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of exceptional general or public importance.

There are six Assize Courts, one for each district, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £500. These courts are constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting either with a President of a District Court and a District Judge or with two District Judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

The six District Courts consist of a President and such District Judges and Magistrates as the Chief Justice may direct. At present there are four Presidents, 10 District Judges and eight Magistrates.

The District Courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which varies with the composition of the Bench. In civil matters (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a President and one or two District Judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction; a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £200, and a Magistrate up to £50. The limit of jurisdiction of any President sitting alone may be increased to £500 and of any Magistrate to £100 by Order of the Governor. In proceedings for the ejectment of a tenant from premises under the Rent Control Laws, or for the recovery of possession of immovable property and in certain other specified matters connected therewith, when the title to such property is not in dispute, a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction to deal with any claim or proceedings, irrespective of the amount or the value of the property involved.

In criminal matters the jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly and is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with a fine up to £500 or with both, and may order compensation up to £300; a District Judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with a fine up to £200 or with both, and may order compensation up to £200; a Magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with a fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £500.

Every court in the exercise of its civil or criminal jurisdiction applies the laws of Cyprus, the common law and the doctrines of equity, save in so far as other provision has been made by any law of Cyprus, the Statutes of the Imperial Parliament and Orders of Her Majesty in Council of general application, unless modified by a law of Cyprus. A few Ottoman laws not yet repealed are still applied by the courts.

In matrimonial causes the Supreme Court applies the law relating to matrimonial causes for the time being administered by the High Court of Justice in England. The family laws of the various religious communities are expressly safeguarded. There are two domestic tribunals having jurisdiction in divorce: the Greek-Orthodox Church tribunal, where the marriage has been celebrated according to the rites of that Church, and the Turkish Family Court, where at least one of the parties to the marriage is a Turk residing in Cyprus and professing the Moslem faith. There is no appeal from a decision of the Greek-Orthodox tribunal. The Turkish Family Courts have a somewhat wider jurisdiction in religious matters than the Greek-Orthodox Church tribunal and can (unlike that tribunal) enforce

their judgments by the machinery of the civil courts; an appeal however lies to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Turkish Family Courts. There are two such courts: one at Nicosia for the districts of Nicosia, Famagusta and Kyrenia, and one at Limassol for the districts of Limassol, Larnaca and Paphos.

Towards the end of 1955 a Special Court was set up by law as an emergency measure to deal with certain specified and other criminal offences arising from the state of emergency. Following the Zurich and London agreements the Special Court tried only cases involving members of Her Majesty's Forces or, for a limited time, of the Cyprus Police Force.

A Compensation Assessment Tribunal, established in 1956, is empowered to determine all matters concerning the assessment of compensation for compulsory acquisition of land, and any other matter of disputed compensation for injurious affection of any land. The Tribunal consists of a President and such number of other members as may be appointed by the Chief Justice. The jurisdiction of the Tribunal is exercised by the President and any two of its members sitting together. The decisions of the Tribunal are final, but any person aggrieved by any decision on the ground that it is wrong on a point of law may apply to the Tribunal to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Criminal Returns

Ordinary Courts

In 1959 the number of persons dealt with in the ordinary summary courts was 45,832 (of whom 692 were juveniles), compared with 38,402 (396 juveniles) in 1958; 32,364 (523 juveniles) were convicted, 13,381 (167 juveniles) were discharged and 87 (2 juveniles) were committed to Assizes. Another 17 persons were also committed to Assizes but their cases were later remitted for trial by the District Courts. Of those convicted 692 (including 27 juveniles) were imprisoned for various terms not exceeding three years; 28,838 (170 juveniles) were fined; one juvenile was whipped; while 2,733 (325 juveniles) were bound over or otherwise disposed of. The commonest types of offence were traffic offences, assaults, offences against municipal rights and bye-laws, trespass and damage by animals, larcenies and drunkenness and disturbance.

Convictions for traffic offences numbered 19,980 (of whom 199 were juveniles), representing 61.74 per cent. of the total number of convictions.

Cases of assault and of drunkenness, disturbance and insulting behaviour, which had shown a steady decrease in recent years, went

p in 1959; 1,396 persons (15 juveniles) were convicted for assault compared with 1,144 (18 juveniles) in 1958, while convictions for drunkenness, disturbance and insulting behaviour rose from 515 (eight juveniles) to 565 (two juveniles) in 1959.

Convictions for theft of animals in 1959 were almost double those of the previous years, rising from 37 to 72. There was also an increase of more than 50 per cent. in the number of convictions for larceny, which rose from 602 (82 juveniles) to 950 (114 juveniles). A similar increase occurred in convictions for trespass and damage by animals. Convictions for forest offences have continued to show a steady increase during recent years.

The number of persons tried by the Assizes in 1959 was 71 (two juveniles), compared with 55 (one juvenile) in 1958. Forty-eight were convicted, proceedings against eight were withdrawn, and 15 were acquitted. There were no death sentences. Six persons were tried for murder in 1959: three were acquitted while proceedings against the other three were withdrawn. Eight persons (two juveniles) were tried for manslaughter; three of them were sentenced to imprisonment for three years or more; the two juveniles were bound over or otherwise disposed of; and three were acquitted. Seven persons were tried for attempted murder; five were sentenced to imprisonment for less than three years, one to more than three years, and one was acquitted.

Special Court

In addition to the cases dealt with by the ordinary criminal courts, the Special Court dealt with all offences arising from the emergency up to the time of the London Agreement. Thereafter this court dealt only with offences involving members of Her Majesty's Forces or, for a limited time, of the Cyprus Police Force.

The number of persons dealt with summarily by the Special Court was 472 (of whom 29 were juveniles) compared with 7,005 persons (397 juveniles) dealt with in 1958, when the Special Court, under different conditions, functioned fully throughout the year. Four hundred and ten (28 juveniles) were convicted: 40 (three juveniles) were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms not exceeding three years, 343 (23 juveniles) were fined, and 27 (two juveniles) were bound over or otherwise disposed of.

Thirty-four persons (20 juveniles) were convicted for offences against the constitution and existing social order. Eighteen persons (one juvenile) were convicted for unlawful assemblies, riots and other offences against public tranquillity, while 13 persons (one juvenile) were convicted for offences under the Assemblies and Processions Law. There were 55 convictions (three juveniles) for

offences under the Registration of Residents Law. There were 218 convictions of members of Her Majesty's Forces or of the Cyprus Police Force, almost all for traffic offences.

Thirteen persons (three juveniles) were brought before the Special Court sitting as an Assize Court. Proceedings against six of them (one juvenile) were later withdrawn, while the remaining seven (two juveniles) were convicted: three were sentenced to imprisonment for less than three years, one to imprisonment for more than three years and three (two juveniles) were fined. The offences for which the seven persons were convicted were; carrying, possessing or manufacturing ammunition, bombs or grenades; doing an act likely to assist terrorism; arson or attempted arson; attempted robbery; and unlawful wounding.

Civil Proceedings

The number of actions instituted in the District Courts in 1959 was 15,217, which is the highest figure on record. This marked increase in civil litigation occurred mostly in the smaller cases, within the Magistrate's jurisdiction. 3,340 actions represented claims on bonds, 10,001 involved other money claims, 1,154 were actions affecting immovable property (526 of them being actions for the recovery of possession of houses or other premises), while the remaining 722 actions concerned various other claims.

POLICE

After the signature of the Zurich and London Agreements on Cyprus the Police Force was gradually reduced from emergency to normal strength. This meant that during the year some 2,500 temporary, auxiliary and special constables, enlisted for emergency duties, had to be returned to civilian life. Much care was given to the release of these men so that they could be re-absorbed into civilian employment without unnecessary disturbance of the general employment structure or to themselves, and each officer who had given full-time service received a generous resettlement grant. A large number, however, had not found alternative regular employment by the end of the year.

Operationally every effort was made to restore the proper, normal relationship between the police and the public. The Force was disarmed and shed as many of its para-military commitments as was compatible with the rapidly changing situation. There was a lessening in the volume of crime, especially crimes of violence, though this was upset for a while in the latter part of the year by a minor crime

wave. This was soon brought under control after an appeal for law and order had been made by the leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities.

The Agreements on Cyprus provide for a Police Force and a Gendarmerie in the Republic, the combined strength being 2,000. A sub-committee of the Joint Council was appointed to examine the problems of organisation which this entailed and to make recommendations for the implementation of this decision. By the end of the year recommendations had been made regarding the respective sizes of the two forces, their spheres of authority, common services and officer structures, and detailed requirements of accommodation, transport, equipment and other matters affected by the change-over were examined and proposals were submitted. The Commanders designate of the two forces, as well as their deputies, were appointed and posted to Force Headquarters on 1st September.

The effective strength of the Force on 31st December was 2,226, of whom 199, including 43 Auxiliaries, were members of the Fire Service. There were 226 overseas officers of whom 190 were members of the United Kingdom Unit still in Cyprus, and who were due to leave on the inauguration of the Republic.

Recruitment of Cypriots began again during the year and 120 Greek Cypriots entered the Police Training School for a full training course. With a view to bringing the communal proportions in the Force nearer to those laid down in the Agreements a further 60 Greek Cypriots were enlisted as temporary constables, to be employed mainly on duties not requiring a full police training, until they can be taken into the Training School. On 31st December there were 1,112 Greek Cypriots and 832 Turkish Cypriots in the Force.

PRISONS

The headquarters of the Cyprus Prison Service is at the Central Prison, Nicosia, which is under the charge of the Director of Prisons.

The Central Prison can accommodate up to 700 prisoners. It is reasonably modern with electric lights in each cell, adequate ventilation, and a flush lavatory system. It is situated in healthy surroundings on the outskirts of the town.

There is also an open prison camp at the Government Stock Farm, Athalassa, where young prisoners (under the age of 21) are accommodated and are engaged in various farming activities. The camp has large and airy dormitory houses which can accommodate up to 80 prisoners.

There were 490 convicted prisoners at the beginning of the year and 254 at the end of the year as shown in the following three main categories:

| | 1.1.59 | 31.12.59 |
|---|--------|----------|
| (i) Prisoners convicted for offences not connected with the emergency | 209 | 254 |
| (ii) Adult prisoners convicted for offences connected with the emergency | 151 | — |
| (iii) Prisoners under 21 convicted of offences connected with the emergency | 130 | — |

The 27 persons detained under the Detention of Persons Law in the Central Prison at the end of 1958 were transferred to Detention Camps in January, and thereafter no such persons were received into prison.

In February, following the amnesty for those convicted for emergency offences, 315 prisoners including 31 who had in previous years been removed to the United Kingdom were released in Cyprus unconditionally, and 23 conditionally upon leaving for Greece.

The reduction in the prison population was maintained throughout the year, and there was a steady return to normal conditions. Discipline among the prisoners was, on the whole, very good. Improvements in the prison system continued.

The new prison workshops were brought into full use for production and industrial training, and various trades such as carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making, building, painting and decorating continued to be taught. All prisoners were usefully employed in these trades, as well as on the prison farm and in the usual maintenance and domestic work. They were paid wage earnings of 17 mils a day under the same system as in previous years.

The Education Centre for the training of young prisoners, on similar lines to the borstal system, continued to develop well with some 50 youths under daily instruction.

The general health of the prisoners was good, and there were no epidemics or deaths. The extensive alterations to the Central Prison Hospital, started in 1958, were completed and medical facilities extended accordingly. Surgical and specialist treatment continued to be provided at Nicosia General Hospital.

The existing system of remission is as follows:

- (i) No remission is granted for sentences of one month's imprisonment or less;
- (ii) One-sixth remission may be granted for sentences of under two years;

- (iii) One-fourth remission may be granted for sentences of over two years.
- (iv) Progressive remission may be granted for special good conduct and industry, of four months every year for sentences over three years and up to six years, five months every year for sentences over six years and up to nine years, and six months every year for sentences over nine years.
- (v) Females with over two years sentence may earn one-third remission, but are only considered for progressive remission after four years in prison.

Remission may be forfeited as a punishment for offences against prison discipline. The work of the Prisons Discharge Board for the after-care and rehabilitation of discharged prisoners continued successfully.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

DURING 1959 the Electricity Authority of Cyprus continued work on the third and final extension of its central steam electric generating station at Dhekhelia to meet the continued heavy demand for electricity. The boiler plant was completed and brought into commission; the 14,000 kW turbine generating set was over 85 per cent. complete by the end of the year, and when completed by March, 1960, the capacity of the station will reach 70,750 kW.

The capacity during 1959 was 56,750 kW, and the highest demand supplied was 41,800 kW on 24th February. The output of electricity exceeded 194,500,000 units. Nearly 78,000 metric tons of oil were discharged into the station oil storage tanks.

The new 66,000-volt transmission line to supply Paphos District from the grid system was completed and brought into service on 30th November, on which date the Authority's diesel electric generating station at Paphos was taken out of regular service and all the Authority's consumers were served from the Dhekhelia Generating Station.

The 11,000 transmission lines were further extended to serve villages and irrigation and industrial consumers throughout the Island. Distribution systems in all the main towns were extended and reinforced.

There were 326 miles of 66,000 volt transmission lines, 506 miles of 11,000 volt lines and cables, and 719 miles of 415 volt lines and cables in service at the end of 1959, and the authority was supplying 93 municipal and village communities with electricity.

Over 8,300 new consumers were connected to the supply making the total over 72,900. The voltage of supply to consumers is 240 volts, A.C., 50 cycles, single phase, for lighting and domestic requirements; and 415 volts, three phase, 50 cycles, A.C., for power users. Bulk supplies are made available at 11,000 volts, three phase, 50 cycles, A.C., to large consumers.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

Because of the unsettled conditions at the beginning of the year the works programme of the Department of Water Development was inevitably restricted. Following the London Agreement money was later made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and in the second half of the year a fairly full programme of both domestic and irrigation waterworks was undertaken. Work began on the first stage of the £900,000 Morphou Bay scheme which, when completed, will provide an additional two million gallons per day to Nicosia. Other main works were the completion of an irrigation dam 65 feet high near Pyrgos; completion of a £80,000 scheme for the lining of irrigation channels at Kythrea; and the construction of an irrigation dam 85 feet high on the Marathasa river near Lefka, due for completion in 1960. In addition, 191 new boreholes were drilled by the Department, and 69 village domestic and irrigation works were undertaken to the value of £198,600. The total expenditure of the Department in 1959 amounted to £501,000.

Town Water Supplies

In Nicosia the distribution system for the Greater Nicosia scheme was completed to provide a house supply to some 4,800 consumers in the suburban area. This Government project also supplies water in bulk to the Water Board of Nicosia. It is designed for eventual integration with the Board's Works and with the Morphou Bay scheme. With the exception of the old part of the town within the walls, where there is still no proper piped distribution system, Nicosia and its immediate suburbs now have an adequate reticulation system which can provide water (measured by meter) to every house within the area of supply. The quantity of water available from the sources is at present sufficient to provide a reasonably adequate supply for eight to nine months of the year, but during the hot summer months, when the demand is greatest, these sources cannot meet the requirements of the town. In July, August and September, 1959, when water restrictions had to be imposed in Nicosia, the average daily quantity provided from all sources was three million gallons, equivalent to 32 gallons per head of an

Estimated population of 93,000. Outside the old walled town the consumption averaged 37 gallons per head per day. To provide a supply sufficient to meet the summer peak demands, a quantity of 45-50 gallons per head per day is necessary.

Good progress was made in the construction of the Morphou Bay Scheme. The laying and testing of some 22,000 feet of feeder pipelines from the 14 borehole sources to the main pumping station was completed, and a 35,000-foot section (two-sevenths of the total length) of 16-inch diameter steel pumping main was laid by the end of the year. The Public Works Department, which has undertaken the construction of the main pumping station, the 100,000-gallon collecting reservoir and the access road, has also made good progress. The scheme is expected to be completed before the summer of 1961.

Because of the steady deterioration of one of the present main pumping grounds at Kokkini Trimithia, it is unlikely that the present rate of supply to Nicosia can be maintained. Allowing for a decreased output from the present sources, and an additional supply in 1961 of two million gallons per day from Morphou Bay, the maximum available daily supply to Nicosia will then be of the order of 4.3 million gallons for a population of 100,000 or 43 gallons per head. This quantity will still be insufficient to meet peak summer requirements, and for this reason and because the population of Nicosia is increasing at the rate of more than 5 per cent. per year, there is clearly a pressing need for further planning for the future. The second stage of the Morphou Bay Scheme provides for another pipeline to deliver an additional two million gallons a day from boreholes in the same general groundwater area. The effects of this proposed additional pumping on local irrigation cannot, however, be entirely disregarded. The possibilities are being investigated of providing a gravity supply, sufficient for the needs of Nicosia during the winter months, from the upper reaches of rivers whose water at present runs to waste. By this means it should be possible to save pumping costs to conserve the groundwater sources for summer supply.

In Famagusta water restrictions had to be imposed only for very short periods in the summer, but the supply position there is in a dangerous state because the levels in the Phrenaros boreholes, from which most of the water is drawn, are declining from year to year with very little recovery after each winter's rain. It is unlikely that the present output can be maintained for many more years. During the summer the total consumption was slightly over one million gallons, or approximately 32 gallons per person for a population of 31,000. In the 10 years 1946-56 the number of inhabitants in-

creased by 68.1 per cent., the highest rate of any town in Cyprus. This rapid expansion, and the improbability of maintaining the supply at its present level, emphasises the very urgent need for additional water.

In 1956 a scheme was prepared for supplying Famagusta with a million gallons daily in the first instance from boreholes near Liopetri and Xylophagou, at an estimated cost of £325,000, but the scheme was held up through lack of funds. It will not of course be possible to extract very large quantities of water from these areas because of the villagers' needs for irrigation. If therefore the population of Famagusta continues to increase at its present rate it is probable that before very many years serious consideration will have to be given to de-salting sea water either by distillation or by freezing methods. Present day costs are excessive, but considerable research is being carried out in this field in various countries and improved techniques may result in reduced production costs.

In Limassol the population has increased by 63 per cent. in ten years. As the town grows, more difficulties are to be expected each summer in providing sufficient water. In winter the springs in the Khalassa area provide a supply of from 1.3 million to 1.5 million gallons, which is considerably in excess of present requirements, and about one-third can be used for recharging the Chiftlikoudhia ground water area. In summer, however, the flow of the springs falls off considerably, particularly after low rainfall as in the winter of 1958-59. During the summer of 1959 it dropped to 350,000 gallons per day, and although the supply was augmented by pumping from Chiftlikoudhia and private boreholes the total quantity of 1,300,000 gallons thus available was able to provide only 31 gallons per head of population per day, and for long periods restrictions had to be imposed. Although these exceptionally low discharges of Khalassa springs are not to be expected every year, there is clearly an urgent need for additional sources for the summer supply of the town. To this end the Department sank several prospecting boreholes to test the potential resources of the water-bearing gravels of the Garyllis and Yermasoyia rivers. The results of the drilling in the Yermasoyia valley were particularly encouraging, and it seems likely that this source may be able to provide an answer to Limassol's more immediate water supply problems.

In Larnaca, after an exceptionally dry winter, the flow from the ancient Abu Bekir Pasha chain of wells dropped to 590,000 gallons per day or 31 gallons per person of a population of approximately 19,000. Normally the flow is sufficient to provide between 45 and 50 gallons per day which is considered adequate for this town whose population is increasing only very slowly. The chief cause

of shortage in certain areas is not lack of water so much as the absence of a storage reservoir, and because there is no satisfactory zoning of the street mains into distribution areas. An outline scheme for a reservoir, a new pipeline from the chain-of-wells, and the division of the town into six independent distribution areas was prepared in 1954 and work can be started as soon as funds can be provided. This scheme, together with minor improvements, is estimated to cost £200,000 at 1959 price levels. It would provide for storage of water, now frequently wasted at night, and for a more uniform distribution to the higher parts of the town.

Village Water Supplies

During the year 45 village domestic supply works were completed involving the laying of 66 miles of pipes. Fifteen were complete schemes that are entirely new and the remainder were improvements to existing supplies, formerly unsatisfactory or inadequate. The works included an £11,000 scheme for an additional supply of 50,000 gallons per day to Paphos municipality and the laying of mains in newly built areas of the town.

It is now estimated that of the total of 627 villages named in the census of 1946, the number with piped supplies is 525 or 83.7 per cent. Of these 380 may be considered satisfactory, and 145 need fundamental repairs or additional works. There is a continuous demand for improved standards and a number of village supplies that were formerly considered satisfactory now require improvement. The 102 villages still without piped supplies are on the whole situated far from reliable sources, and the cost and difficulty of supplying them with piped water will, in most cases, be greater than in past schemes. Expenditure on village water supplies in 1959 was £113,500.

Irrigation

Irrigation and similar works carried out by the Department of Water Development fall under the following main groups:

- (i) Excavation of springs.
- (ii) Diversion of stream flow.
- (iii) Lining of channels with concrete.
- (iv) Construction of concrete or masonry storage tanks.
- (v) Construction of infiltration galleries.
- (vi) Construction of concrete and earth dams.
- (vii) Installation of pumping plant on wells and boreholes.
- (viii) Flood protection and river training.
- (ix) Land drainage.

During the year 26 irrigation and drainage schemes were completed, providing sufficient water to irrigate 3,688 donums, of which 1,993 donums can be irrigated perennially. Four more schemes were in progress at the end of the year; a further 110 have been planned in detail and are ready for execution as opportunity occurs and when funds are available. These figures are not inclusive of many small works carried out by landowners following the drilling of boreholes by Government or private contractors.

The rate of progress in irrigation since 1946 is shown in the following table:

| | Gravity Irrigation | | Pumped Irrigation | Total |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Perennial Donums | Seasonal Donums | Donums | Donums |
| 1946 Census | 59,409 (say) 59,000 | 284,977 (say) 285,000 | 53,131 (say) 53,000 | 397,517 (say) 397,000 |
| Estimated at end of 1958 | 89,000 | 359,500 | 149,000 | 597,000 |
| New irrigation in 1959 (say) | 2,000 | 1,500 | 13,500 | 17,000 |
| Estimated total at end of 1959 | 91,000 | 361,000 | 162,500 | 614,500 |
| Percentage increase since 1946 census | 53 % | 27 % | 203 % | 55 % |

The total area of arable land in Cyprus amounts to about 3,900,000 donums of which 80 per cent. to 85 per cent. is cultivated; 15.7 per cent. is now irrigated in an average winter and 6.5 per cent. in an average summer.

Work on a 65-foot high concrete dam near Pyrgos, which had to be stopped in March, 1958, when saboteurs badly damaged the construction plant, was restarted in 1959 and the dam was completed by the end of the year. The reinforced concrete distribution channels, five miles in length, for conveying the water to the fields were previously completed. The impounded water will enable 1,600 donums of land to be irrigated in winter and spring and 600 donums to be irrigated perennially.

In July work began on the construction of an 85-foot high concrete dam on the Marathasa river above Lefka. When completed in 1960 this dam will impound 85 million gallons, sufficient to supply

water for the perennial irrigation of 780 donums of land in and around Lefka.

At Kythrea an £80,000 scheme for the lining in reinforced concrete of 18 miles of the irrigation channels conveying the water of the Kefalovryso spring, thereby saving about 50 per cent. of the water which was previously wasted, was completed by the end of the year.

Surveys and investigations were completed in respect of nine additional major irrigation dams which in all are expected to cost nearly £1 million. A total of 18 dam sites have been surveyed and preliminary plans prepared since the Major Projects Section started this work in 1958. The total cost of these dams is estimated at approximately £2 million.

The hydrological service regularly measures the flow of all the chief springs and streams of the Island, as well as flood discharges in the rivers, with a view to the eventual maximum utilisation of all water resources. Measurements show that under present conditions only about 5 per cent. of the rainfall is carried into the sea by rivers and streams, but even this small percentage, if fully utilised, is sufficient to irrigate very large areas of good land. The sum spent on irrigation in 1959 was £85,100.

Underground Water

The drilling section of the Department is largely occupied in sinking irrigation, domestic water and industrial boreholes for public bodies and commercial companies upon repayment. It also sinks, at Government expense, the prospecting boreholes which so often give rise to subsequent development both by Government and by private enterprise. The benefits of perennial irrigation resulting from recent boreholes are clearly visible in the marked agricultural development that is taking place in drilling areas; where previously the summer landscape was bare and arid, citrus groves and vegetable gardens are being extended year by year and the agricultural economy of these districts is thereby greatly improved.

A total of 191 boreholes was sunk during the year, 140 for irrigation, 33 for domestic water and the remainder for hydro-geological or miscellaneous technical purposes. Of the boreholes drilled for water 80.3 per cent. produced more than 1,000 gallons per hour on test and are classified as "successful." The total tested output of the year's well drilling for irrigation was more than 35 million gallons per day, sufficient to irrigate 17,000 donums in summer if pumped regularly at half the tested rate. Expenditure on drilling amounted to approximately £28,000.

In the past 10 years some 2,300 boreholes have been drilled for water by the Department of Water Development and, together with

old wells and boreholes and others that have been sunk privately, they now produce some 20,000 million gallons per annum. The area under pumped irrigation has risen from about 60,000 donums in 1949 to 162,000 donums in 1959, an increase of 170 per cent. This rapid development has been of immense importance and benefit to the economy of the Island, but it has caused a general lowering of the water table in most pumping areas. This makes it abundantly evident that the present high rate of expansion cannot continue, and that in some places unless pumping is reduced the aquifers will become exhausted within a few years.

Among the places which are causing concern are the well developed groundwater areas around Morphou, Kokkini, Trimithia, in the area between the Kondea—Famagusta road and the south coast of the Island, and between Limassol, Kolossi and Phassouri.

The hydrological service is studying the effects of pumping throughout the Island with a view to determining both the extent of further safe development and the need for control of drilling and pumping in over-developed areas.

A large scheme for artificially recharging the depleted aquifers at Famagusta which was completed in 1957 came into full use for the first time during the winter of 1958-59. During the winter some 125 million gallons of water were diverted into the absorption tunnels for the recharge of this groundwater area.

Finance

Water development works are usually assisted by Government grants or loans, or by both grants and loans. Towards the cost of gravity irrigation works the village contribution varies from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent. according to the type of work and the nature of the ownership of the water. Where the water is owned collectively, as by the members of an Irrigation Division, the usual rate is 20 per cent. for spate irrigation and 33½ per cent. for perennial irrigation. In Irrigation Associations there is private ownership of water and the village share is usually higher than for a Division; each case is considered on its merits with the result that the average village contribution over the past year was about 47 per cent. The village share of the cost of a scheme is usually raised by a loan from the Government Loan Commissioners at a low rate of interest, but occasionally it is paid partly or wholly in cash or in free labour. The drilling of boreholes is carried out for private individuals at the actual cost, including 20 per cent. departmental charges on works and 25 per cent. on the cost of casing pipe. Municipal Corporations, companies, etc., also usually pay the full cost and departmental

charges at the rate of 20 per cent. on labour and 25 per cent. on materials. Town water supply works are paid for in full by the respective authorities including departmental charges at the rate of 6 per cent. on labour and 10 per cent. on materials. The new Greater Nicosia scheme and the Morphou Bay scheme are, for the time being, financed wholly by Government. Domestic water schemes for rural municipalities and villages are paid for half by Government and half by the village; if house connections are wanted the extra cost is borne entirely by the village.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department has, in addition to normal maintenance works, continued its roads and buildings development programme. In spite of the heavy civilian and military traffic roads were maintained in good condition. Of the 3,657 miles of roads some 1,020 miles (of which 835 miles are bitumenised) are maintained by the Department, the remainder being the responsibility of the District Administration, other departments and municipalities. There are 1.02 miles of road per square mile.

Work on the realignment and improvement of the Nicosia-Limassol road continued and the whole project, which is estimated to cost £748,000, should be completed in 1963. Nine miles of the Larnaca-Kophinou road were widened and bitumenised at a cost of £16,000, and work began on a new road which will link Pergamos village to the Dhekelia main road. Improvements to the Nicosia-Larnaca road, Santa Roza street in Nicosia, and the Ktima-Episkopi and Ktima-Polis roads were undertaken. A new bridge with a span of 17 feet was constructed on the latter. The Nicosia by-pass from the Nicosia-Kyrenia road junction to the Nicosia-Lefkoniko road junction was reconstructed, and the Vouni Palace access road was asphalted. Asphaltting of the Nicosia-Agros and Ambelikou-Kambos roads continued.

Normal maintenance of buildings was carried out when required; the percentage of expenditure to capital cost was in the region of 1.12 per cent. A wide variety of new building works was put in hand. These included: a three-storey building to be used as a pilot's office and signalling tower at Famagusta; a second operating theatre at Larnaca Hospital; a three-storey building to be used as a training centre for nurses; major extensions to the Cyprus Museum building; a new Government Stores compound; and a main reservoir for the Nicosia Water Supply scheme near Morphou Bay. In addition a pump house, inlet house and access roads will be constructed.

In addition to normal maintenance operations, dredging was carried out at Limassol, Famagusta and Paphos harbours. At Limassol the sea wall from the Customs House to the carob jetty was underpinned and a large area between the wall and the coastal road was surfaced with concrete. At Paphos concrete protective works were carried out to the eastern mole and the new sheet-piled jetty was completed. This jetty, which is the main feature of the improvement schemes at Paphos, is "T" shaped and extends 200 feet from the present harbour retaining wall.

Labour relations remained good, and interruption to works because of strikes or labour disputes was negligible. The average number of workers employed by the Department was 1,850 and the wages paid amounted to £602,640, i.e. £320 per head per annum. Materials of all kinds were freely available throughout the year and no shortages occurred to delay progress.

Chapter 11: Communications

PORTS AND FACILITIES

THE three main ports, in order of importance, are Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca.

At Famagusta vessels up to 425 feet overall length and a draft not exceeding 22 feet 6 inches may enter the inner harbour and berth alongside the main quay. A Government tug of 500 H.P. is available to assist shipping manoeuvring in the inner harbour. Quay and warehouse accommodation, a 60-ton floating pontoon derrick, a static crane, mobile cranes, tractors and trolleys can cope with about 40,000 tons of import and export cargo per month. There is a small lighter basin at the south end of the harbour and a fleet of about 26 lighters, with attendant towing launches, of 15-80 tons capacity, is available. Fresh water can be supplied in reasonable quantities and fuel oil is provided by 5-ton tank lorries from Larnaca, by arrangement with the oil companies. Minor engine and hull repairs to shipping can be undertaken.

At Limassol and Larnaca ships anchor in the open roadstead about 4-5 cables off the main jetty, and goods are transported to and from shore by lighters of 20-80 tons capacity. These two ports are the main passenger ports of the Island. Both have adequate warehouse accommodation, cranes, tractors and trolleys to deal with ordinary trade requirements. Limassol has a lighter basin and small vessels not exceeding 155 feet overall length and 10 feet draft are permitted to berth therein. Karavostasi, Vassiliko-Zyyi and Limni are mainly used for export of minerals. Each has a pier and

sufficient lighters to work ships at anchor in the open roadstead. There is a loading pylon at Vassiliko-Zyyi and construction of another one near Karavostasi is almost completed.

At Paphos harbour works have been completed which now allow for the berthing of small vessels of about 180 feet overall length and 10 feet draft alongside the pier. Adequate crane and warehouse facilities for trade are provided. Kyrenia is a minor port with limited facilities.

SHIPPING LINES AND LOCAL SHIPPING

General cargo steamers of the British Conference Lines (Mediterranean Section) call in turn at approximately weekly intervals from British via Mediterranean ports. Some have accommodation for up to twelve passengers. The voyage between the United Kingdom and Cyprus takes between 10 and 14 days.

General cargo steamers of the following companies call at Cyprus at approximately half-monthly or three-weekly intervals on voyages between Northern European and Mediterranean ports; some of the ships carry up to twelve passengers:

The Fred-Olsen Line (Norwegian) (Itinerary includes London)

Det Forenede Dampskibs-Selskab Aktieselskab (Danish)

The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (Dutch)

The Aktiebolaget Transmarin (Swedish)

The Svenska Oriente Line (Swedish)

The Deutsch Levant Line (German)

The Atlas Levant Line (German)

The Argo Levant Line (German)

Den Norske Mediterranean Line (Norwegian)

General cargo steamers of the following companies called at Cyprus at monthly intervals:

The Zim Israel Navigation Co. (Israeli)

The Shoham Sherutey Hayam Limited (Israeli)

The Hellenic Mediterranean Lines (Greek)

The following shipping companies run vessels in the passenger and cargo trade to Levantine ports, also to Greece, Turkey, Italy and France. Regular calls are made at Cyprus ports every 7 to 22 days according to itinerary schedules:

The Adriatica Societa Anonima di Navigazione (Italian: itinerary includes Israel)

The Olympic Cruisers (Greek: itinerary includes Greece, Egypt, Lebanon, Italy, France)

The Hellenic Mediterranean Lines (Greek: itinerary includes the Lebanon, Greece, Italy and France)

The Jugoslavenska Linijska Providba, the Jadranska Slobodna Plovidba and the Kvarnerska Plovidba (Yugoslavian: only cargo and limited number of passengers; itineraries include Yugoslavia, Trieste, the Lebanon and Egypt)

The Turkish Maritime Lines (Turkish: itinerary includes Israel and Turkey)

The Nomikos Lines (Greek: Greece-Egypt-Cyprus-Lebanon-Italy-France)

The Shoham Sherutey Hayam Ltd. and the Zim Israel Navigation Co. (Israeli: itineraries include Israel, Malta, Italy, France, West African ports and the U.S.A.)

Tankers call frequently at Larnaca to discharge petroleum products, and irregularly to discharge liquid gas.

Statistics of ocean-going ships which used Cyprus ports in 1959 are given at Appendix CC. A few schooners owned by Cypriots are also used in the coastwise trade and in the conveyance of goods to and from neighbouring countries.

Approximately 735,709 gross tons of cargo were imported (including petroleum products discharged at Larnaca) and 1,414,912 gross tons exported during the year.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

More than 800 miles of asphalted main highways provide all-weather communication between the towns and many of the bigger villages. A network of some 3,000 miles of subsidiary roads, with few exceptions passable all the year round, connects most of the smaller places.

Every village of any size is linked with its market town by public transport vehicles stationed in the village; these leave for town in the early morning and return later the same day. Frequent bus and taxi services serve the main centres of population.

Motoring conditions are good and up-to-date service stations have been erected at frequent road intervals. Touring is agreeable throughout the year except at high summer on the plains. The mountain and coastal roads command some of the most magnificent scenery in the Mediterranean.

The number of motor vehicles of all types which were licenced on 31st December was 41,788. This figure included 23,290 private cars, 6,363 commercial vehicles, 7,931 motor cycles, and 1,158 taxis. There were also 3,038 tractors and other agricultural machines. The number of driving licences issued or renewed during the year was 52,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international Airport at Nicosia provides the main entry and exit point for passengers arriving at and departing from the Island. During the year eight scheduled and 12 non-scheduled airline operators carried a total of 145,545 passengers through Nicosia, a rise of 24.2 per cent. over the previous year's traffic. The quantity of air freight processed through the airport showed a drop of 1.1 per cent. in respect of embarked freight and a drop of 23.8 per cent. for disembarked freight. Transit freight showed a rise of 28.4 per cent.

The number of scheduled aircraft movements showed an increase of 22.5 per cent. while the number of non-scheduled movements decreased by 30.8 per cent.

| | 1958 | | 1959 | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Inwards</i> | <i>Outwards</i> | <i>Inwards</i> | <i>Outwards</i> |
| Scheduled services | 1,918 | 1,922 | 2,352 | 2,353 |
| Non-scheduled services | 949 | 944 | 657 | 655 |
| Local flights | 7 | 7 | 12 | 12 |

| | Embarked | | | Disembarked | | | Transit | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------|-------|-------------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| | 1958 | 1959 | % | 1958 | 1959 | % | 1958 | 1959 | % |
| Passengers | 50,412 | 64,650 | +28.2 | 55,498 | 65,116 | +17.3 | 11,255 | 15,779 | +40.0 |
| Freight (Kilos) | 275,679 | 272,757 | - 1.1 | 1,344,231 | 1,023,811 | -23.8 | 197,298 | 253,362 | +28.4 |
| Mail (Kilos) | 45,113 | 44,654 | - 1.0 | 78,821 | 95,943 | +21.7 | 2,915 | 3,553 | +21.8 |

These figures do not include service passengers arriving and departing in civil aircraft handled by the Royal Air Force.

The ending of the emergency enabled certain security restrictions to be lifted at the airport. In March the Royal Air Force withdrew its Security Unit, and the Customs Office which had been operating in Nicosia several miles from the airport was permitted to return to the airport.

Although no major development of airport facilities was carried out during the year, improvements were made to the airport terminal buildings, including the construction of an extension to the transit and departure passenger waiting room and the provision of additional offices for airline agents. The Public Works Department

carried out routine maintenance of the buildings and parking apron.

The Nicosia Flight Information Centre continued to provide invaluable service to international airline operators and during the year 36,806 aircraft were controlled through the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

There were no accidents to civil aircraft during 1959.

Total revenue earned from airport concessions, operations, licences and traffic permits amounted to £61,400—an increase of 47.74 per cent. over the figure for 1958.

POSTS

There are 23 main post offices including five summer offices and 727 postal agencies; motor mail services run once or twice daily between the main towns. Mail deliveries to the villages are by motor, bicycle and animal transport. Well over a million miles were covered during the year in the carriage of mails. The seasonal post offices at Troodos, Platres, Pedhoulas, Prodhromos and Kakopetria operated during the summer period.

In June the main branch post office in Nicosia moved back from leased premises to the Luna Park office which was vacated by the Services. The parcels office, near the old railway station, was greatly enlarged to provide better accommodation for the ever increasing traffic of inward parcel mails. These arrangements have considerably relieved the postal congestion in Nicosia.

The volume of traffic handled in 1959 was almost 8 per cent. larger than that of the preceding year. It included 21,072,000 letters, 157,000 postcards, 10,337,000 printed papers, commercial papers and samples, 759,000 registered articles, and 137,034 parcels.

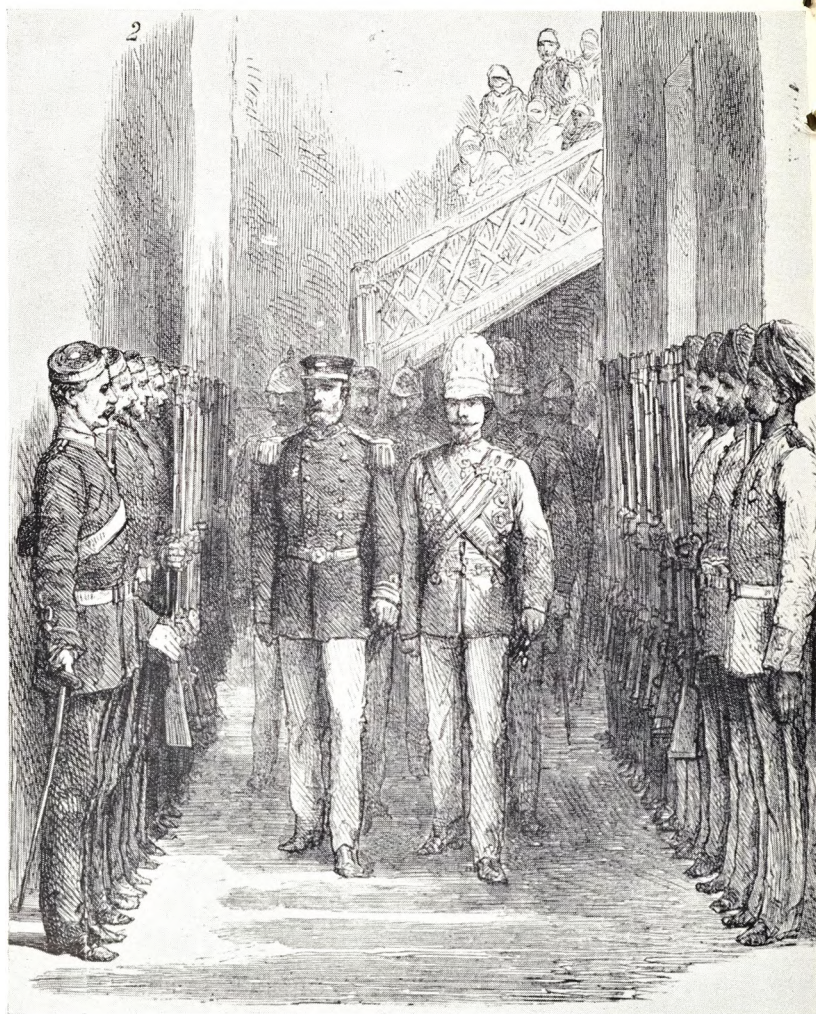
The Postal Department continued the handling of all Forces surface letter and parcel mails despatched to and from the Army post offices in Cyprus. The number of bags of Forces mail handled was 50,000 compared with 74,000 in 1958.

The sale of social insurance stamps continued to be made at district and sub-offices and at postal order agencies; the payment of all social insurance benefits, except unemployment benefit, was also carried out at post offices.

External mail services operated normally throughout the year. Vessels of the Adriatica, Nomikos, Hellenic Mediterranean and Zim Israel Navigation lines were used for the despatch of surface mails to European ports, and the M.V. *Marmara* of the Denizcilik Bankasi was used for surface mails to Turkey. Ships of the Anchor Line were available for the despatch of parcel mail direct to the



*The Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., with
Archbishop Makarios, President-elect of the Cyprus Republic, and
Dr. Fazil Kutchuk, Vice-President-elect*



The arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley, first British High Commissioner in Cyprus, for his swearing-in ceremony at Nicosia. (Reproduced from "The Graphic" of 17th August, 1878, by kind permission of "The Illustrated London News.")



*The departure of Sir Hugh Foot, last British Governor of Cyprus,
following the declaration of independence of the Republic
on 16th August, 1960*



The inaugural meeting of the full Transitional Committee, 6th April, 1959

United Kingdom. There is a daily, and sometimes twice daily, airmail service between Cyprus and the United Kingdom.

The number of wireless receiving licences issued or renewed was 67,599 (including those issued free of charge), an increase of almost 33 per cent. over the 1958 figures. Other licences issued or renewed included 827 television licences, 444 wireless dealers licences and 45 amateur wireless licences.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES

The Cyprus Inland Telecommunications Authority has been administering the Island's whole telephone and inland telegraph system since 1957, and has expanded the services by the introduction of modern technical equipment. During 1959 a main automatic exchange was installed at Larnaca, bringing the number of automatic systems in district towns to six. In addition small rural automatic exchanges were installed at Skarinou, Lefka and Kakopetria as part of a programme to convert the entire system to automatic working.

Extensions to the Nicosia automatic exchange increased the capacity to 7,000 lines. Extensions were also made in Famagusta, Kyrenia and Paphos. Six additional manual positions were added to the main trunk switchboard in Nicosia.

Shared service for telephone subscribers, which was introduced towards the end of 1958 in Nicosia and Limassol, has been extended to Famagusta, Larnaca, Kakopetria, Myrtou and Skarinou. This system has enabled the Authority to reduce the large number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone installations.

An extensive trunk telephone network connects the six main towns and 128 villages by means of underground cables, overhead lines, carrier telephone systems and VHF radio. All main towns and villages are connected by teleprinter circuits. Overseas and inland telegrams of all categories are accepted.

The radiotelephone service is available to the United Kingdom, most European countries, the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Mexico, Australia, Kenya, Israel, Turkey, Egypt, Syria and other Arab countries. The circuits connecting Cyprus to these countries are operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd.

Cable and Wireless Limited operate submarine telegraph cables between Larnaca and Alexandria and between Larnaca and Haifa. Wireless telegraph circuits are available to London to augment these submarine cable services when necessary. Medium wave W/T communication is maintained with ships at sea by Cable and Wireless Ltd. A facsimile service (transmission of pictures) between

Nicosia and London is also operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd. who also act as agents for the Cyprus Government in the operation and maintenance of the aeradio services.

The Forest Department has its own telephone network which serves a number of isolated villages.

Chapter 12: Information Services

BROADCASTING

ON 1st January the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation assumed responsibility for sound and television services. It is an independent statutory body with powers enabling it to introduce commercial programmes.

Commercial advertising began on 26th April, and quickly developed to almost maximum sales in all three languages. Increases in advertisement rates and changes in the presentation of commercial programmes were made towards the end of the year, to provide a better balance in the service as a whole and to expand revenue.

Sound broadcasting was carried by two 20 kW transmitters and one 2 kW transmitter, with relay stations at Limassol and Paphos and a VHF link on Mount Olympus. The station at Limassol was closed at the end of the year.

The pilot television scheme continued and transmission hours were increased, programmes being extended from three to four nights a week in January and from four to five nights in May. The sale of television sets, which in 1958 had been considerably restricted by political pressure, increased to nearly 900 in 1959. The service is undoubtedly very popular, and sales are likely to be further increased, particularly if television is extended to cover the whole Island.

The signing of the Zurich and London Agreements and the ending of emergency conditions were of the utmost stimulus to the work of the Corporation. For the first time for many years it had the co-operation of the public, and could introduce programmes such as outside broadcasts and talks by local personalities which were impossible during the state of emergency.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

On 1st January the Public Relations Department was renamed the Public Information Office. In May it vacated its building to provide premises for the interim Council of Ministers and moved office to the Secretariat.

During the first half of the year foreign press representation in Cyprus was considerable. For a short period in March, at the time of the return of Archbishop Makarios, the Public Information Office was dealing with a daily average of 75 visiting correspondents and photographers, besides looking after the requirements of some 20 local newspapers. Journalists from the United States, from European countries and from as far afield as Australia and Japan were among those who called on the P.I.O. for press releases, summaries of the local press and background material, for briefings and the arranging of interviews with representatives of all shades of political opinion in the Island.

Later in the year the flow of overseas correspondents eased: for the Office there was a perceptible shift in emphasis away from international public relations towards internal information work. The end of the emergency meant that Cyprus was no longer making sensational headlines in the world press; measures to establish the new Republic, on the other hand, called for an increasing flow of information to the people of the Island.

The Central News Room continued to operate as the outlet for press material emanating from Government House, the Joint Council of Ministers, the Constitutional Commission, Services and Police Public Relations Departments, and from the P.I.O. itself. During the course of the year some 2,000 trilingual communiques were issued. Additionally, it dealt with a large number of enquiries from the press and public, averaging 3,000 telephone calls a month. The Central News Room was also responsible for the documentation of visiting journalists.

To the work of the Press Section (preparing press releases and summaries, and translations for other departments), were added numerous requests from the newly created Ministries for the services of translators and interpreters. The section also dealt with questionnaires submitted by the press and individual enquirers.

The Publications Section continued to produce the fortnightly *Cyprus Pictorial* and the monthly *Countryman*, both in three languages. The *Cyprus Pictorial* is primarily a vehicle for publishing achievements in every field of development and progress in the Island, including private enterprise; 20,000 copies are printed and distributed free. As its title implies, the *Countryman* is designed to appeal to the Island's farmers. Besides these regular publications the section was responsible for the production of a considerable number of posters, pamphlets and brochures for other departments, notably the Department of Commerce and Industry which had embarked on an energetic campaign to revive the tourist industry. An officer from the Publications Section visited Greece and Turkey

to supervise the design and construction of a Cyprus stand at the international trade fairs of Salonika and Izmir. With other sections the Publications Section played its part in the electoral publicity campaign.

For the Film and Photographic Section 1959 was an exceptionally busy year. The section's photographers and dark-room staff worked long hours to record pictorially the important, and indeed historic, events of the year, particularly the activities of the Governor and of the President-elect and Vice-President-elect. Local and overseas newspapers, as well as the *Cyprus Pictorial*, made full use of this picture service. Schools, clubs, the Services and individuals made liberal use of films borrowed from the Section's library.

During the year some 30 newspapers and periodicals were published in Cyprus, in English, Greek and Turkish. Their circulation varied from a few hundred to 14,000. A list of the principal ones is included in the bibliography.

TOURISM

Responsibility for official tourist development services was transferred from the beginning of the year to the Department of Commerce and Industry. Immediately after the signing of the Zurich and London Agreements, active steps were taken to revive tourism. Following a series of meetings with representatives of the interests concerned, difficulties arising from the emergency were rapidly overcome. Several hotels which had been requisitioned were released, various visa restrictions were removed, and security measures at the ports and airport were relaxed.

In the event the hotel-keepers rapidly reinstated their accommodation and a fairly successful season was enjoyed by the hill resorts, mainly with visitors from Israel and local holiday makers from the towns. The number of "temporary visitors" reaching Cyprus during the year rose from 9,658 in 1958 to 19,642 in 1959.

The tourist development branch of the Department worked at high pressure throughout the summer. The reception office at Nicosia airport was reopened and a tourist information bureau was started at a central site in Nicosia town.

The branch kept close liaison and co-operation with airlines and travel agents, both local and from abroad, and extended its usual facilities to visiting journalists. It also organised two tourist training courses, one in May and one in December; they were attended by 25 and 19 persons respectively.

The available publicity material, including an expanded hotels guide, was distributed and was supplemented by press advertise-

ments overseas. With the help of an Advisory Committee on Tourist Publicity, consisting of representatives of tourist interests established in Cyprus, several new leaflets, posters and other material were prepared. A film unit was invited to Cyprus and a poster design competition was promoted locally. Local informative matter, such as town plans and a self-drive car guide, were brought up to date.

Only one important new hotel was started during the period, with 70 beds in the Turkish sector of Nicosia. Accommodation was, however, being gradually increased by additions to the existing hotels and by the conversion of buildings erected for other purposes. Moreover, under guidance from the Hotels Board, improvements were constantly being introduced into hotels of every class, which by the end of the year numbered 101 containing 3,799 beds.

Cyprus was again a member of the executive committee of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations but was unable to send a representative to either of the two meetings of the committee, which were held in rather distant capitals. The Director, however, attended a meeting of the Research Advisory Committee held in Rome.

During the year a consolidated revision of the legislation relating to the control of hotels was printed for the convenience of hotel-keepers and of officials and others concerned with hotel administration.

Chapter 13: Archaeological Activities

EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES

AN important discovery was made as a result of tests undertaken in the Radioactive Dating Laboratory in Stockholm; it was found that the inhabitation of Cyprus began some two thousand years earlier than was previously supposed. The samples of charcoal tested, which came from the Antiquities Department's excavations in the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement at Khirokitia, were found to have carbonised in the middle of the sixth millenium B.C.

A Swedish and a French mission undertook excavations during the year. The former, under Dr. Åstörm, made exploratory soundings in the area of previous Swedish excavations at Kalopsida and Ayios Iakovos. At the first of these sites a rich deposit of pottery was found including many complete juglets, possibly connected with a sanctuary, and valuable in bridging the gap between the Middle and the Late Bronze Ages.

Prof. C. F. A. Schaeffer resumed his exploration of the city site at Engomi, which has been identified as Alasia, Bronze Age capital of Cyprus. Substantial new areas were excavated on either side of the main street. Fronting this street, and near the central point of the city, was found a large area of well finished stone paving, which the excavator believes may have fronted one of its major buildings, possibly the Royal Palace. If so, this discovery augurs well for the French mission's future campaigns.

At Salamis a good start was made by the Department of Antiquities in the clearance of the central area of the great bath building at the Gymnasium, the only part of it remaining unexcavated.

Trial excavations in the sunken area south of the Gymnasium confirmed suspicions that this was the site of a theatre. The first indications are that the bottom three rows of seats are in part preserved as well as the foundation blocks of the next six rows above. The estimated diameter of the orchestra is 90 feet.

At the basilica site the Department resumed the exploration of the buildings annexed to the great church. The presence of a narthex and atrium was confirmed and it was established that a long hall, probably provided for the catechumens, extended the full length of the main building of the south side. To the east the discovery of a small marble font suggests that a baptistery was located in this area. Close to a passage paved with mozaic, which led in from an entrance door in the outer east wall of the whole complex, was found a small cruciform tank suggestive of a baptistery; but a furnace beneath it and a hypocaust under an adjoining room indicate that a bath building has been found, such as was annexed to many early churches.

The excavation of the Byzantine Castle at the "Forty Columns" site at Kato Paphos was resumed by the Department of Antiquities. Virtually the whole circuit of the outer wall with remains of eight towers and six sally-ports has now been cleared. The area of the ditch remains unexcavated although soundings at two points have established that, except on the west, the ditch was not excavated below the level of the surrounding ground, suggesting that the castle may never have been completed. Of the central keep about two-thirds has now been cleared.

Nearby the remains were partly excavated of an early church identifiable with that of our Lady of the Harbour, which according to the autobiography of St. Neophytos was destroyed in A.D. 1159. They were found to have been disturbed by the erection of a later church within the shell of the original building, which was built in the fifth century to judge by the style of a surviving section of its mosaic floor.

At a third point in Paphos, the cave-sanctuary near the Toumballos mound, the Department resumed excavation of the three northernmost chambers and revealed how they had been entered from a forecourt area to the north, the limits of which were traced.

At Curium the large basilican church found by the Pennsylvania University Museum expedition remained only partly excavated when the expedition withdrew in 1953. The clearance of the whole area of the church proper and of the stone-paved catechumena on either side has now been completed by the Antiquities Department. Along the east end a street has been found, rising in flights of steps to the north, probably one of the main thoroughfares of the city. In a small side chapel some fragments of wall mosaic were found in position; they belong to a series of small figures of saints.

Chance discoveries during digging of foundation pits in the Chrysopolitissa quarter of Larnaca, within the area of the Ancient Citium, led to the excavation of a collapsed chamber tomb of the 14th-13th century B.C., the contents of which included Mycenaean pottery, a gold frontlet and a pair of silver bracelets. The tomb-gifts in an adjoining chamber included five alabaster vases dating from the 12th century B.C., at which period it was clear that there had been a settlement of archaean colonists in the vicinity. These discoveries prove that the Phoenician settlement was not the first on the site of Citium. The complete excavation of the tombs would not have been possible without a generous contribution from Archbishop Makarios.

The Archaeological Survey continued its surface explorations on both sides of the northern range between Lapithos and Kyrenia. A notable discovery was a pre-historic promontory fort above Krini. The whole area of the ancient Lapethus around Acheropiitou Monastery was planned and its visible remains recorded.

MUSEUMS

The two basements of the extension of the Cyprus Museum, which had been started in 1958, were completed and partly furnished with storage cases. Work started in July on the construction of public exhibition galleries over the larger of the basements with the aid of a substantial grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. This extension will include additional office accommodation, which will make possible the conversion of the existing office to house part of the expanding library. The main framework of the new building was completed and roofed by the end of the year.

Notable acquisitions of the Museum included an Early Byzantine gold necklace of nineteen gold medallions decorated in open-work technique.

At the Paphos District Museum the garden layout was completed and a drain constructed to divert storm-water from the area and prevent flooding of the museum, which had occurred more than once in heavy rain. At the Kouklia Manor the Old Paphos Museum was provided with an additional store-room and the last section of the former stable-building was renovated to house the syllabic inscriptions and architectural fragments found by the St. Andrews University and Liverpool Museums expedition during the excavation of the Persian siege mound. Display cases were constructed for the new Curium Museum in Episkopi.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Among early monuments which were the scene of conservation works during the year were Vouni Palace and the recently excavated remains at Salamis and Kato Paphos. Other archaeological areas benefited under the scheme for acquiring private property where there are good prospects for excavation: at Old Paphos (Kouklia) a substantial area in the centre of the site, formerly built over, is now available for excavation and at Engomi the last private property within the walls of the Bronze Age town was acquired with the aid of the French Archaeological Mission.

Medieval monuments in Government custody which received attention during the year included the walls of Nicosia and the fortifications of Famagusta, in both cases with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare grants. In Nicosia a collapsed section of the curtain along the moat parade ground was rebuilt and the Kyrenia Gate repaired. At Famagusta breaches in the cavaliers on the south ramparts, and in one by the Martinengo bastion, were made good, retaining walls constructed or improved along the earth embankments of the south and west ramparts and the eroded ramp to the top of the Diamante tower was paved.

In the Byzantine church at St. Hilarion Castle the formation of the arches and vaults on the chancel piers, reconstructed in 1958, was completed; at Buffavento Castle existing staircases were repaired and a new one constructed to facilitate access to the upper section; and at Kolossi Castle the area between the keep and the "Sugar Factory" was laid out with paths, steps and terraces connected with the southwest and south entrances now in use. At

Orta Keuy the medieval bridge on the Dhikomo road, which was in danger of collapsing through its use by heavy lorries, was systematically repaired. To avoid interference with the original arches the filling above them carrying the road was removed and they were used as shuttering for additional concealed masonry arches.

Ancient churches repaired on the initiative of the Church Authorities concerned and with the aid of Government grants included: the church of the ruined monastery of St. Nicholas of the Cats, near Akrotiri; the church of Panayia. Angeloktistos at Kiti, where prior to the laying of a new floor some traces were found of the original basilica from which the apse with its mosaic survives; and the church in the Monastery of Ayios Neophytos, which was ringed with a concealed reinforced-concrete collar. At the church of Panayia at Asinou the timber and tile roof was entirely reconstructed at the expense of the Kyrenia See, which completes the repair of this painted church, though its paintings of A.D. 1096 remain to be cleaned. A major operation was the repair of the five-domed church at Peristerona, the greater part of which had to be underpinned with new foundations and which was provided with a collar and two transverse ties of reinforced concrete; work was still in progress at the end of the year.

Experts in the conservation and cleaning of wall-paintings from the Byzantine Institute of America undertook the first mission sponsored by the Institute in Cyprus at the Church of Ayii Apostoli, Perokhorio. The unusual but fragmentary paintings in this church, of the early 12th century, are now seen to the best advantage. The cost of the work has been shared by the Institute, the Archbishopric and the Department of Antiquities.

Monuments of more recent date that received attention were the house of the Dragoman Hjiageorghaki in Nicosia where the repair of the tiled section of the roof has been completed, and the north wing of the monastery of Chrysoroiatissa where, after repair of the basement storey, work has started on the reconstruction of the unsightly upper storey in a style more in keeping with the rest of the monastery.

The new access road into the Old Town of Famagusta was completed with the aid of substantial grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds; those to Vouni Palace and Kolossi Castle were asphalted. As part of the same programme a new access footpath to Soli Theatre was provided and that leading to Buffavento Castle from the road which serves it was improved.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography

Position

CYPRUS, with an area of 3,572 square miles, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. It is situated at the extreme north-east corner of that sea. The nearest points of the mainland are Turkey, about 40 miles from Cyprus, and Syria which is some 60 miles distant. The nearest British territory is Malta which is 1,000 miles to the west. The flying distance between London and Nicosia is 2,000 miles.

Physical Features

In general outline the morphological features of the island appear deceptively simple. A slender mountain range running in a generally east-west direction occupies the northern part of the island; a massive, towering mountain assemblage lies in the southern half, and between the two is the most extensive lowland area.

In detail both the geology and morphology of Cyprus are very complex. The northern range is a steep upfold of sedimentary rocks (limestone with mainly clay lower sides) which becomes generally lower eastwards, so that in the long Karpas peninsula it is hardly a mountain at all. Three passes allow easy crossing of the range and carry asphalt roads. Along the northern coast and the coastal areas of the Karpas there is a discontinuous belt of coastal plains which are in effect raised beaches.

The central lowlands are made up of various morphological regions: the fertile Morphou alluvial fan with its red soils; the maze of undulations called "hummocks" along the southern foothills of the Kyrenia Range—the Mesaoria—which in effect is the alluvial floodplain and delta jointly of the Yialias and Pedieos rivers which drain into the Famagusta Bay; and finally the low tablelands with limestone capping and in places with vivid red soils (the terra rossas). The southern mountainous mass is made up of the Troodos igneous massif and the high limestone plateaux. The massif is bulky, much dissected, and of some considerable height (Khionistra or Mount Olympus is 6,408 feet above sea level). Deep valleys issue radially from this mass. A number of saddles allow easy crossings.

White limestone, mainly chalky, plateaux occupy the area south of the massif; they are of considerable altitude near that range but fall, step-like fashion, towards the coast. In places they end in sea-cliffs but often they recede to give fairly extensive coastal plains each of which carries the local district town: Larnaca, Limassol, Ktima, Polis. These coastal lowlands are recently raised beaches associated with river deltas, and, therefore, with often rich alluvial soils. Near Larnaca and Limassol two salt lakes mark arms of the sea which have been cut-off by uplift and silting.

In Cyprus water is of paramount importance, and it all comes from precipitation. High evaporation involves considerable loss. The underground water becomes available by issuing through springs or by being brought to the surface mechanically. The springs are generally in the mountain or high plateau areas especially in the lower flanks of the Kyrenia Range and in the Troodos Massif. Large supplies are made available by pumping especially in the Morphou and Limassol areas, in the south-east of the central lowlands, and at Kokkinotrimithia. The water available for use today enables irrigation of about 15 per cent. of the agricultural land in the rainy season and nearly 6 per cent. in the dry season.

Climate and Vegetation

Cyprus as an island is under sea influences, but such influences are mainly local and continental influences predominate owing to the presence of large land masses on almost all sides. The sea gives Cyprus mild winters but brings humidity to coastal areas in the summer. The continental influences are evident in the prevalence of blue skies and, therefore, abundant sunshine, but also in the low erratic rainfall.

Cyprus has two contrasted seasons, winter and summer, while the intermediate ones are short and transitional. In winter the weather is variable because travelling cyclones cross the area in a west-east direction. Although the winter is the rainy season there is usually plenty of sunshine and rains come generally in showers. Prolonged drizzling from grey skies is very rare in Cyprus. The mean temperatures of the coldest month range from 50°F in the inland lowland areas to 54°F in the coastal areas and 36°F in the highest parts of the massif. Rainfall is low and concentrated mainly in December–February. Thus the annual rainfall ranges from below 12 inches in the west of the central lowlands to over 45 inches in the highest parts of the massif. The main agricultural areas receive a rainfall of 12 inches to 16 inches in a year. The rainfall is erratic and serious droughts occur roughly once every ten years, while two or three years in every ten may give insufficient rainfall even

for a medium crop. Annual rainfall as low as under 4 inches and as high as over 70 inches has been recorded. Precipitation on the highest peak of Troodos is often in the form of snow which stays for a few months.

The summers are hot and almost completely rainless. The mean temperatures of the hottest months range from 80°–84°F in the lowland areas to 72°F in the highest parts of Troodos. The day temperatures are usually excessive (over 100° for up to ten days in the year). The evenings are often cool inland and especially in the high mountains, but they can be oppressive on the coast.

The vegetation adjusts itself to the rhythm of the climate and especially to the availability of water. Plants are either annuals which complete their life cycle during the cool, rainy season or hardy, deep-rooted trees and shrubs which develop characteristics to protect themselves against the heavy evaporation and fierce insolation of the summer. Such protective features include small, leathery or hairy leaves and oily or resinous substances. The olive, the oleander, the golden oak, the cistus, the myrtle, the laurel, and the pine exhibit such characteristics.

The natural vegetation in Cyprus would almost everywhere be the Mediterranean forest, but there is hardly any place where vegetation is in its natural state. The forests of Cyprus used to be famous in antiquity but now fully-stocked forests occupy only about 5 per cent. of its area. The best forests are to be found in the western half of the Troodos Massif and to a much lesser extent in parts of the Kyrenia Range and in one or two areas of the lowlands. The most numerous forest tree by far is the Aleppo pine; the stone pine is found on the highest slopes of the massif while the cedar is now almost a curiosity in the Island.

The degraded forest vegetation is seen in some few areas as scrub or maquis, containing bushes and stunted trees: golden oak, cistus, pine, juniper, olive and carob. Further degeneration results in sparse, low, prickly shrubs like the thyme and the prickly burnet: such degraded vegetation, *garigue*, is found on most uncultivated areas especially in the lowlands, which are used for the grazing of flocks.

Population

The population of Cyprus at the end of 1959 was 561,000 which gave an overall density of about 157 persons per square mile. There is a slight excess of females over males. The population is young and is increasing fast, in spite of considerable emigration at the rate of 5,000 Cypriot-born people a year. The birth rate is high (26 per cent.) and the death rate (6 per cent.) is one of the lowest

in the world. Infant mortality has fallen since 1945 from about 80 per thousand live births to less than 27 per thousand.

The capital, Nicosia, with its suburbs has a population of 81,700 and is in the centre of the Island. It is interesting to note that, unlike most islands, Cyprus has an inland capital. Old Nicosia is a walled town but in recent decades the city has greatly expanded, and building has been phenomenal in the post-war years. Limassol, the second largest town in Cyprus (population 36,500), is an important export port having a hinterland rich in a variety of agricultural produce, especially vine products and carobs, and minerals. Limassol is built on the lowest raised beach but is rapidly expanding inland. Famagusta has rapidly grown in recent years into a large town (population 26,800), and has become the principal port. Ships with draught up to 22 feet 6 inches can berth alongside its quay. The old walled town is behind the harbour but the modern town is to the south and west. Famagusta is built on the lowest raised beach and on a series of ridges which are, in effect, consolidated sand dunes parallel with the coast.

The attractive town of Larnaca has declined from being, up to the turn of the century, the first port of Cyprus to playing a minor part in the Cyprus economy today (population 17,900). Its harbour is an open roadstead and it is used as a passenger port for outgoing traffic by some shipping lines. The remaining two district towns are small and very attractive but with relatively little activity. Paphos (population 7,300) plays a vigorous part in serving its district but Kyrenia (population 3,700) is overshadowed by Nicosia.

The rural population lives in 627 compact, nucleated villages and the dispersed settlement or isolated farm is almost non-existent. Some villages are large, with a population exceeding 5,000, and many more have over 2,000 people. An increasing number of villages are largely dormitory centres for workers employed in towns, in mining or in construction work.

A large proportion of the rural population retains its foothold in farming. Holdings are small, fragmented and dispersed and their operation necessitates travelling to and from the village where each farmer's residence and farm-buildings are to be found.

Economic conditions

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country in the sense that the enterprise which employs most people is farming and that agriculture is the staple source of living. Cyprus at present is in the transitional stage when non-agricultural activities, together, have outstripped agriculture in economic importance in that they contribute more to exports and to the national income.

Agriculture in recent decades has been moving gradually from a state of near subsistence farming to production for the local or export market. Vestiges of subsistence agriculture remain, but vary from one production unit to another and from area to area. Holdings are small—the average being approximately 20 acres—and fragmented, the average holding being in 14 dispersed plots. Much farming is no more than a part-time occupation or is carried out by proxy.

1,500,000 acres or 66 per cent. of the land is used for agriculture, and 400,000 acres or 18 per cent. in state forests.

The largest single acreage every year is perhaps still occupied by fallow land although cereals (335,000 acres) are the most extensive cultivation. Wheat occupies mostly the better soils in dry farming lowland areas although in parts, as in the east central lowland, where wheat growing is concentrated, flood irrigation is practised. Barley occupies the less favourable soils in lowland areas but it is found also in plateau and mountain areas. Cyprus grows from one-half to two-thirds of its needs in wheat but at present roughly balances its requirements in cereal feed. Other dry-farming crops include legumes for food and for feed.

Viticulture accounts for the second largest acreage, 80,000, and in large areas assumes monocultural proportions. It is mainly practised in the upper slopes of the white plateaux and the eastern parts of the massif although some lowland areas have extensive vineyards mainly for table grape varieties.

Industrial crops include tobacco, almost exclusively found in the Karpas and in the Kyrenia lowlands; cotton found in clay or silt soils as a rain-fed crop or in irrigated areas as an intensive crop; cumin and aniseed mainly in the western central lowlands; hemp mainly in the Paphos lowlands; flax for seed in the eastern central lowlands and for fibre in the west of that region.

Tree crops include the very valuable citrus groves which are found mainly in coastal areas with abundant water (oranges at Famagusta, Morphou, Fasouri, Lefka, Yialia; lemons at Lapithos, Karavas, Kythrea, Fasouri; and grapefruit at Fasouri). The area under citrus is 11,000 acres and the fruit is mainly for export to European markets and has outstripped carobs as the most important agricultural export. Carobs are found on sea-facing slopes and constitute the most profitable tree in relation to the attention they require. Olive trees are widespread, being completely absent only from high altitudes, but they are concentrated on the lower slopes of the east of the massif and the Kyrenia range. Other crop trees include almonds, pomegranates (mainly in irrigated areas), cherries which are almost exclusively found in the Pedhoulas village area of the

massif, apples (mainly in the upper massif valleys) and plums, pears, walnuts, hazelnuts, figs, mulberries and others.

Vegetables originally grown for the local market are now included in the exports. Market gardening is found in areas favourably placed as regards the market but also where light soils, abundant water, and mild climate are combined to give favourable conditions. Potatoes in some areas, like the Famagusta red-earth villages, assume monocultural proportions.

Livestock is important in Cyprus. Apart from the draught animals whose number has declined there are large flocks of sheep and to a decreasing extent, goats. Sheep are found in the lowland areas, particularly the central lowlands, and provide especially milk, meat and wool. Free range goats have been excluded from forest areas and from many surrounding and other agricultural areas. The keeping of tethered goats is encouraged and is to be found in areas of perennial irrigation. Goats give milk and meat. Pigs are widespread while specialised chicken farms have now spread widely, producing mainly broiler birds. Egg-production is still in the hands of village families as an incidental side-line.

Cyprus either derives its name from or gives its name to the mineral copper, for which she was famous in antiquity. Even today cupreous concentrates constitute the largest mining product and the most valuable export. Copper is mined as pyritic ore in the periphery of the massif at the junction near the surface of the lavas and of the limestone cover. Other main ores include iron, chrome and asbestos from the plutonic rocks at the highest part of the massif.

Cyprus is not an industrial country, and its few industries are relatively small. There are no natural fuel resources such as coal and oil and raw materials are minerals and a variety of agricultural produce. Most industries serve the local market: tobacco, soft drinks, textiles, flour-milling, cement, and edible oil manufacturing. Export industries are mainly those for wines and spirits.

The principal source of power is thermal electricity generated at the oil-fired Dhekelia plant, which supplies electricity to all towns and mining or industrial centres and to an increasing number of villages.

Communications

Cyprus has no railway apart from short mineral lines, and very little coastal shipping communication. Internal transport is by road and there is a good network of over 800 miles of asphalted road. Roads over the mountain ranges follow convenient crossing points offered by gaps or saddles. With rare exceptions all villages are linked with main roads and there is hardly a part of the Island

which is inaccessible. Externally Cyprus is served by a number of passenger and cargo shipping lines, although off the main world shipping routes. The civil airport of Nicosia is used by many air lines in their Near East and wider services.

Chapter 2: History

RESEARCH has carried the history of Cyprus back to the early Neolithic Age, around 3700 B.C., when the Island seems to have been first settled by an enterprising people whose origins are obscure. These Neolithic Cypriots were of a short-headed, stocky type distinct from any known contemporaries on the neighbouring mainland. They used implements and vessels of stone, dwelt in riverside settlements of circular huts, living on the produce of the land they farmed. Before metal was introduced pottery, frequently adorned with painted decoration of great individuality, was in general use.

The adoption of bronze for implements and weapons, about 2500 B.C., coincides with the appearance of the ox, the plough and a plain red pottery, suggestive of Anatolian origin, of which large quantities have been found in rock-cut tombs of the period. It may well be that immigrants from Anatolia first exploited the Island's copper resources. By the Late Bronze Age (1600-1050 B.C.) these had focussed neighbouring attention on the Island, which prospered as a commercial and cultural link between East and West. Under the name *Alasia* it is recorded among the tributaries of Egypt from the time of Thotmes III, but it remained open to traders and settlers from the Mycenaean Empire. On the disruption of that Empire, Achaean colonies established themselves in settlements founded, according to legend, by heroes returning from the Trojan war and brought with them their Greek language and religion, perhaps by way of the coast of Asia Minor.

In the late eighth century B.C., by which time Phoenician enterprise had renewed early ties with the Syrian coast, the Island was divided into a series of independent kingdoms, tributaries of the Assyrian Empire. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and held until 525 B.C., when, retaining its petty kingdoms, it became absorbed into the Persian Empire. In 499/8 B.C. a revolt to assist the Greeks of Ionia in their struggle against Persia was suppressed. Later, Evagoras of Salamis, having made himself master of almost the whole of Cyprus (391 B.C.) raised the Island to a position of virtual independence. Honoured and intermittently aided by Athens, Evagoras even seized cities on the Syrian coast.

But a punitive expedition forced him to give up all the cities of Cyprus and he remained King of Salamis alone and a tributary of Persia. It remained for Alexander the Great to liberate the Island (333 B.C.). At the division of his Empire, Cyprus passed to the Ptolemaic kingdom of Egypt; it became a Roman province in 58 B.C., was early converted to Christianity and on the partition of the Roman Empire fell under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

For 300 years from the middle of the seventh century Cyprus lay, in the words of a contemporary English visitor, "between Greeks and Saracens," ravaged by one Arab raid after another. In 965 Nicéphoros II Phocas re-established Byzantine rule, which endured for another 200 years, a period marked by much church-building and by more than one insurrection.

In 1185 Isaac Comnenos, a relative of the reigning Emperor of Byzantium, usurped the governorship of Cyprus and maintained his independence until 1191, when his rule was brought to an end by Richard Coeur de Lion, who was on his way eastwards to take part in the Third Crusade. Richard occupied the Island to avenge wrongs done to members of his following by Isaac, but after a few months sold it to the Knights Templar. They, in turn finding its occupation burdensome, transferred it, at Richard's wish, to Guy de Lusignan, the dispossessed King of Jerusalem. Thereafter kings of the house of Lusignan ruled the Island until 1489, although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese Republic held Famagusta and exercised suzerainty over a part of the country.

The 300 years of Frankish rule were a great epoch in the varied history of Cyprus. The little kingdom played a distinguished part in several aspects of medieval civilisation. Its constitution, inherited from the Kingdom of Jerusalem, was the model of that of the medieval feudal state; but, with that conservatism which characterised the Island throughout its history, it retained the "Assizes of Jerusalem" long after they had been outmoded. In the abbey of Bellapais, and in the cathedrals of Nicosia and Famagusta, it could boast examples of gothic architecture without equal in the Levant. But such achievements required the introduction of an alien nobility and the ruthless subjugation of the Greek church to a Latin hierarchy. And if the poverty and oppression of the peasantry were no worse than in medieval Europe, in Cyprus they were longer endured.

The fall of Acre in 1291 left Cyprus the outpost of Christendom in the Levant. Profiting by the influx of the Franks driven from the mainland and prospering by the diversion of the Syrian trade to its ports, Cyprus was able briefly to carry the struggle back into enemy territory. Under Peter I, Alexandria was sacked and Adalia and

Korykos on the Turkish coast were occupied. But the Black Death and later plagues, the Genoese invasion of 1373 and devastating Mameluke raids, culminating in the rout of the Cypriot forces and the capture of King Janus in 1426, marked stages in a progressive decline which laid the Island open to the intrigues of Western powers and to the threat of a Turkish invasion.

In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, which held it until it was won by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II. The Venetian administration, elaborate but often inefficient and corrupt, laboured under the excessive control exercised by the Signory, which spent on it little more than one-third of the revenue it drew from the Island. The population increased to some 200,000, but the former prosperity did not return.

The Turkish conquest was welcomed by many Cypriots, particularly as the liquidation of the Latin church ensued. Serfdom disappeared, the Orthodox Archbishopric was restored, after having been in abeyance since about 1275, and the Christian population was granted a large measure of freedom. The power and authority which passed into the archbishop's hands were particularly significant. The original cause which brought the Orthodox prelates out of their previous obscurity was the desire of the central government at Constantinople to devise some check upon its extortionate and not always submissive local officers; but as time went on the church acquired so much influence that the Turks became alarmed. In 1821, the archbishop, bishops and leading personages of the Orthodox community were arrested and executed on the charge of conspiring with the insurgents in Greece, then struggling for their independence.

The overdue reforms of Sultan Mahmud and his successors (1838, 1839 and 1856) in several instances remained a dead letter and the injustice which derived from courts where, in most cases, no Christian testimony was accepted, was mitigated only by the pre-eminence of the Greek population in trade and agriculture. The retention in the Imperial Treasury of the greater part of the revenue (87 per cent. in 1867) explains the neglect of public works and improvements.

In 1878, in exchange for a promise to assist Turkey against Russian encroachment on her eastern provinces, the Island passed under the administration of Great Britain, although nominally it was still Ottoman territory and its inhabitants Ottoman subjects.

Payments of Cyprus revenue were now made to the British Treasury where they were applied towards the extinction of a Turkish debt charge. These contributions, originally fixed at £92,000

a year, were in part remitted in lean years and were later reduced until in 1927 they were abolished.

The establishment of impartial courts and attention to social services steadily raised the condition of the people, who by degrees began to have a share in local and central government through elected representatives. But while the tenure of the British administration remained uncertain the Island attracted little foreign capital.

On the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, Cyprus was annexed to the British Crown. The annexation was recognised by Greece and Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne and in 1925 Cyprus became a Crown Colony.

The movement among the Greek population for the union (Enosis) of Cyprus with Greece has been a constant feature of local political life in the British period. In 1915 Britain offered Cyprus to Greece on condition that Greece went forthwith to the aid of Serbia. Greece declined the offer, which subsequently lapsed. In October, 1931, the Enosis movement led to widespread disturbances. The remedial measures taken included the abolition of the Legislative Council.

The years preceding the second world war were marked by a steady increase in the Island's trade and industry and by the expansion of the Government's social and other services. Increasing prosperity since the war, with buoyant revenues, has accelerated the development of all services, and this process has been given added momentum by the grants provided by the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. The transfer to Cyprus of the Middle East Headquarters became a distinct ingredient, of much importance, in the Island's economic life.

The Greek Government's action in 1954 in taking the question of "self-determination" for Cyprus to the United Nations, and Her Majesty's Government's announcement in July of the same year that it was intended to introduce a constitution as a first step towards self-government, gave an added impetus to local political activities. In spite of the United Nations resolution to shelve the question of self-determination the Greek Government announced its intention to raise the issue before the United Nations again, whilst the Church and local politicians continued to advocate a boycott of the plans for introducing self-governing institutions which they stigmatised as a betrayal of Enosis.

In April, 1955, the terrorist organisation, EOKA, launched a campaign of murder, sabotage and intimidation in the Island in support of the demand for Enosis. This led to the declaration of a state of emergency towards the end of the year, which was to last four years.

In an attempt to get to the root of the Cyprus problem the United Kingdom Government invited Greece and Turkey to a Tripartite Conference in London in September, 1955. The Conference was suspended without agreement being reached. Nor was agreement reached in discussions in Cyprus, during the last few months of the year or early in 1956, on proposals for constitutional reform. In December, 1956, the United Kingdom Government announced its acceptance of constitutional proposals prepared by Lord Radcliffe, which outlined a very wide measure of self-government; these proposals were rejected by the Greek Government and by Greek Cypriots.

Throughout 1957 and 1958 the United Kingdom Government continued to work for a compromise solution to the Cyprus problem acceptable to all the parties concerned, as described in the Reports for those years.

Chapter 3: Administration

FOUR years after the occupation of Cyprus by Great Britain, in 1882, a constitution embracing the elective principle was adopted. An Executive Council to advise the High Commissioner and a Legislative Council were set up. The Legislature consisted of six official non-elected members, and twelve elected members, three of whom were elected by the Turkish inhabitants and nine by the non-Turkish, with the High Commissioner as President. In 1925, when the Island became a Crown Colony, the Legislative Council was enlarged by the addition of three officially nominated members and three elected members.

After the disturbance of 1931 arising out of the movement for union with Greece, the Government was reconstituted without a Legislative Council, and the legislative authority, subject to the power of His Majesty to disallow local legislation or to legislate for the Colony by Order in Council was entrusted to the Governor. The Executive Council was retained. The function of the Council, which at the end of 1959 consisted of five official members, was to advise the Governor on new legislation, on the exercise of the powers reposed in the Governor in Council, under existing laws, and on major policy. From 7th April, 1959, the Executive Council met weekly with the Transitional Committee of Ministers, under the chairmanship of the Governor, and this body known as the Joint Council became responsible for advising the Governor on the direction of Government policy.

The affairs of the villages, which number 617 (excluding the ten rural municipalities), are managed by Village Commissions appointed by the Governor. Each Village Commission consists of a Mukhtar (headman), who acts as president, and four Azas (elders). In villages with a mixed population of Greeks and Turks a separate Commission is appointed for each community when it numbers 30 or more.

The work of the Mukhtar, with the advice and assistance of the Azas, is to keep the peace and, as the local representative of the Government, to assist in the work of administration; to register births and deaths; to issue certificates of ownership of animals; to conduct sales of immovable property in execution of judgment or mortgage debts; to supervise rural constables (appointed for the protection of crops and animals); to estimate, or appoint arbitrators to estimate damage or destruction to agricultural property for the purpose of assessing compensation; to supervise and manage the schools in the village subject to the directions of the education authorities and to assess the ability of the inhabitants of the village to contribute towards them.

In those villages (the great majority) to which the Public Health (Villages) Law has been applied, Village Commissions have the additional task of authorising and supervising numerous works affecting public health, such as the erection of markets and slaughter-houses; the lighting, cleaning and watering of streets; the regulation of any trade or business injurious to public health; the protection of water supplies from contamination; and the imposition of fees and rates for carrying out such works.

There are also the 47 villages which have been declared "Improvement Areas" under the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950 and 1953. These are administered by Boards composed partly of officials and partly of representatives elected at village meetings; the electors include women. Women's suffrage in Cyprus had previously been limited to elections for members of Irrigation Divisions. These village Boards have powers and duties approximating to those of municipal corporations, though without the municipalities' heavy overhead expenses.

There are Municipal Corporations for the six big towns and for ten of the most important villages. Each has a Municipal Council composed of a Mayor with from six to twelve Councillors elected by a general vote of the male population over the age of 21. The proportion of Greek to Turkish Councillors, is, as far as possible, the same as the proportion of Greek to Turkish inhabitants in the municipality. However during 1957 all the Turkish Municipal Councillors serving on Councils where they were in a minority

resigned, as part of a political campaign aiming at the amendment of the Municipal Corporations Legislation in their favour, and in the summer of 1958 unofficial Turkish "municipal committees" were set up in the six main towns. After the signature of the Zurich and London Agreements on Cyprus the existence of five of these municipal committees was temporarily legalised pending the drafting of the Republic's constitution which provides for separate Greek and Turkish municipalities in the five principal towns. In addition to the Municipal Councils, the towns have in each quarter a Village Commission with powers and duties similar to those of a Village Commission in a village to which the Public Health (Villages) Law has not been applied.

Municipal Councils have a status roughly comparable with that of Municipal Councils in the United Kingdom. They do not, however, make any contribution to the maintenance of the police. They are responsible for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of such social welfare purposes as the Governor may determine. They have powers to borrow money for municipal works, to acquire land compulsorily for public utility purposes, to make bye-laws, to undertake or to assist charitable or education schemes, and to establish markets and parks or other places of recreation. The more important of the powers of Municipal Councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor in Council.

In all the six district towns except Kyrenia there is a resident District Commissioner who is the local representative of Government, responsible for supervising the work of municipalities and villages and for assisting and advising Village Commissions and Municipal Councils.

Besides the Village Commissions, Boards and Councils already mentioned, each district has a District Council with the Commissioner of the district as chairman, and, as members, the Judge of the Turkish Family Court, a person to represent the Greek community, a clerk in the office of the Commissioner and six other persons appointed by the Governor. These District Councils are advisory bodies consulted by the Commissioners on various questions affecting the rural population.

The district administration plays an important part in the field of rural development through the District Development Committees. These Committees, which include local representatives of Government Departments, are presided over by the District Commissioner. They are allocated funds for the execution of a variety of projects which, despite their importance, are too numerous and of too

diverse a nature to be included in the overall plans for major development schemes. District Development Committees pay particular attention to projects designed to satisfy local popular demand. The beneficiaries willingly contribute towards the cost of such schemes mainly by providing free labour.

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The following list is not claimed to be comprehensive, and includes some works which are out of print or difficult to obtain, but which have been noted because they are considered to be of interest and historical value. Students are advised to consult the indices of the major libraries for further information.

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RAEBURN, C. *Water Supply in Cyprus*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1940. 2nd revised edition, 1945. 3s. Covers domestic supply, irrigation and research for water.

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the publications listed in the preceding sections as published by the Government Printing Office, many other official publications, including the annual reports of the various Government Departments in Cyprus, are obtainable from the Government Printer, Nicosia. A price list of these publications may be had on application.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The following is a list of the principal journals published in Cyprus:

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Language</i> | <i>Price</i> | <i>Address</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Cyprus Mail | English | 15 mils | 24, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia |
| Times of Cyprus | English | 15 mils | 6, St. Barnabas Str., Nicosia |
| Eleftheria | Greek | 15 mils | 30, Plutarch Str., Nicosia |
| Ethniki | Greek | 15 mils | 15, Nicoles Str., Nicosia |
| Ethnos | Greek | 15 mils | 3, Sophocleous Str., Nicosia |
| Phos | Greek | 15 mils | 9, Skoudaridou Str., Nicosia |
| Fileleftheros | Greek | 15 mils | 13-15 Sophocleous Str., Nicosia |
| Telegraphos | Greek | 15 mils | 21B, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia |
| Haravghi | Greek | 15 mils | Soutsou Str., Nicosia |
| Halkin Sesi | Turkish | 15 mils | 90, Asmalti Str., Nicosia |
| Bozkurt | Turkish | 15 mils | 75, Asmalti Str., Nicosia |

WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| Cyprus Gazette | English | 85 mils | Government Printing Office, Nicosia |
| Alithia | Greek | 15 mils | 31, Pygmalionos Str., Nicosia |
| Chronos | Greek | 500 mils | Athens Street, Limassol |
| | | p.a. | |
| Ergatiki Phoni | Greek | 10 mils | 3, Archangelos Michael Str., Nicosia |
| Kypros | Greek | 15 mils | 10, St. Barnabas Str., Nicosia |
| Paratiritis | Greek | 700 mils | 11, Pouboulinas Str., Limassol |
| | | p.a. | |
| Ergatiko Vima | Greek | 10 mils | 12, Pythonos Str., Nicosia |
| Nei Kaeri | Greek | 15 mils | 8, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia |
| Phoni ton Agroton | Greek | 15 mils | 59, Arsinoe Str., Nicosia |

FORTNIGHTLY PUBLICATIONS

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| Cyprus Pictorial | Eng., Gr. & Turkish | Free | Public Information Office, Nicosia |
| Times of Cyprus Magazine | Greek | 100 mils | 6, St. Barnabas Str., Nicosia |

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Countryman | Eng., Gr. & Turkish | Free | Public Information Office, Nicosia |
| Cyprus Chamber of Commerce Jrnl. | Greek | Free to members | 232, Ledra Str., Nicosia |
| Cyprus Trade Jrnl. | Eng.-Gr. | 100 mils | 232, Ledra Str., Nicosia |
| Agrotiki | Greek | 15 mils | Cosmos Press Ltd., Nicosia |
| O Phacos | Greek | 50 mils | 9, Neophitou Rodinou Str., Nicosia |

MAPS

The following lithographed maps may be obtained from the Director of Lands and Surveys, Nicosia, or his duly authorised agents in all six main towns:

| <i>Map</i> | <i>Scale</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Price (mils)</i> |
|---|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Cyprus—Motor Map | 8 miles to 1 inch | 1958 | 250 |
| Cyprus—Administration Map (unlayered, flat) | 4 miles to 1 inch | 1958 | 100 |
| Cyprus—Administration Map (layered, folded) | 4 miles to 1 inch | 1958 | 230 |

Bibliography

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| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------|-------------|
| Cyprus—Administration Map . (layered, flat) | 4 miles to 1 inch | 1958 | 150 |
| Cyprus—Geological Map . . | 4 miles to 1 inch | 1946 | 250 |
| Troodos and Hill Resorts . . | 1 inch to 1 mile | 1946 | 150 |
| (contoured) | | | |
| Famagusta and Varosha . . | 8 inches to 1 mile | 1948 | 100 |
| Nicosia Town (within the Walls) . | 25 inches to 1 mile | 1956 | 100 |
| Nicosia Town (outside the Walls) . | 8 inches to 1 mile | 1956 | 100 |
| Kyrenia Town . . | 12.5 inches to 1 mile | 1956 | 100 |
| Famagusta and Varosha . . | 12.5 inches to 1 mile | 1957 | 100 |
| Limassol and Environs . . | 12.5 inches to 1 mile | 1957 | 100 |
| Cyprus—Pasture Survey . . | 1.25 inches to 1 mile | 1957 | 600 |
| (16 sheets) | | | (per sheet) |
| Geological Map, Xeros-Troodos . | 2 inches to 1 mile | 1959 | 225 |
| Area (Sheet No. 1) | | | |
| Geological Map, Xeros-Troodos . | 2 inches to 1 mile | 1959 | 225 |
| Area (Sheet No. 2) | | | |
| Geological Sects., Xeros-Troodos | 2 inches to 1 mile | 1959 | 125 |
| Area | | | |

Sunprints of large-scale topographical and cadastral plans are available on application.

Appendix A: Conference on Cyprus

Documents Signed and Initialled at Lancaster House,
on 19th February, 1959*

MEMORANDUM SETTING OUT THE AGREED
FOUNDATION FOR THE FINAL SETTLEMENT
OF THE PROBLEM OF CYPRUS

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Greece and the Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic,

Taking note of the Declaration by the Representative of the Greek-Cypriot Community and the Representative of the Turkish-Cypriot Community that they accept the documents annexed to this Memorandum as the agreed foundation for the final settlement of the problem of Cyprus,

Hereby adopt, on behalf of their respective Governments, the documents annexed to this Memorandum and listed below, as the agreed foundation for the final settlement of the problem of Cyprus.

On behalf of the
Government of the
United Kingdom of
Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

On behalf of the
Government of the
Kingdom of Greece

On behalf of the
Government of the
Turkish Republic

HAROLD MACMILLAN

C. KARAMANLIS;

A. MENDEKES;

London,

February 19, 1959

List of Documents Annexed

- (a) — Basic Structure of the Republic of Cyprus. †
- (b) — Treaty of Guarantee between the Republic of Cyprus and Greece, the United Kingdom and Turkey. †
- (c) — Treaty of Alliance between the Republic of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. †
- (d) — Declaration made by the Government of the United Kingdom on February 17, 1959.

* Source : Cmnd. 679.

- (e) — Additional Article to be inserted in the Treaty of Guarantee.
- (f) — Declaration made by the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers on February 17, 1959.
- (g) — Declaration made by the Representative of the Greek-Cypriot Community on February 19, 1959.
- (h) — Declaration made by the Representative of the Turkish-Cypriot Community on February 19, 1959.
- (i) — Agreed Measures to prepare for the new arrangements in Cyprus.

† English translation of the Documents agreed in the French texts and Initialled by the Greek and Turkish Prime Ministers at Zurich on February 11, 1959.

(a)

BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

1. The State of Cyprus shall be a Republic with a presidential regime, the President being Greek and the Vice-President Turkish elected by universal suffrage by the Greek and Turkish communities of the Island respectively.

2. The official languages of the Republic of Cyprus shall be Greek and Turkish. Legislative and administrative instruments and documents shall be drawn up and promulgated in the two official languages.

3. The Republic of Cyprus shall have its own flag of neutral design and colour, chosen jointly by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

Authorities and communities shall have the right to fly the Greek and Turkish flags on holidays at the same time as the flag of Cyprus.

The Greek and Turkish communities shall have the right to celebrate Greek and Turkish national holidays.

4. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected for a period of five years.

In the event of absence, impediment or vacancy of their posts, the President and the Vice-President shall be replaced by the President and the Vice-President of the House of Representatives respectively.

In the event of a vacancy in either post, the election of new incumbents shall take place within a period of not more than 45 days.

The President and the Vice-President shall be invested by the House of Representatives, before which they shall take an oath of loyalty and respect for the Constitution. For this purpose, the House of Representatives shall meet within 24 hours after its constitution.

5. Executive authority shall be vested in the President and the Vice-President. For this purpose they shall have a Council of Ministers composed of seven Greek Ministers and three Turkish Ministers. The Ministers shall be designated respectively by the President and the Vice-President who shall appoint them by an instrument signed by them both.

The Ministers may be chosen from outside the House of Representatives.

Decisions of the Council of Ministers shall be taken by an absolute majority.

Decisions so taken shall be promulgated immediately by the President and the Vice-President by publication in the official gazette.

However, the President and the Vice-President shall have the right of final veto and the right to return the decisions of the Council of Ministers under the same conditions as those laid down for laws and decisions of the House of Representatives.

6. Legislative authority shall be vested in a House of Representatives elected for a period of five years by universal suffrage of each community separately in the proportion of 70 per cent. for the Greek community and 30 per cent. for the Turkish community, this proportion being fixed independently of statistical data. (*N.B.*—The number of Representatives shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the communities.)

The House of Representatives shall exercise authority in all matters other than those expressly reserved to the Communal Chambers. In the event of a conflict of authority, such conflict shall be decided by the Supreme Constitutional Court which shall be composed of one Greek, one Turk and one neutral, appointed jointly by the President and the Vice-President. The neutral judge shall be president of the Court.

7. Laws and decisions of the House of Representatives shall be adopted by a simple majority of the members present. They shall be promulgated within 15 days if neither the President nor the Vice-President returns them for reconsideration as provided in Point 9 below.

The Constitutional Law, with the exception of its basic articles, may be modified by a majority comprising two-thirds of the Greek

members and two-thirds of the Turkish members of the House of Representatives.

Any modification of the electoral law and the adoption of any law relating to the municipalities and of any law imposing duties or taxes shall require a simple majority of the Greek and Turkish members of the House of Representatives taking part in the vote and considered separately.

On the adoption of the budget, the President and the Vice-President may exercise their right to return it to the House of Representatives, if in their judgment any question of discrimination arises. If the House maintains its decisions, the President and the Vice-President shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Constitutional Court.

8. The President and the Vice-President, separately and conjointly, shall have the right of final veto on any law or decision concerning foreign affairs, except the participation of the Republic of Cyprus in international organisations and pacts of alliance in which Greece and Turkey both participate, or concerning defence and security as defined in Annex I.

9. The President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall have, separately and conjointly, the right to return all laws and decisions, which may be returned to the House of Representatives within a period of not more than 15 days for reconsideration.

The House of Representatives shall pronounce within 15 days on any matter so returned. If the House of Representatives maintains its decisions, the President and the Vice-President shall promulgate the law or decision in question within the time-limits fixed for the promulgation of laws and decisions.

Laws and decisions, which are considered by the President or the Vice-President to discriminate against either of the two communities, shall be submitted to the Supreme Constitutional Court which may annul or confirm the law or decision, or return it to the House of Representatives for reconsideration, in whole or in part. The law or decision shall not become effective until the Supreme Constitutional Court or, where it has been returned, the House of Representatives has taken a decision on it.

10. Each community shall have its Communal Chamber composed of a number of representatives which it shall itself determine.

The Communal Chambers shall have the right to impose taxes and levies on members of their community to provide for their needs and for the needs of bodies and institutions under their supervision.

The Communal Chambers shall exercise authority in all religious, educational, cultural and teaching questions and questions of personal status. They shall exercise authority in questions where

the interests and institutions are of a purely communal nature, such as sporting and charitable foundations, bodies and associations, producers' and consumers' co-operatives and credit establishments, created for the purpose of promoting the welfare of one of the communities. (*N.B.*—It is understood that the provisions of the present paragraph cannot be interpreted in such a way as to prevent the creation of mixed and communal institutions where the inhabitants desire them.)

These producers' and consumers' co-operative and credit establishments, which shall be administered under the laws of the Republic, shall be subject to the supervision of the Communal Chambers. The Communal Chambers shall also exercise authority in matters initiated by municipalities which are composed of one community only. These municipalities, to which the laws of the Republic shall apply, shall be supervised in their functions by the Communal Chambers.

Where the central administration is obliged to take over the supervision of the institutions, establishments, or municipalities mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs by virtue of legislation in force, this supervision shall be exercised by officials belonging to the same community as the institution, establishment or municipality in question.

11. The Civil Service shall be composed as to 70 per cent. of Greeks and as to 30 per cent. of Turks.

It is understood that this quantitative division will be applied as far as practicable in all grades of the Civil Service.

In regions or localities where one of the two communities is in a majority approaching 100 per cent., the organs of the local administration responsible to the central administration shall be composed solely of officials belonging to that community.

12. The deputies of the Attorney-General of the Republic, the Inspector-General, the Treasurer and the Governor of the Issuing Bank may not belong to the same community as their principals. The holders of these posts shall be appointed by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic acting in agreement.

13. The heads and deputy heads of the Armed Forces, the Gendarmerie and the Police shall be appointed by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic acting in agreement. One of these heads shall be Turkish and where the head belongs to one of the communities, the deputy head shall belong to the other.

14. Compulsory military service may only be instituted with the agreement of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus.

Cyprus shall have an army of 2,000 men, of whom 60 per cent. shall be Greek and 40 per cent. Turkish.

The security forces (gendarmerie and police) shall have a complement of 2,000 men, which may be reduced or increased with the agreement of both the President and the Vice-President. The security forces shall be composed as to 70 per cent. of Greeks and as to 30 per cent. of Turks. However, for an initial period this percentage may be raised to a maximum of 40 per cent. of Turks (and consequently reduced to 60 per cent. of Greeks) in order not to discharge those Turks now serving in the police, apart from the auxiliary police.

15. Forces, which are stationed in parts of the territory of the Republic inhabited, in a proportion approaching 100 per cent., by members of a single community, shall belong to that community.

16. A High Court of Justice shall be established, which shall consist of two Greeks, one Turk and one neutral, nominated jointly by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The President of the Court shall be the neutral judge, who shall have two votes.

This Court shall constitute the highest organ of the judicature (appointments, promotions of judges, etc.).

17. Civil disputes, where the plaintiff and the defendant belong to the same community, shall be tried by a tribunal composed of judges belonging to that community. If the plaintiff and defendant belong to different communities, the composition of the tribunal shall be mixed and shall be determined by the High Court of Justice.

Tribunals dealing with civil disputes relating to questions of personal status and to religious matters, which are reserved to the competence of the Communal Chambers under Point 10, shall be composed solely of judges belonging to the community concerned. The composition and status of these tribunals shall be determined according to the law drawn up by the Communal Chamber and they shall apply the law drawn up by the Communal Chamber.

In criminal cases, the tribunal shall consist of judges belonging to the same community as the accused. If the injured party belongs to another community, the composition of the tribunal shall be mixed and shall be determined by the High Court of Justice.

18. The President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall each have the right to exercise the prerogative of mercy to persons from their respective communities who are condemned to death. In cases where the plaintiffs and the convicted persons are members of different communities the prerogative of mercy shall be exercised by agreement between the President and the Vice-President. In the event of disagreement the vote for clemency shall prevail. When

mercy is accorded the death penalty shall be commuted to life imprisonment.

19. In the event of agricultural reform, lands shall be redistributed only to persons who are members of the same community as the expropriated owners.

Expropriations by the State or the Municipalities shall only be carried out on payment of a just and equitable indemnity fixed, in disputed cases, by the tribunals. An appeal to the tribunals shall have the effect of suspending action.

Expropriated property shall only be used for the purpose for which the expropriation was made. Otherwise the property shall be restored to the owners.

20. Separate municipalities shall be created in the five largest towns of Cyprus by the Turkish inhabitants of these towns. However:

- (a) In each of the towns a co-ordinating body shall be set up which shall supervise work which needs to be carried out jointly and shall concern itself with matters which require a degree of co-operation. These bodies shall each be composed of two members chosen by the Greek municipalities, two members chosen by the Turkish municipalities and a President chosen by agreement between the two municipalities.
- (b) The President and the Vice-President shall examine within four years the question whether or not this separation of municipalities in the five largest towns shall continue.

With regard to other localities, special arrangements shall be made for the constitution of municipal bodies, following, as far as possible, the rule of proportional representation for the two communities.

21. A Treaty guaranteeing the independence, territorial integrity and constitution of the new State of Cyprus shall be concluded between the Republic of Cyprus, Greece, the United Kingdom and Turkey. A Treaty of military alliance shall also be concluded between the Republic of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey.

These two instruments shall have constitutional force. (This last paragraph shall be inserted in the Constitution as a basic article.)

22. It shall be recognised that the total or partial union of Cyprus with any other State, or a separatist independence for Cyprus (i.e. the partition of Cyprus into two independent States), shall be excluded.

23. The Republic of Cyprus shall accord most-favoured-nation treatment to Great Britain, Greece and Turkey for all agreements whatever their nature.

This provision shall not apply to the Treaties between the Republic of Cyprus and the United Kingdom concerning the bases and military facilities accorded to the United Kingdom.

24. The Greek and Turkish Governments shall have the right to subsidise institutions for education, culture, athletics and charity belonging to their respective communities.

Equally, where either community considers that it has not the necessary number of schoolmasters, professors or priests for the working of its institutions, the Greek and Turkish Governments may provide them to the extent strictly necessary to meet their needs.

25. One of the following Ministries—the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence or the Ministry of Finance—shall be entrusted to a Turk. If the President and the Vice-President agree they may replace this system by a system of rotation.

26. The new State which is to come into being with the signature of the Treaties shall be established as quickly as possible and within a period of not more than three months from the signature of the Treaties.

27. All the above Points shall be considered to be basic articles of the Constitution of Cyprus.

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ANNEX I

A

The defence questions subject to veto under Point 8 of the Basic Structure are as follows:

- (a) Composition and size of the armed forces and credits for them.
- (b) Appointments and promotions.
- (c) Imports of warlike stores and of all kinds of explosives.
- (d) Granting of bases and other facilities to allied countries.

B

The security questions subject to veto are as follows:

- (a) Appointments and promotions.
- (b) Allocation and stationing of forces.
- (c) Emergency measures and martial law.
- (d) Police laws.

(It is provided that the right of veto shall cover all emergency measures or decisions, but not those which concern the normal functioning of the police and gendarmerie.)

(b)

TREATY OF GUARANTEE

The Republic of Cyprus of the one part, and Greece, the United Kingdom and Turkey of the other part:

I. Considering that the recognition and maintenance of the independence, territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Cyprus, as established and regulated by the basic articles of its Constitution, are in their common interest;

II. Desiring to co-operate to ensure that the provisions of the aforesaid Constitution shall be respected;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1

The Republic of Cyprus undertakes to ensure the maintenance of its independence, territorial integrity and security, as well as respect for its Constitution.

It undertakes not to participate, in whole or in part, in any political or economic union with any State whatsoever. With this intent it prohibits all activity tending to promote directly or indirectly either union or partition of the Island.

ARTICLE 2

Greece, the United Kingdom and Turkey, taking note of the undertakings by the Republic of Cyprus embodied in Article 1, recognise and guarantee the independence, territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Cyprus, and also the provisions of the basic articles of its Constitution.

They likewise undertake to prohibit, as far as lies within their power, all activity having the object of promoting directly or indirectly either the union of the Republic of Cyprus with any other State, or the partition of the Island.

ARTICLE 3

In the event of any breach of the provisions of the present Treaty, Greece, the United Kingdom, and Turkey undertake to consult together, with a view to making representations, or taking the necessary steps to ensure observance of those provisions.

In so far as common or concerted action may prove impossible, each of the three guaranteeing Powers reserves the right to take action with the sole aim of re-establishing the state of affairs established by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 4

The present Treaty shall enter into force on signature.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to register the present Treaty at the earliest possible date with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter.

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(c)

TREATY OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS GREECE AND TURKEY

1. The Republic of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey shall co-operate for their common defence and undertake by this Treaty to consult together on the problems raised by this defence.

2. The High Contracting Parties undertake to resist any attack or aggression, direct or indirect, directed against the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

3. In the spirit of this alliance and in order to fulfil the above purpose a tripartite Headquarters shall be established on the territory of the Republic of Cyprus.

4. Greece shall take part in the Headquarters mentioned in the preceding article with a contingent of 950 officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers and Turkey with a contingent of 650 officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The President and the Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus acting in agreement, may ask the Greek and Turkish Governments to increase or reduce the Greek and Turkish contingents.

5. The Greek and Turkish officers mentioned above shall be responsible for the training of the Army of the Republic of Cyprus.

6. The command of the tripartite Headquarters shall be assumed in rotation and for a period of one year each by a Cypriot, Greek and Turkish General Officer, who shall be nominated by the

Governments of Greece and Turkey and by the President and Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus.

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(d)

DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having examined the documents concerning the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, comprising the Basic Structure for the Republic of Cyprus, the Treaty of Guarantee and the Treaty of Alliance, drawn up and approved by the Heads of the Governments of Greece and Turkey in Zurich on February 11, 1959, and taking into account the consultations in London, from February 11 to 16, 1959, between the Foreign Ministers of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom

Declare:

A. That, subject to the acceptance of their requirements as set out in Section B below, they accept the documents approved by the Heads of the Governments of Greece and Turkey as the agreed foundation for the final settlement of the problem of Cyprus.

B. That, with the exception of two areas at

(a) Akrotiri — Episkopi — Paramali, and

(b) Dhekelia — Pergamos — Ayios Nikolaos — Xylophagou, which will be retained under full British sovereignty, they are willing to transfer sovereignty over the Island of Cyprus to the Republic of Cyprus subject to the following conditions:

(1) that such rights are secured to the United Kingdom Government as are necessary to enable the two areas as aforesaid to be used effectively as military bases, including among others those rights indicated in the Annex attached, and that satisfactory guarantees are given by Greece, Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus for the integrity of the areas retained under British sovereignty and the use and enjoyment by the United Kingdom of the rights referred to above;

- (2) that provision shall be made by agreement for:
- (i) the protection of the fundamental human rights of the various communities in Cyprus;
 - (ii) the protection of the interests of the members of the public services in Cyprus;
 - (iii) determining the nationality of persons affected by the settlement;
 - (iv) the assumption by the Republic of Cyprus of the appropriate obligations of the present Government of Cyprus, including the settlement of claims.

C. That the Government of the United Kingdom welcome the draft Treaty of Alliance between the Republic of Cyprus, the Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Turkey and will co-operate with the Parties thereto in the common defence of Cyprus.

D. That the Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus shall come into force and the formal signature of the necessary instruments by the parties concerned shall take place at the earliest practicable date and on that date sovereignty will be transferred to the Republic of Cyprus.

SELWYN LLOYD.

ALAN LENNOX-BOYD.

E. A.-T.

F. R. Z.

† A. M.

F. K.

ANNEX

The following rights will be necessary in connexion with the areas to be retained under British sovereignty:

- (a) to continue to use, without restriction or interference, the existing small sites containing military and other installations and to exercise complete control within these sites, including the right to guard and defend them and to exclude from them all persons not authorised by the United Kingdom Government;
- (b) to use roads, ports and other facilities freely for the movement of personnel and stores of all kinds to and from and between the above-mentioned areas and sites;
- (c) to continue to have the use of specified port facilities at Famagusta;
- (d) to use public services (such as water, telephone, telegraph, electric power, etc.);

- (e) to use from time to time certain localities, which would be specified, for troop training;
- (f) to use the airfield at Nicosia, together with any necessary buildings and facilities on or connected with the airfield to whatever extent is considered necessary by the British authorities for the operation of British military aircraft in peace and war, including the exercise of any necessary operational control of air traffic;
- (g) to overfly the territory of the Republic of Cyprus without restriction;
- (h) to exercise jurisdiction over British forces to an extent comparable with that provided in Article VII of the Agreement regarding the Status of Forces of Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty, in respect of certain offences committed within the territory of the Republic of Cyprus;
- (i) to employ freely in the areas and sites labour from other parts of Cyprus;
- (j) to obtain, after consultation with the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, the use of such additional small sites and such additional rights as the United Kingdom may, from time to time, consider technically necessary for the efficient use of its base areas and installations in Cyprus.

(e)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO BE INSERTED IN THE TREATY
OF GUARANTEE

The Kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus undertake to respect the integrity of the areas to be retained under the sovereignty of the United Kingdom upon the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, and guarantee the use and enjoyment by the United Kingdom of the rights to be secured to the United Kingdom by the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom.

S. L.

F. R. Z.

E. A.-T.

† A. M.

F. K.

(f)

DECLARATION MADE BY THE GREEK AND TURKISH
FOREIGN MINISTERS ON FEBRUARY 17, 1959

The Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, having considered the declaration made by the Government of the United Kingdom on February 17, 1959, accept that declaration, together with the document approved by the Heads of the Greek and Turkish Governments in Zurich on February 11, 1959, as providing the agreed foundation for the final settlement of the problem of Cyprus.

E. AVEROFF-TOSSIZZA

FATIN R. ZORLU

S. L.

† A. M.

F. K.

(g)

DECLARATION MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE GREEK-CYPRIOT COMMUNITY ON FEBRUARY 19,
1959

Archbishop Makarios, representing the Greek Cypriot Community, having examined the documents concerning the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus drawn up and approved by the Heads of the Governments of Greece and Turkey in Zurich on February 11, 1959, and the declarations made by the Government of the United Kingdom, and by the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey on February 17, 1959, declares that he accepts the documents and declarations as the agreed foundation for the final settlement of the problem of Cyprus.

† ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS

S. L.

E. A.-T.

F. R. Z.

F. K.

(h)

DECLARATION MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE TURKISH-CYPRIOT COMMUNITY ON FEBRUARY 19,
1959

Dr. Kutchuk, representing the Turkish Cypriot Community, having examined the documents concerning the establishment of

the Republic of Cyprus drawn up and approved by the Heads of the Governments of Greece and Turkey in Zurich on February 11, 1959, and the declarations made by the Government of the United Kingdom, and by the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey on February 17, 1959, declares that he accepts the documents and declarations as the agreed foundation for the final settlement of the problem of Cyprus.

F. KUTCHUK

S. L.

E. A.-T.

F. R. Z.

† A. M.

(i)

AGREED MEASURES TO PREPARE FOR THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS IN CYPRUS

1. All parties to the Conference firmly endorse the aim of bringing the constitution (including the elections of President, Vice-President, and the three Assemblies) and the Treaties into full effect as soon as practicable and in any case not later than twelve months from to-day's date (the 19th of February, 1959). Measures leading to the transfer of sovereignty in Cyprus will begin at once.

2. The first of these measures will be the immediate establishment of:

- (a) a Joint Commission in Cyprus with the duty of completing a draft constitution for the independent Republic of Cyprus, incorporating the basic structure agreed at the Zurich Conference. This Commission shall be composed of one representative each of the Greek-Cypriot and the Turkish-Cypriot community and one representative nominated by the Government of Greece and one representative nominated by the Government of Turkey, together with a legal adviser nominated by the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, and shall in its work have regard to and shall scrupulously observe the points contained in the documents of the Zurich Conference and shall fulfil its task in accordance with the principles there laid down;

- (b) a Transitional Committee in Cyprus, with responsibility for drawing up plans for adapting and reorganising the Governmental machinery in Cyprus in preparation for the transfer of authority to the independent Republic of Cyprus. This Committee shall be composed of the Governor of Cyprus, the leading representative of the Greek community and the leading representative of the Turkish community and other Greek and Turkish Cypriots nominated by the Governor after consultation with the two leading representatives in such a way as not to conflict with paragraph 5 of the Basic Structure;
- (c) a Joint Committee in London composed of a representative of each of the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, and one representative each of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, with the duty of preparing the final treaties giving effect to the conclusions of the London Conference. This Committee will prepare drafts for submission to Governments covering *inter alia* matters arising from the retention of areas in Cyprus under British sovereignty, the provision to the United Kingdom Government of certain ancillary rights and facilities in the independent Republic of Cyprus, questions of nationality, the treatment of the liabilities of the present Government of Cyprus, and the financial and economic problems arising from the creation of an independent Republic of Cyprus.

3. The Governor will, after consultation with the two leading representatives, invite individual members of the Transitional Committee to assume special responsibilities for particular departments and functions of Government. This process will be started as soon as possible and will be progressively extended.

4. The headquarters mentioned in Article 4 of the Treaty of Alliance between the Republic of Cyprus, the Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Turkey will be established three months after the completion of the work of the Commission referred to in paragraph 2 (a) above and will be composed of a restricted number of officers who will immediately undertake the training of the armed forces of the Republic of Cyprus. The Greek and Turkish contingents will enter the territory of the Republic of Cyprus on the date when the sovereignty will be transferred to the Republic.

S. L.

E. A.-T.

F. R. Z.

*Appendix B: Conference on Cyprus***Final Statements at the closing Plenary Sessions at
Lancaster House on 19th February, 1959*****I****STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM**

This is the full Conference representing the three countries concerned and the representatives of the Cypriot people.

It had been our intention that this should be the final Conference, attended by the Prime Ministers of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom. But for reasons which you, alas, know so well, it is not possible for our friend, Mr. Menderes, the Prime Minister of Turkey, to be with us today.

We rejoice at his almost miraculous survival and we mourn with him and his compatriots the loss of so many of their comrades.

This is a memorable occasion. The Eastern Mediterranean has always been a region of decisive importance. There lies the key to so many vital areas in the world. You, our Greek, and you, our Turkish friends, live there; but the problems of the region are of scarcely less vital concern to us in this country than they are to you. Over the years Britain, Greece and Turkey have stood in varying relationships to one another. Usually we have been friends, sometimes we have been divided. Yet over the last generation there has been a growing realisation among our Governments, and I am happy to say among our people, that unless we stand together our most cherished ideals and our deepest interests will be overwhelmed in a common catastrophe. We knew this, and yet one source of discord still remained between us—the problem that we hope is happily settled today, the problem of Cyprus.

It has always been clear to me, and more particularly since the Tripartite Conference in this very room in 1955, that Cyprus was a problem which could only be resolved by agreement between our three countries, as well as with Cyprus itself. After all, it is the Cypriots who live in Cyprus. For their happiness and progress we are all responsible. That is why I rejoice, if I may say so humbly, at the courage and imagination which has inspired their leaders today. I feel sure that they will have their reward.

Nearly four years have passed since the Tripartite Conference; much blood—British, Greek and Turkish—has been shed. Strong

* Source: Cmnd. 680.

passions have been roused. This should not surprise us, for we are all proud and ancient nations, tenacious in defence of our ideals and tough in defence of our interests. Yet I think it is true to say that even in the hours of the greatest bitterness we always knew in our hearts that one day there would have to be a settlement, which each of us could accept as consonant with our honour and our continuing friendship. That settlement has now come. To reach it, each of us, all of us in this room, have had to make concessions, and I am sure that it was right for us to make these mutual concessions.

This settlement is one which recognises the right of the people of Cyprus to an independent status in the world. It is one which recognises the Hellenic character of the majority of the Cypriot people. But it is also one which protects the national character and culture of the Cypriot Turkish community. It is one which preserves to the United Kingdom the defence facilities which are essential not only for our narrow national purposes but for the greater alliances of which we are members.

In the course of our discussion the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers have made it clear that they for their part would not object to Cyprus remaining in some form of association with the Commonwealth, though of course, the people of Cyprus themselves will need to be given an opportunity of expressing their views when they have the constitutional means of doing so. It is also a question which must concern other Commonwealth Governments. If in due course the Government of Cyprus declare that they desire to remain associated with the Commonwealth, then the United Kingdom Government, in consultation with other members of the Commonwealth, will certainly be ready to consider sympathetically how that desire can most appropriately be satisfied.

Gentlemen, the task now before us is to put into effect the agreements which we have reached and signed today. For this purpose of course we all know much detailed work will be necessary. There will be a lot to be done, but it will be approached from the firm line of our agreement, and in this spirit the work will surely be fruitful.

I would only like to add this: I myself have always believed that when the future of the world is so uncertain and fraught with so many dangers, we cannot hope to win through except in a spirit of partnership between people and nations of what I call interdependence. This agreement has been made in that spirit, and it is therefore an expression at once of our hope and of our faith.

II

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE

Mr. Prime Minister, thank you very much for the kind words which you have just spoken. I would like first to express my sincere regrets for the absence of my friend, Mr. Menderes, and my most cordial wishes for a very swift recovery. It is with gratitude that we have met here at this Conference called by you and we have been very appreciative of the hospitality you have extended to us.

I share your happiness at the successful issue of our combined efforts both in Zurich and here in London.

In the present moment we have to rejoice as godfathers at the birth of a new State, the Republic of Cyprus. I am especially moved at the occasion because, in our present times in which such a tremendous struggle is being waged against the powers of oppression, we of the free world have given a tangible example of what the spirit of co-operation between free peoples can achieve. It is my deep conviction that the solution we have reached meets in the best possible way the aspirations of the whole population of Cyprus, which is now attaining freedom and can, I am sure, look forward to great prosperity.

From the very outset of these negotiations our main preoccupation was that there should be no victor in them, except the people of Cyprus themselves. I am certain we have achieved this. It is the best solution because its main foundation is co-operation between Greeks and Turks, both in the Island, and in our two countries. And it is the best solution because it leaves to the Island's majority the rights enabling it to develop in the most appropriate manner all aspects of its life, while it secures to the minority a splendid opportunity for maintaining its character and institutions, as well as for enjoying their generous share of common authority and responsibilities.

This is why I express my confidence in the future of Cyprus. As you yourself rightly pointed out, Mr. Chairman, it is up to the Cypriots to decide about their future association with the Commonwealth. Greece takes no stand on that matter.

Your Beatitude, you, the leader of our Greek-Cypriot brethren, you are taking on your shoulders the heavy, but exalting responsibility of leading the people of Cyprus towards happiness, prosperity and well-being, in exemplary unity.

Dr. Kutchuk, you also will be bearing responsibilities which I am sure you will face successfully with the collaboration of your worthy advisers. This is the beginning of a new chapter in the

history of Cyprus. I am sure that you also will wish to help in the successful writing of it.

But, Mr. Prime Minister, this happy outcome has other equally important aspects. It restores the traditional friendship between our two countries which, long before their present bonds of alliance, were linked by the bonds of struggles and glories shared. It also restores the close links of friendship between Greece and Turkey, and reinforces the edifice whose foundations were laid by Kemal Ataturk and Eleftherios Venizelos. The new State must and will be a new expression and symbol of these ties of friendship and co-operation.

In this spirit I greet the birth of the Republic of Cyprus, and welcome it to the comity of the world's nations.

III

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY

I want to express first the regret of my Prime Minister at not being able to come here at this very happy moment. I will first read a message that he sent to the Conference:

"Let me first tell you all my emotion and gratitude for the many expressions of deep sympathy and sincere interest which I received from you and from my friend, Mr. Karamanlis and the other members of this Conference in relation to the tragic accident of last Tuesday. It is quite by a miracle that there have been some survivors, and I praise the Almighty for His clemency. But I would not like to hide at the same time the feeling of deep sadness which overcomes me when I think of those who are now missing, and especially of those of my colleagues who had such a great part in the preparation, as far as the Turkish Government is concerned, of the work which we are now about to seal.

Let me also express to you especially, Mr. Chairman, the gratitude and admiration which I feel towards the numerous British citizens and authorities who spared no efforts in helping to relieve the victims of the accident and offer assistance and consolation."

Mr. Chairman, we are meeting today in order to achieve the solution of the most intricate problems of diplomacy and foreign policy which the modern world has experienced in recent times.

Everybody knows how arduous and full of difficulties and risks the task has been; but thanks to the spirit of mutual understanding and sincere friendship which has been inspiring all of us, these huge obstacles have all been overcome and a settlement has been found which represents the solid and unshakeable foundation for the solution of the Cyprus question. The Turkish Government accepts fully the conclusions of the present Conference and is determined to stick to them in all circumstances. Turkey believes that the agreed solution represents an equitable and fair settlement of the Cyprus question. She is convinced that, provided it is observed by all, this solution, which takes care of the legitimate interests of all concerned, will open an era of peace, friendship and sincere co-operation between the two communities of the Island for the benefit of all of our countries and the whole free world to which we are proud to belong.

It will also create I am sure the auspicious climate for a new period of sincere co-operation between Greece and Turkey which will bring these two countries even closer to one another than ever in the past.

Permit me now to conclude by emphasising that the work which we have achieved represents without any doubt the result of our common efforts. However allow me to address a special expression of thanks to the leaders of the two communities without whose comprehension, sense of responsibility and willingness to co-operate it would have been very difficult to achieve this work. I hope that they will be guided in the future by the same spirit of Ataturk and Venizelos, and that they will find themselves always in complete agreement and co-operation to guide the Island of Cyprus in the best atmosphere of welfare and happiness. I am sure that the Conference will join me when I say that they deserve especially our appreciation and gratitude.

IV

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GREEK-CYPRIOI COMMUNITY

May I first say a word about the Prime Minister of Turkey. Today I hope he is well on the way to recovery after his recent shock from his aeroplane accident. It is the work of providence that the Prime Minister has been saved and we are thankful for it.

This is a great day, Mr. Chairman, in that the positiveness of unity and co-operation has prevailed over the negativeness of division and strife. It marks the beginning of a new charter for Cyprus both in the relations of its people with the people of the United Kingdom as well as in those between the Greeks and Turks in Cyprus.

Yesterday I had certain reservations. In overcoming them I have done so in a spirit of trust and good-hearted good will towards the Turkish community and its leaders. It is my firm belief that with sincere understanding and mutual confidence we can work together in a way that will leave no room for dissension about any written provisions and guarantees. It is the spirit in the hearts of men that counts most. I am sure that all past differences will be completely forgotten. They are already a thing of the past. At this closing meeting of the Conference I wish to express my cordial thanks to Her Majesty's Government and to the Governments of Greece and Turkey for the spirit of co-operation that animated their work for the settlement of this problem. I can assure this Conference that the same spirit will animate our thoughts and actions. I do not underrate the great difficulties that had to be overcome. The essential outcome of the Conference is the new spirit of unity and co-operation that has so effectively replaced that of division and strife. A new era, I firmly believe, opens up today for the people of Cyprus, an era of peace, freedom and prosperity. The two communities working closely together with God's guidance will, I have no doubt, be able to develop the welfare of the Island to their common benefit.

V

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TURKISH-CYPRIOT COMMUNITY

Mr. Chairman, this atmosphere of success and rejoicing today is marred unfortunately by the accident of the Turkish Prime Minister, and we as Turks of Cyprus have mourned for the dead, and have thanked God for the safety of the Prime Minister.

We join in this new atmosphere of good relations and happiness. We appreciate the difficulties which the Governments concerned have had to face in order to give this day to us. Let us hope that we shall have from now on continuous co-operation in a spirit of good will and of give and take, of brotherliness and understanding, and that we shall all strive for the good of Cyprus and of those

who are so closely connected to it. Whatever we have sacrificed or conceded as Turks of Cyprus has been worth sacrificing or conceding, because we feel that in return we have gained the full co-operation and friendship of the Greek community. We sincerely hope that that will be their feeling and the way they will take their concessions and their sacrifices.

We thank you, Mr. Chairman, and your Government for the hospitality shown to us, and we hope that in this new spirit and new understanding Cyprus will be a firm friend of all the three Governments who are now present in this room.

**Appendix C: Number of Persons in Industrial
Employment, September, 1955**

| Industry | Number of establishments | Total number of persons employed |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Mining and Quarrying . . . | 353 | 6,510 |
| Food, Drinks and Tobacco . . | 1,882 | 5,714 |
| Miscellaneous Light Industries . . | 9,851 | 20,742 |
| Construction and Allied Industries . | 728 | 20,808 |
| Total . . . | 12,814 | 53,774 |

Note: This survey is carried out every five years. It is due to be undertaken next in 1960.

Appendix D: Actual average weekly earnings and actual hours worked in certain industries
(Typical week selected 11.10.59 to 17.10.59)

| Industry | Average number of hours worked | | | | | Average weekly earnings | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Men (18 & over) | Boys (under 18) | Women (18 & over) | Girls (under 18) | All wage earners | Men (18 & over) | Boys (under 18) | Women (18 & over) | Girls (under 18) | All wage earners |
| 1. Agriculture | 43 | — | 42 | 27 | 42 | mils 5.495 | mils — | mils 2.970 | mils 1.685 | mils 3.895 |
| 2. Mining | 44 | 42 | 43 | — | 44 | 6.900 | 3.085 | 3.965 | — | 6.770 |
| 3. Treatment of non-metallic mineral products | 45 | 45 | 46 | — | 45 | 6.830 | 4.240 | 4.265 | — | 6.390 |
| 4. Chemical and allied trades | 41 | — | 43 | 44 | 44 | 6.360 | — | 2.915 | 2.700 | 4.850 |
| 5. Engineering | 44 | 41 | — | — | 43 | 6.665 | 2.330 | — | — | 4.815 |
| 6. Vehicles | 45 | — | — | — | 44 | 6.150 | 1.685 | — | — | 3.075 |
| 7. Precision instruments, jewellery, etc. | 44 | 42 | — | — | 44 | 6.210 | 3.080 | — | — | 5.500 |
| 8. Textiles | 44 | — | 46 | 41 | 45 | 6.245 | — | 3.595 | 2.315 | 3.625 |
| 9. Leather, leather goods (excluding boots and shoes) | 45 | — | 44 | 44 | 44 | 7.400 | — | 3.595 | 2.310 | 5.170 |
| 10. Clothing (including boots and shoes) | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 6.490 | 2.380 | 3.415 | 2.350 | 5.330 |
| 11. Food manufacture and packing | 52 | 46 | 50 | 46 | 51 | 9.895 | 3.420 | 5.995 | 2.455 | 7.615 |
| 12. Drink manufacture | 44 | — | — | 44 | 43 | 6.125 | — | 3.005 | 3.610 | 5.285 |
| 13. Tobacco manufacture | 44 | — | 37 | 43 | 39 | 7.655 | — | 2.600 | 3.485 | 4.120 |
| 14. Wood working | 44 | 43 | — | — | 43 | 6.605 | 2.142 | — | — | 4.765 |
| 15. Paper and printing | 44 | 44 | 41 | 38 | 43 | 8.190 | 2.595 | 3.230 | 2.030 | 6.030 |
| 16. Other manufacturing industries | 47 | 44 | 44 | — | 45 | 6.280 | — | 2.505 | — | 3.650 |
| 17. Building and contracting | 41 | 41 | 44 | — | 41 | 6.785 | 3.485 | 4.715 | — | 6.175 |
| 18. Electricity and water supply | 48 | — | — | — | 48 | 6.245 | — | — | — | 6.245 |
| 19. Transport and communication | 45 | 44 | — | — | 45 | 6.640 | 1.400 | — | — | 6.275 |
| 20. Distributive trades* | 199 | 191 | 191 | — | 198 | 36.600 | 15.700 | 20.000 | — | 34.050 |
| 21. Public administration, public works, etc. | 44 | 43 | 42 | — | 43 | 6.185 | 6.650 | 3.665 | — | 5.795 |
| 22. Miscellaneous services, various | 49 | 49 | 50 | 44 | 49 | 6.600 | 2.285 | 4.510 | 1.565 | 5.625 |

* Figures refer to October, 1959

Appendix E: Statistics of predominant wage-rates and normal hours of work
(data refer to the week ended 7th October, 1959)

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates (mils) | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Boys | Women | Girls | Men | Boys | Women | Girls |
| 1. AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural workers | 980 | | | 505 | 44 | | 44 | 44 |
| Shepherds | 935 | | 500 | | 50 | | | |
| 2. MINING | | | | | | | | |
| I. Cupreous Ore Mining and Quarrying | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Underground | | | | | | | | |
| Miners | 1,230 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 1,090 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Tractor drivers | 1,240 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Brakemen | 1,160 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Pipe fitters | 1,230 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Pumpmen | 1,035 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Timbermen | 1,230 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Trackmen | 1,240 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Blasters | 1,240 | | | | 48 | | | |
| (ii) Surface | | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 1,055 | | | | 44 | | 44 | |
| Tractor drivers | 1,330 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Brakemen | 1,185 | | 745 | | 48 | | | |
| Pipe fitters | 1,200 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Blacksmiths | 1,335 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Mechanics and repairmen | 1,220 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Electricians | 1,225 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Drillers | 1,245 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Driller assistants | 920 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Hoistmen | 1,320 | | | | 48 | | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates (mils) | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Boys | Women | Girls | Men | Boys | Women | Girls |
| 2. MINING— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| I. Cupreous Ore Mining and Quarrying— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Surface— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Moulders | 1,340 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Masons | 1,225 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Carpenters | 1,230 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Painters | 1,080 | | | | 48 | | | |
| Watchmen | 1,035 | | | | 48 | | | |
| II. Asbestos Quarrying | | | | | | | | |
| Surface | | | | | | | | |
| Foremen | 1,175 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Mechanics | 1,065 | | | | | | | |
| Electricians | 815 | | | | | | | |
| Masons | 1,130 | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters | 1,130 | | | | | | | |
| Lorry drivers | 1,270 | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 905 | | | | | | 44 | |
| III. Other Ore Mining and Quarrying | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Underground | | | | | | | | |
| Drillers | 1,295 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Driller assistants | 1,155 | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 1,125 | | | | | | | |
| Timbermen | 1,390 | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Surface | | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 880 | | | | | | 44 | |
| Mechanics and repairmen | 1,105 | | | | | | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates (mils) | | | Normal hours of work per week | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------------|------|-------|
| | Men | Boys | Women | Men | Boys | Girls |
| 3. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS | | | | | | |
| (i) Bricks and fireclay goods | | | | | | |
| Cement tile makers: | | | | | | |
| Skilled | 1,350 | | | 44 | | |
| Semi-skilled | 980 | | 525 | | | |
| Unskilled | 830 | | | | | |
| (ii) Gypsum | | | | | | |
| Craftsmen | 1,115 | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers: | | | | | | |
| Skilled | 940 | | 700 | 44 | | |
| Semi-skilled | 835 | | | | | |
| Apprentices | | | | | | |
| 4. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED TRADES | | | | | | |
| (i) Pharmaceutical preparations | | | | | | |
| Dispensers | 1,730 | | | 50 | | |
| Dispenser apprentices | 745 | 460 | | | 50 | |
| Messengers and office boys | | | | | | |
| (ii) Soap manufacture | | | | | | |
| Operatives, skilled | 1,120 | | | | | |
| Operatives, unskilled | 930 | | 440 | 44 | | |
| (iii) Oil mills | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 940 | | | | | 44 |
| 5. ENGINEERING AND METAL WORKS | | | | | | |
| Blacksmiths | 1,190 | | | | | |
| Blacksmith assistants | 725 | | | | | |
| Fitters | 1,220 | | | 44 | | |
| Plumbers | 1,455 | | | | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates (mils) | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| | Men | Boys | Women | Girls | Men | Boys | Women |
| 5. ENGINEERING AND METAL WORKS— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Moulders | 1,255 | | | | 44 | | |
| Turners | 1,380 | | | | | | |
| Electro-welders | 1,320 | | | | | | |
| Coppersmiths | 1,000 | | | | | | |
| Coppersmith assistants | n.a. | | | | | | |
| Tinsmiths | 1,000† | | | | | | |
| Apprentices, metal working trades | | 365 | | | | 44 | |
| 6. VEHICLES | | | | | | | |
| (i) Motor repairs and garages | | | | | | | |
| Mechanics and repairmen (automobile) | 1,255 | | | | 44 | | |
| Apprentices auto-mechanics | 515 | 230 | | | 44 | 44 | |
| (ii) Bicycle repairs | | | | | | | |
| Repairs | 800† | | | | 44 | 44 | |
| Apprentices | | 440 | | | | | |
| 7. PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, JEWELLERY, ETC. | | | | | | | |
| Jewellery and Plates | | | | | | | |
| Goldsmiths | 1,035 | | | | 44 | | |
| Apprentices | | 515 | | | | 44 | |
| 8. TEXTILES | | | | | | | |
| Cotton spinning | | | | | | | |
| Spinners, textile | | | 580 | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers, skilled | 925 | | 730 | | 44 | | |
| Operatives and labourers, unskilled | | | 435 | 430 | | | |
| Apprentices | | | 470 | | | | 44 |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates (mils) | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Boys | Women | Girls | Men | Boys | Women | Girls |
| 9. LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS (excluding footwear) | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Leather (tanning and dressing) | | | | | | | | |
| Craftsmen and kindred workers | 1,300 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 1,065 | | | | 44 | | | |
| (ii) Leather goods, including saddlery | | | | | | | | |
| Craftsmen | 1,075 | | 605 | 435 | 44 | | 44 | 44 |
| Machinists | | | | 280 | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | | | | | | | | |
| 10. CLOTHING (including footwear) | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Tailoring | | | | | | | | |
| Coat-makers | 1,115 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Trouser-makers | 965 | | | | | | | |
| Assistants | 725 | | | | | | | |
| Apprentices | | 315 | | | | 44 | | |
| (ii) Dress making | | | | | | | | |
| Dressmakers and seamstresses | | | 575 | | | | 44 | |
| (iii) Manufacture and repair of boots and shoes | | | | | | | | |
| Shoemakers | 1,220 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Shoemakers assistants | 955 | | | | | | | |
| Machinists | 1,290 | | | | | | | |
| Repairs | 1,125 | | 530 | | | | 44 | |
| Apprentices | | 485 | | | | 44 | | |
| 11. Food | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Grain milling | | | | | | | | |
| Millers | 1,745 | | 565 | | 44 | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 935 | | | | 44 | | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates (mils) | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Boys | Women | Girls | Men | Boys | Women | Girls |
| 11. Food—contd. | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Bread | | | | | | | | |
| Kneaders | 1,235 | | | | | | | |
| Ovenmen | 1,000 | | | | | | | |
| Salesmen | 1,380 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 1,110 | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Flour confectionery | | | | | | | | |
| Confectioners | 1,420 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Waiters | 1,160 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Apprentices, confectioners | | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | | 615 | 750 | | | 44 | 44 | |
| (iv) Macaroni | | | | | | | | |
| Craftsmen | 1,115 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 855 | | 385 | 500 | 44 | | 44 | 44 |
| (v) Sugar confectionery | | | | | | | | |
| Confectioners | 1,335 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 1,015 | | 525 | 390 | 44 | | 44 | 44 |
| (vi) Carob kibbling | | | | | | | | |
| Craftsmen | 1,500 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 1,250 | | 540 | | 44 | | 44 | |
| (vii) Citrus grading, packing and by-products | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters | 1,885 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Porters | 1,630 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Graders | | | 820 | | | | | |
| Selectors | | | 830 | | | | | |
| Wrappers | | | 1,030 | | | | | |
| Packers | | | 1,060 | | | | 44 | |
| (viii) Food and fodder industries, n.e.s. | | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 1,030 | | 460 | | 44 | | 44 | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates (mils) | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Boys | Women | Girls | Men | Boys | Women | Girls |
| 12. DRINK | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Wines and brandies | | | | | | | | |
| Coopers | 1,270 | | | | | | | |
| Mechanics | 1,105 | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 935 | | 485 | | 44 | | 44 | |
| (ii) Aerated waters | | | | | | | | |
| Distributors | 1,000 | | 665 | | 44 | | 44 | |
| Operatives and labourers | 1,130 | | | | 44 | | | |
| 13. TOBACCO | | | | | | | | |
| Mechanics | 1,700 | | | | | | | |
| Mixers | 2,095 | | | | | | | |
| Craftsmen | 1,290 | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 975 | | 480 | 610 | 44 | | 44 | 44 |
| 14. WOOD WORKING | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Timber (saw-milling, etc.) | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters | 1,220 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Carpenter apprentices | | 345 | | | | 44 | | |
| (ii) Furniture and upholstery | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture makers | 1,180 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Furniture makers assistants | 825 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Furniture makers apprentices | | 355 | | | | 44 | | |
| Upholsterers | 1,000 | | | | 44 | | | |
| (iii) Job carpentry | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters | 1,345 | 785 | | | 44 | | | |
| Carpenter assistants | | 265 | | | | 44 | | |
| Carpenter apprentices | | | | | | 44 | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates (mils) | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Boys | Women | Girls | Men | Boys | Women | Girls |
| 15. PAPER AND PRINTING | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Printing and publishing | | | | | | | | |
| Compositors, hand | 1,665 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Machine minders | 1,635 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Linotypists | 1,845 | | | | 42 | | | |
| Apprentices, printing trade | | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 800 | 355 | 580 | 415 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| (ii) Lithographic works | | | | | | | | |
| Lithographers | 2,100 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Craftsmen | n.a. | | | | | | | |
| Bookbinders | n.a. | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 805 | 450 | 540 | 375 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 16. OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Button industry | | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | | | 475 | | | | 44 | |
| (ii) Teeth industry | | | | | | | | |
| Craftsmen | 1,130 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 890 | | 405 | | 44 | | 44 | |
| (iii) Zip fastener industry | | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | | | 440 | | | | 44 | |
| 17. BUILDING AND CONTRACTING | | | | | | | | |
| Stone masons and brick layers | 1,300 | | | | | | | |
| Stone masons and bricklayers apprentices | | 480 | | | | 44 | | |
| Carpenters and joiners | 1,345 | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters and joiners apprentices | | 750† | | | 44 | | 44 | |
| Operatives and labourers | 935 | | 780 | | | | | |
| Painters | 1,225 | | | | | | | |
| Electric fitters | 1,000 | 375 | | | | 44 | | |
| Electric fitters apprentices | | | | | | | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates (mils) | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Boys | Women | Girls | Men | Boys | Women | Girls |
| 18. ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Electricity | | | | | | | | |
| Fitters | 1,470 | | | | | | | |
| Fitters' assistants | n.a. | | | | | | | |
| Engine drivers | 1,485 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Motor transport drivers | 1,165 | | | | | | | |
| Electricians | 1,030 | | | | | | | |
| Wiremen | 1,370 | | | | | | | |
| Linesmen | 1,060 | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 835 | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Water supply | | | | | | | | |
| Mechanics and repairmen | n.a. | | | | | | | |
| Plumbers and pipe fitters, skilled | 1,205 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Plumbers and pipe fitters, semi-skilled | 1,980 | | | | | | | |
| Oilers, skilled | 1,505 | | | | | | | |
| Oilers, semi-skilled | 1,080 | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 785 | | | | | | | |
| 19. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Road passenger and goods transport | | | | | | | | |
| Bus and lorry drivers | 1,230 | | | | | | | |
| Taxi drivers | 1,230 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Porters | 1,005 | | | | | | | |
| Mechanics and repairmen | 1,135 | | | | | | | |
| Mechanics and repairmen apprentices | | 230 | | | | 44 | | |
| 20. DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES | | | | | | | | |
| Salesmen | 33,450† | 17,350† | 18,200† | | 208* | 208* | 208* | |
| Saleswomen | | | | | | | | |
| Porters | 1,165 | | | | 44 | | | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates (mils) | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Boys | Women | Girls | Men | Boys | Women | Girls |
| (i) Central Government Service | | | | | | | | |
| Fitters | 1,585 | | | | | | | |
| Machine and tools operators | 1,550 | | | | | | | |
| Plumbers | 1,180 | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmiths | 1,200 | | | | | | | |
| Electric welders | 1,520 | | | | | | | |
| Oxygen welders | 1,505 | | | | | | | |
| Coppersmiths | n.a. | | | | | | | |
| Moulders | 1,395 | | | | | | | |
| Pattern makers | 1,515 | | | | | | | |
| Motor transport fitters | 1,320 | | | | | | | |
| Electric fitters | n.a. | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 805 | | | | 44 | 44 | 44 | |
| Motor transport drivers | 1,190 | | | | | | | |
| Roller and engine drivers | 1,425 | 590 | 590 | | | | | |
| Sailors | n.a. | | | | | | | |
| Watchmen | 880 | | | | | | | |
| Water carriers | 930 | | | | | | | |
| Masons | 1,420 | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters | 1,335 | | | | | | | |
| Cabinet makers | 1,565 | | | | | | | |
| Painters | 1,280 | | | | | | | |
| Foremen | 1,575 | | | | | | | |
| Asphalt sprayers | 1,065 | | | | | | | |
| Packers | 1,135 | | 930 | | | | 44 | |
| Seamstresses | | | 650 | | | | 44 | |
| Wardmaids | | | | | | | | |

21. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.

(i) Central Government Service

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Fitters | 1,585 |
| Machine and tools operators | 1,550 |
| Plumbers | 1,180 |
| Blacksmiths | 1,200 |
| Electric welders | 1,520 |
| Oxygen welders | 1,505 |
| Coppersmiths | n.a. |
| Moulders | 1,395 |
| Pattern makers | 1,515 |
| Motor transport fitters | 1,320 |
| Electric fitters | n.a. |
| Operatives and labourers | 805 |
| Motor transport drivers | 1,190 |
| Roller and engine drivers | 1,425 |
| Sailors | n.a. |
| Watchmen | 880 |
| Water carriers | 930 |
| Masons | 1,420 |
| Carpenters | 1,335 |
| Cabinet makers | 1,565 |
| Painters | 1,280 |
| Foremen | 1,575 |
| Asphalt sprayers | 1,065 |
| Packers | 1,135 |
| Seamstresses | |
| Wardmaids | |

| Industry | Predominant wage-rates (mils) | | | | Normal hours of work per week | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Men | Boys | Women | Girls | Men | Boys | Women | Girls |
| 21. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Local Government Service | | | | | | | | |
| Masons | 1,400 | | | | 44 | | | |
| Carpenters | 1,235 | | | | | | | |
| Motor transport drivers | 1,335 | | | | | | | |
| Roller drivers | 1,165 | | | | | | | |
| Gardeners | 885 | | | | | | | |
| Operatives and labourers | 990 | | | | | | | |
| Scavengers | 1,095 | | | | | | | |
| 22. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Hotels, coffee shops and restaurants | | | | | | | | |
| Cooks | 36,750† | | | | 250* | | | |
| Waiters | 26,250† | | | | | | | |
| Barmen | 30,900† | | | | | | | |
| Chamber maids | | | 18,450† | | | | 250* | |
| Laundress | | | 18,050† | | | | 250* | |
| (ii) Dry cleaning | | | | | | | | |
| Operatives | 1,445 | 625 | 735 | | 44 | 44 | 44 | |
| (iii) Hair-dressing and manicure | | | | | | | | |
| Barbers and manicurists | 980 | | 900 | | 44 | | 44 | |
| Barbers' apprentices | | 285 | | | | 44 | | |

† = Per month, including the estimated value of payments in kind.

Note: Men and women = 18 years and over.

Boys and girls = under 18 years.

† = Estimate.

* = Per month.

n.a. = Not available.

Appendix F: Mid-year and end-year values of the official general Retail Price Index for the years 1955-1959

| Year | All Items | Food | Liquor | Tobacco | Fuel and Light | Clothing and Footwear | Household and Personal Appliances and Durable Goods | Rent |
|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|---|-------|
| June 1955 | 88.6 | 88.6 | | 93.8 | 82.7 | 93.7 | 84.4 | 87.0 |
| Dec. 1955 | 91.1 | 91.8 | | 94.7 | 83.8 | 96.9 | 88.3 | 88.0 |
| June 1956 | 96.6 | 100.0 | | 95.0 | 88.2 | 98.0 | 90.1 | 92.7 |
| Dec. 1956 | 98.1 | 99.2 | | 96.5 | 97.7 | 99.8 | 92.7 | 97.6 |
| June 1957 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 100.6 | 101.1 | 100.5 |
| Dec. 1957 | 104.1 | 105.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 102.0 | 102.4 | 106.4 |
| June 1958 | 105.0 | 104.1 | 110.2 | 116.8 | 92.0 | 102.3 | 103.7 | 108.3 |
| Dec. 1958 | 105.4 | 101.3 | 119.6 | 116.8 | 92.0 | 103.4 | 106.4 | 113.9 |
| June 1959 | 106.4 | 101.7 | 119.7 | 116.8 | 93.8 | 103.6 | 107.7 | 116.3 |
| Dec. 1959 | 107.9 | 104.7 | 119.7 | 116.8 | 93.2 | 104.3 | 108.0 | 116.5 |

Note: The budget for the official general Retail Price Index is based upon the market basket of a representative family consisting of a man, wife and two children living in a rented house and incurring a monthly expenditure of £25,000 mils at the base date, 14th March, 1957.

Appendix G: Mid-year and end-year price movements for the past five years of some principal foodstuffs included in the Index

Prices are given in mills. £1 = 1,000 mills 1 oke = 2 4/5 lb.

| Year | Bread (ex-oven) kilo | Fresh pork oke | Fresh beef oke | Sheep's meat oke | Local olive oil oke | Local cheese (Halloumi) oke | Eggs dozen | Sugar oke | Broad beans oke | Potatoes oke | Olives oke |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| June 1955 | 0.033 | 0.550 | 0.528 | 0.539 | 0.417 | 0.600 | 0.161 | 0.100 | 0.061 | 0.033 | 0.158 |
| Dec. 1955 | 0.033 | 0.620 | 0.553 | 0.713 | 0.518 | 0.630 | 0.302 | 0.088 | 0.082 | 0.038 | 0.231 |
| June 1956 | 0.033 | 0.690 | 0.557 | 0.640 | 0.532 | 0.690 | 0.188 | 0.092 | 0.087 | 0.043 | 0.310 |
| Dec. 1956 | 0.033 | 0.720 | 0.573 | 0.773 | 0.536 | 0.787 | 0.325 | 0.106 | 0.098 | 0.035 | 0.320 |
| June 1957 | 0.033 | 0.690 | 0.665 | 0.695 | 0.540 | 0.730 | 0.197 | 0.123 | 0.100 | 0.026 | 0.335 |
| Dec. 1957 | 0.033 | 0.780 | 0.770 | 0.815 | 0.536 | 0.785 | 0.332 | 0.105 | 0.104 | 0.057 | 0.335 |
| June 1958 | 0.033 | 0.720 | 0.785 | 0.730 | 0.509 | 0.635 | 0.245 | 0.084 | 0.145 | 0.060 | 0.335 |
| Dec. 1958 | 0.033 | 0.685 | 0.770 | 0.840 | 0.509 | 0.730 | 0.290 | 0.087 | 0.137 | 0.046 | 0.335 |
| June 1959 | 0.041 | 0.710 | 0.760 | 0.730 | 0.520 | 0.700 | 0.195 | 0.079 | 0.142 | 0.031 | 0.330 |
| Dec. 1959 | 0.041 | 0.820 | 0.780 | 0.975 | 0.531 | 0.835 | 0.293 | 0.078 | 0.122 | 0.031 | 0.325 |

Appendix H: Trade unions of employees—membership by industry or service at the end of 1958 and 1959

| Division | Industry or Service | 1958 | | | | 1959 | | | | Increase or Decrease in Membership | | |
|----------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| | | Number of | | Membership | | Number of | | Membership * | | | | |
| | | Unions | Br'nch's | Male | Female | Unions | Br'nch's | Male | Female | | | |
| | | Unions | Br'nch's | Male | Female | Unions | Br'nch's | Male | Female | | | |
| 0 | AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING Agriculture Forestry | 21 4 | 34 — | 2,204 202 | 2,487 35 | 4,691 237 | 19 4 | 39 — | 2,300 180 | 2,500 20 | 4,800 200 | + 109 — 37 |
| 1 | MINING AND QUARRYING Metal Mining Non-Metallic Mining | 14 18 | 4 3 | 1,217 975 | 17 93 | 1,234 1,068 | 22 10 | 6 3 | 2,920 960 | 30 90 | 2,950 1,050 | + 1,716 — 18 |
| 2-3 | MANUFACTURING Food Manufacturing Industries except beverage industries Beverage Industries Tobacco Manufactures Manufacture of Textiles Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods Printing, Publishing and Allied industries Manufacture of Non-metallic Products | 2 3 3 1 2 4 3 | — 5 — — 6 — — | 34 611 51 20 1,048 273 112 | 17 769 73 60 721 67 16 | 51 1,380 124 80 1,769 340 128 | 2 4 3 1 3 4 3 | — 4 — — 6 — — | 35 610 50 20 1,150 270 110 | 15 770 70 60 800 70 20 | 50 1,380 120 80 1,950 340 130 | — 1 — 4 — — + 181 — + 2 |

Appendices

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| Division | Industry or Service | 1958 | | | | | 1959 | | | | | Increase or Decrease in Membership | |
|----------|--|-----------|----------|------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------|------------------------------------|-------|
| | | Number of | | Membership | | | Unions | Br'nch's | Number of | Membership* | | | Total |
| | | Unions | Br'nch's | Male | Female | Total | | | | Male | Female | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | CONSTRUCTION Building and Contracting Government and Military Labour | 54 | 122 | 16,571 | 1,488 | 18,059 | 71 | 129 | 18,000 | 2,260 | 20,260 | + 2,201 | |
| 5 | ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES Electricity | 11 | 25 | 5,512 | 670 | 6,182 | 18 | 31 | 5,850 | 670 | 6,520 | + 338 | |
| 6 | COMMERCE Wholesale and Retail Trade Banks and Insurance | 2 | 5 | 738 | 4 | 742 | 3 | 5 | 900 | 20 | 920 | + 178 | |
| 7 | TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS Transport Communication | 13 | 5 | 1,842 | 324 | 2,166 | 17 | 5 | 2,700 | 400 | 3,100 | + 934 | |
| 8 | SERVICES Government Services Community and Business Services Recreation and Personal Services | 1 | 5 | 364 | 110 | 474 | 2 | 5 | 570 | 150 | 720 | + 246 | |
| 9 | ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED General Labour | 22 | 9 | 2,391 | 628 | 3,019 | 22 | 9 | 2,800 | 660 | 3,460 | + 441 | |
| | | 3 | 7 | 552 | 112 | 664 | 4 | 7 | 650 | 170 | 820 | + 156 | |
| | | 8 | 12 | 5,394 | 862 | 6,256 | 8 | 14 | 4,700 | 500 | 5,200 | - 1,056 | |
| | | 13 | 10 | 1,858 | 622 | 2,480 | 13 | 14 | 2,100 | 830 | 2,930 | + 450 | |
| | | 3 | — | 91 | 2 | 93 | 5 | — | 235 | 5 | 240 | + 147 | |
| | | 78 | 1 | 4,309 | 944 | 5,253 | 103 | 3 | 6,810 | 1,500 | 8,310 | + 3,057 | |
| | Total | 284 | 253 | 46,419 | 10,123 | 56,542 | 342 | 280 | 53,985 | 11,615 | 65,600 | + 9,058 | |

* Approximate figures
There were also eight Federations of Employees Unions with 12 branches, and nine Associations of Employers and four branches with a membership of 240.

Appendix J: Distribution of employees, trade unions and their membership by groups

| Year (31st Dec.) | Pancyprian Federation of Labour ("Old" Trade Unions) | | Cyprus Workers Confederation ("Free" Labour Syndicates) | | Pancyprian Federation of Independent Trade Unions | | Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation ("Turkish" Trade Unions) | | Civil Service | | Others | | Total | |
|------------------------|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|
| | T.U. | Member- ship | T.U. | Member- ship | T.U. | Member- ship | T.U. | Member- ship | T.U. | Member- ship | T.U. | Member- ship | T.U. | Member- ship |
| 1955 | 43 | 22,925 | 67 | 5,374 | — | — | 16 | 2,214 | 5 | 3,258 | 26 | 5,244 | 157 | 39,015 |
| 1956 | 45 | 27,143 | 69 | 5,129 | 12 | 2,954 | 16 | 1,813 | 6 | 3,935 | 19 | 1,954 | 167 | 42,928 |
| 1957 | 40 | 30,375 | 130 | 9,767 | 13 | 2,506 | 15 | 1,268 | 7 | 5,769 | 23 | 2,780 | 228 | 52,465 |
| 1958 | 38 | 31,728 | 190 | 12,852 | 12 | 2,036 | 8 | 1,137 | 8 | 6,256 | 28 | 2,538 | 284 | 56,542 |
| 1959 | 34 | 33,700 | 236 | 17,000 | 15 | 3,300 | 36 | 4,600 | 8 | 5,200 | 13 | 1,800 | 342 | 65,600 |

There were nine Associations of Employers with a membership of 240.
The 1959 membership figures are approximate.

Appendix K: Revenue and Expenditure

REVENUE

| | 1957 | 1958 | Eleven months to 30/11/59 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Ordinary Revenue | | | |
| Customs | 7,212,609 | 5,590,518 | 6,691,596 |
| Excise: Tobacco | 1,139,752 | 1,754,684 | 1,598,886 |
| Other | 384,610 | 408,343 | 453,747 |
| Licences | 373,954 | 372,649 | 557,058 |
| Income Tax | 5,601,723 | 4,451,808 | 956,659 |
| Estate Duty | 113,690 | 108,042 | 103,903 |
| Immovable Property Tax | 47,472 | 40,172 | 42,922 |
| Stamp Duties | 85,817 | 80,417 | 130,269 |
| Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific services | 960,530 | 906,007 | 724,618 |
| Interest on Govt. Moneys | 731,245 | 755,582 | 600,069 |
| Other Revenue | 920,211 | 574,795 | 670,919 |
| Total Ordinary Revenue | 17,571,613 | 15,043,017 | 12,630,646 |
| Grant-in-Aid from H.M. Government for Emergency | 4,800,000 | 6,782,500 | 5,858,252 |
| | 22,371,613 | 21,825,517 | 18,488,898 |

EXPENDITURE

| | Ordinary Emergency | | Ordinary Emergency | | Ordinary Emergency | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Administration | 367,907 | 21,144 | 328,834 | 24,799 | 295,273 | 23,057 |
| Agriculture | 434,646 | — | 503,450 | — | 440,675 | — |
| Customs and Excise | 512,209 | 53,521 | 410,644 | 44,055 | 401,916 | 73,229 |
| Education | 1,513,882 | — | 1,643,885 | — | 1,578,017 | — |
| Forests | 304,339 | — | 289,696 | 5,692 | 226,245 | 2,133 |
| Inland Revenue | 134,918 | 2,736 | 161,650 | 2,736 | 138,173 | 1,437 |
| Judicial | 88,978 | 21,748 | 90,538 | 21,054 | 84,830 | 15,448 |
| Lands and Surveys | 205,214 | 8,774 | 207,835 | 6,642 | 191,825 | 6,657 |
| Medical | 810,630 | 10,064 | 864,621 | 12,479 | 765,038 | 7,140 |
| Pensions & Gratuities | 579,747 | 34,480 | 640,042 | 98,184 | 1,207,267 | 335,267 |
| Police | 1,738,786 | 1,246,404 | 1,652,221 | 1,452,335 | 1,393,536 | 1,130,558 |
| Post Office | 154,050 | 3,649 | 159,106 | 5,618 | 143,657 | 4,405 |
| Printing Office | 69,817 | 8,009 | 68,025 | 7,107 | 73,366 | 1,300 |
| Prisons | 196,787 | 277,348 | 242,479 | 330,690 | 213,526 | 202,917 |
| Public Debt Charges | 677,345 | — | 688,361 | — | 735,182 | — |
| Public Works | 179,845 | 570 | 171,352 | — | 157,292 | — |
| Public Works Annually Recurrent | 599,355 | 74,811 | 350,122 | 64,361 | 321,507 | 28,417 |
| Public Works Non-Recurrent | 132,255 | 1,027,120 | 91,188 | 1,063,597 | 58,066 | 432,221 |
| Commodity Subsidies | 856,106 | — | 573,748 | — | 181,141 | — |
| Cost-of-living Allowances | 929,694 | 198,467 | 1,267,575 | 297,542 | 1,241,027 | 284,293 |
| Long-term Loans and Advances | 131,420 | — | 24,000 | — | — | — |
| Transfer to Development Fund | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Expenditure | 2,071,915 | 5,362,658 | 2,061,761 | 7,106,573 | 2,036,013 | 5,276,998 |
| | 12,689,845 | 8,351,503 | 12,491,133 | 10,543,464 | 11,883,572 | 7,825,477 |
| | +1,330,265 | | -1,209,080 | | -1,220,151 | |

Note: The above figures do not include Revenue and Expenditure from the Development Fund.

Appendix L: Revenue and Expenditure of Principal Local Authorities

| | Nicosia £ | Limassol £ | Famagusta £ |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Balance in hand at 1.1.1957 . . . | 11,597 | 24,460 | 24,850 |
| <i>Revenue</i> | | | |
| Licences and Permits | 73,362 | 48,222 | 32,696 |
| Conservancy and other rates . . . | 40,019 | 27,846 | 19,142 |
| Fees and Tolls | 65,209 | 42,467 | 53,053 |
| Rents | 13,965 | 9,167 | 11,818 |
| Receipts from Industrial Undertakings | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 23,992 | 13,023 | 6,007 |
| | <u>228,144</u> | <u>165,185</u> | <u>147,566</u> |
| <i>Expenditure</i> | | | |
| Salaries and Wages | 46,913 | 31,364 | 32,598 |
| Conservancy and Fire Protection . . | 37,993 | 24,328 | 27,824 |
| Payments from Industrial Undertakings | — | — | — |
| Parks and Public Gardens | 6,492 | 7,390 | 1,089 |
| Maintenance and Improvement of water supply | 1,073 | — | — |
| Public Works—Annually Recurrent | 26,154 | 31,949 | 10,663 |
| Public Works—Extraordinary . . . | 19,898 | — | 1,680 |
| Rents | 138 | 724 | 627 |
| Subscriptions and payments especially approved | 390 | 1,761 | 802 |
| Charity | 11,731 | 10,202 | 10,595 |
| Furniture and Fittings | 1,069 | 844 | 334 |
| Government Audit | 65 | 65 | 61 |
| Miscellaneous payments | 40,014 | 22,130 | 11,586 |
| Repayment of Loans | 11,422 | 18,432 | 11,924 |
| Total Expenditure | <u>203,352</u> | <u>149,189</u> | <u>109,783</u> |
| Balance in hand at 31.12.1957 . . | <u>24,792</u> | <u>15,996</u> | <u>37,783</u> |

| | Estimated Cost | | Estimated Expenditure in 1959 | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | C.D. & W. Expenditure | No. of C.D. & W. Scheme | C.D. & W. Expenditure | Colony's Expenditure |
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| AGRICULTURE | | | | | |
| Conversion of Vineyards | 3,050 | — | — | — | — |
| Land Reclamation and Development | 141,590 | — | — | — | — |
| Soil Conservation | 136,405 | — | — | — | — |
| Soil Conservation (new scheme) | 98,277 | — | — | — | — |
| Paphos Chiftliks | 102,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Pasture Development | 71,510 | — | — | — | — |
| Experimental Citrus Grove, Morphou | 4,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Boreholes and Pumping Units | 11,164 | — | — | — | — |
| Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Machinery | 7,500 | — | — | — | — |
| Livestock Development | 100,150 | — | — | — | — |
| Poultry Development | 70,900 | — | — | — | — |
| Maintenance of Land Use Scheme | 1,400 | — | — | — | — |
| Regn. & Transfer Fees, Land Consolidation | 1,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Purchase of Breeding Stock | 12,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Establishment of Indigenous Cattle Unit | 5,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Additional Breeding Stock (Poultry) | 2,650 | — | — | — | — |
| Completion of Zakaki and Trikomo Poultry Units | 15,000 | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | 80,050 |
| FORESTS | | | | | |
| Afforestation | 49,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Forest Roads | 18,500 | — | — | — | — |
| Telecommunication | 12,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Forest Buildings | 21,285 | — | — | — | — |
| Machinery and Plant | 42,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Training and Study Tours | 3,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Amenities and Publicity | 400 | — | — | — | — |
| Forest Research | 13,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Minor Forests | 5,300 | — | — | — | — |
| Forest Development | 38,000 | 33,250 | D.3935 | 25,500 | — |
| | | | | | 33,000 |
| GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY | 185,500 | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | 36,970 |
| | | | | | 33,000 |

| Estimated Cost | | Estimated Expenditure 1959 | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Total | C.D. & W. Expenditure | No. of C.D. & W. Scheme | C.D. & W. Expenditure | Colony's Expenditure | Total |
| £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ |
| LONG-TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES | | | | | |
| Housing Loans | 299,000 | — | — | 45,935 | 45,935 |
| Loans to Loan Commissioners | 648,670 | — | — | — | — |
| CUSTOMS (PORT DEVELOPMENT) | | | | | |
| Improvement of Limassol Harbour | 99,659 | — | — | — | — |
| Port Development, Famagusta | 1,877,662 | — | — | — | — |
| Port Development, Limassol (purchase of land) | 122,338 | — | — | 45,100 | 45,100 |
| Harbour Works, Paphos | 60,000 | — | — | — | — |
| PUBLIC WORKS | | | | | |
| Road Development | 2,086,850 | D.5308 & D.5434 & D.3936 | 63,905 | — | 45,100 |
| Public Buildings | 9,000 | — | 5,000 | 194,190 | 263,095 |
| CIVIL AVIATION | | | | | |
| Purchase of Radio-transmitting Apparatus | 12,130 | D.2236 | 118 | — | — |
| Provision and Installation of Wireless Transmitters | 115,000 | D.2236A | 26,000 | — | — |
| Extension and Development of Runways | 4,130 | D.2482 | 4,130 | — | — |
| Airfield Approach Lighting | 2,500 | D.3177 | 2,500 | — | — |
| Purchase of Transmitter: | 2,600 | D.2598 | 2,600 | — | — |
| Nicosia/Beirut point-to-point Circuit | 22,000 | D.2781 | 10,000 | 120,620 | — |
| Purchase of Monitor tape-recording Equipment | 21,250 | D.2998 | — | — | — |
| Flight Information Centre (Airport) Telecommunications | 2,500 | — | — | — | — |
| Airport Equipment | 6,500 | — | — | — | — |
| Airport Improvements | 123,319 | — | — | — | — |
| Extension and Development of Runways | 26,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Airfield Lighting | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | 165,968 |

| | Estimated Cost | | Estimated Expenditure in 1959 | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Total | C.D. & W. Expenditure | No. of C.D. & W. Scheme | C.D. & W. Expenditure | Colony's Expenditure |
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| SECRETARIAT (STAFF TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS, METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES) | | | | | |
| Staff Training | 134,500 | 134,500 | D.509 & 509C | 2,600 | 1,000 |
| Reorganisation of Meteorological Service | 20,000 | — | — | — | 5,400 |
| Scholarship Scheme | 378,000 | — | — | — | 65,000 |
| Aerial Photography of Cyprus | 6,500 | 6,500 | D.3150 | 6,500 | — |
| | | | | | 80,500 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Teachers' Training College | 586,904 | 280,000 | D.432 | 67,000 | 70,000 |
| Technical Education | 385,784 | — | — | — | 171,630 |
| Technical Education (New Scheme) | 1,001,380 | — | — | — | — |
| Secondary School Buildings (English School) | | | | | |
| Nicosia and English School for Girls) | 128,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Extensions to the Deaf School | 5,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Grants to Public-Aided Schools | 100,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Evening Classes | 5,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Grants to Evening Institutes | 30,000 | — | — | — | 93,350 |
| Extensions to Rural Central Schools | 3,330 | — | — | — | — |
| Language Institute | 5,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Blind School | 8,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Turkish Lycee | 33,000 | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | 401,980 |
| MEDICAL | | | | | |
| Extension of Nicosia General Hospital | 102,208 | — | — | — | — |
| Famagusta New Hospital | 39,416 | — | — | — | — |
| Out-patients Dept., Nicosia General Hospital | 25,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Establishment of Rural Health Units | 30,000 | — | — | — | 9,220 |
| Air Conditioning—Cyprus Hospitals | 2,100 | — | — | — | — |
| Larnaca Hospital | 3,700 | — | — | — | — |
| Limassol Hospital | 1,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Teher Farm | 700 | — | — | — | — |

| | Estimated Cost | | Estimated Expenditure 1959 | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Total | C.D. & W. Expenditure | No. of C.D. & W. Scheme | C.D. & W. Expenditure | Colony's Expenditure |
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| PLANNING AND HOUSING | | | | | |
| Housing Subsidies | 54,500 | — | — | — | — |
| Housing Schemes | 43,560 | — | — | — | — |
| Building Technique Experiments | 2,000 | — | — | — | 2,660 |
| Contribution to Town Planning Authority | 50,000 | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | 2,660 |
| ANTIQUITIES | | | | | |
| Excavations at Salamis | 10,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Access Roads | 9,290 | — | — | — | — |
| Repair and Improvement of Certain Monuments | 8,214 | — | — | — | — |
| Improvements of Local Museums | 2,473 | — | — | — | — |
| Encouragement of Archaeological Expeditions | 2,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Travelling | 1,100 | — | — | — | — |
| Excavation Equipment | 3,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Publications | 1,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Cyprus Museum Extension | 10,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Improvement of Access Famagusta Old Town | 32,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Amenities Famagusta Old Town | 68,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Archaeological Survey of Cyprus | 8,000 | 1,600 | R.957 | 500 | — |
| Antiquities Development | 20,700 | 18,112 | D.3937 | 15,400 | — |
| | | | | | 30,860 |

Appendix O: Examples of Income Tax Liability, 1959

| Income | Single man or Spinster | MARRIED MAN | | | | | With two children over 8 and under 25 edu- cated outside Cyprus: maximum allowance £500 |
|--------|------------------------------|--|--|---|--|------------|---|
| | | With no children or with children for whom no relief is due | With one child under 16 or (if over 16) educated in Cyprus | With two children under 16 or (if over 16) educated in Cyprus | With one child over 8 and under 25 edu- cated outside Cyprus: maximum allowance £250 | | |
| £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 300 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 500 | 18 6 8 | 13 15 0 | 10 0 0 | — | — | — | |
| 1,000 | 85 0 0 | 63 15 0 | 58 15 0 | 53 15 0 | 38 15 0 | 13 15 0 | |
| 2,500 | 755 12 6 | 513 15 0 | 491 5 0 | 468 15 0 | 401 5 0 | 288 15 0 | |
| 5,000 | 2,488 15 0 | 1,988 15 0 | 1,956 5 0 | 1,923 15 0 | 1,826 5 0 | 1,663 15 0 | |
| 6,000 | 3,188 15 0 | 2,688 15 0 | 2,653 15 0 | 2,618 15 0 | 2,513 15 0 | 2,338 15 0 | |

Appendix P: External Trade (£'000)

| Year | Civil Imports | Domestic Exports | Re-Exports | Total Exports |
|--------|---------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1956 . | 39,097 | 20,946 | 1,405 | 22,351 |
| 1957 . | 45,172 | 17,269 | 1,616 | 18,885 |
| 1958 . | 36,648 | 16,086 | 1,506 | 17,592 |
| 1959 . | 41,104 | 16,859 | 2,143 | 19,002 |

Appendix Q: Civil Imports

| Section | Value | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 0. Food | 5,838,566 | 5,810,440 | 5,633,702 | 5,989,338 |
| 1. Beverages and tobacco | 1,391,636 | 1,649,056 | 1,387,191 | 1,752,265 |
| 2. Crude minerals, inedible, except fuels | 1,520,957 | 1,503,295 | 1,235,442 | 1,319,816 |
| 3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials | 3,905,422 | 4,657,994 | 4,087,607 | 3,833,210 |
| 4. Animal and vegetable oils and fats | 706,963 | 536,568 | 650,910 | 682,158 |
| 5. Chemicals | 2,557,374 | 3,109,436 | 2,948,203 | 3,277,570 |
| 6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material | 9,581,272 | 11,026,532 | 8,358,414 | 10,241,744 |
| 7. Machinery and transport equipment | 9,189,121 | 10,583,185 | 7,269,913 | 7,846,427 |
| 8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 4,078,152 | 5,820,749 | 4,597,952 | 5,600,798 |
| 9. Miscellaneous transactions and commodities, n.e.s. | 327,840 | 474,927 | 478,366 | 560,185 |
| Total | 39,097,303 | 45,172,182 | 36,647,700 | 41,103,511 |

Appendix R: Principal Domestic Exports and Re-exports

| Commodity | Unit of Quantity | Quantity | Value |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1959 | 1959 |
| <i>Exports</i> | | | |
| Cupreous concentrates . . . | Ton | 123,519 | £ 3,990,083 |
| Iron pyrites | " | 659,370 | 1,890,591 |
| Cupreous pyrites | " | 307,026 | 1,996,801 |
| Asbestos | " | 14,403 | 857,378 |
| Copper cement | " | 3,693 | 469,471 |
| Kibbled carobs | " | 47,223 | 849,848 |
| Carob seed | " | 3,387 | 168,305 |
| Potatoes, including seed potatoes | " | 52,768 | 1,178,231 |
| Wheat | " | — | 14 |
| Yellow leaf tobacco | " | 366 | 102,285 |
| Wine (except commandaria) | Gallon | 2,609,596 | 612,448 |
| Oranges | No. | 191,800,323 | 1,685,227 |
| Grapefruit | " | 21,713,425 | 278,073 |
| Lemons | " | 59,887,232 | 356,012 |
| Almonds | Ton | 423 | 49,158 |
| Grapes | " | 4,228 | 251,512 |
| Raisins | " | 1,476 | 75,916 |
| Sheep and lambs wool | " | 629 | 166,217 |
| <i>Re-exports</i> | | | |
| Motor cars | No. | 1,559 | 848,781 |
| Aircraft engines | " | 4 | 9,000 |
| Metal containers | — | ... | 93,872 |
| Iron and steel scrap | Ton | 2,764 | 31,737 |
| Non-ferrous metal, scrap | " | 1,138 | 101,933 |
| Cinematograph films (developed) | Yard | 1,323,850 | 39,212 |

... = Not available.

Appendix S: Main Sources of Imports and Destinations of Exports

IMPORTS

| Country | 1959 |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| | £'000 |
| United Kingdom | 14,759 |
| Federal German Republic | 3,955 |
| Italy | 3,053 |
| France | 2,459 |
| United States of America | 1,887 |
| Netherlands | 1,641 |
| Aden | 1,314 |
| Greece | 993 |
| Belgium | 950 |
| Israel | 865 |
| Sweden | 815 |
| Denmark | 801 |
| Austria | 697 |
| Portugal | 688 |
| Lebanon | 572 |
| Czechoslovakia | 516 |
| Australia | 452 |
| India | 402 |

EXPORTS

| Country | 1959 |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| | £'000 |
| United Kingdom | 6,421 |
| Federal German Republic | 4,831 |
| Netherlands | 1,868 |
| United States of America | 900 |
| Italy | 780 |
| France | 447 |
| Czechoslovakia | 305 |
| Lebanon | 263 |
| Denmark | 239 |
| Sweden | 230 |
| Israel | 140 |
| Norway | 132 |
| Sudan | 120 |
| Sierra Leone | 96 |
| Jordan | 62 |
| U.S.S.R. | 6 |

Appendix T: Area and Production of Main Agricultural Crops

| | Area (acres) | | Production | |
|---------------|--------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1958 | 1959 | 1958 | 1959 |
| Wheat . | 197,160 | 193,729 | 3,008,912 bushels | 2,307,157 bushels |
| Barley . | 148,306 | 147,605 | 3,597,472 .. | 3,040,086 .. |
| Oats . | 6,314 | 6,474 | 137,700 .. | 113,396 .. |
| Broad beans . | 7,580 | 6,878 | 2,397 tons | 2,129 tons |
| Vetches . | 23,104 | 20,059 | 159,618 bushels | 130,013 bushels |
| Cowpeas . | 3,308 | 2,575 | 324 tons | 269 tons |
| Haricot beans | 5,451 | 4,351 | 2,304 .. | 1,724 .. |
| Lentils . | 2,146 | 2,249 | 389 .. | 326 .. |
| Louvana . | 1,020 | 830 | 282 .. | 190 .. |
| Potatoes . | 12,137 | 17,663 | 51,237 .. | 85,110 .. |
| Cotton . | 4,140 | 3,096 | 662 .. | 517 .. |
| Cumin . | 178 | 240 | 37 .. | 48 .. |
| Aniseed . | 59 | 73 | 13 .. | 10 .. |
| Sesame . | 1,839 | 1,178 | 153 .. | 102 .. |
| Tobacco . | 2,948 | 3,827 | 421 .. | 741 .. |
| Onions . | 903 | 1,050 | 2,943 .. | 3,156 .. |
| Grapes . | — | — | 68,750 .. | 128,750 .. |
| Olives . | — | — | 6,220 .. | 8,101 .. |
| Carobs . | — | — | 40,312 .. | 53,000 .. |
| Citrus | | | | |
| Oranges . | — | — | 1,115,590 cases | 969,123 cases |
| Lemons . | — | — | 327,560 .. | 289,912 .. |
| Grapefruit . | — | — | 188,046 .. | 245,891 .. |

Appendix U: General Average Yield of Crops

| Crops | Yields |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| CEREALS | |
| Wheat | 12 bushels per acre |
| Barley | 19.6 " |
| Oats | 16.3 " |
| INDUSTRIAL CROPS | |
| Cotton (unginned) | 2.5 cwt. per acre |
| Sesame | 1.5 " |
| Tobacco | 3.5 " |
| LEGUMES | |
| Broad beans (dry) | 8.25 cwt. per acre |
| Vetches | 5.2 bushels per acre |
| VEGETABLES | |
| Onions | 68 cwt. per acre |
| Potatoes (winter crop) | 100 " |
| Potatoes (summer crop) | 110 " |
| Tomatoes | 49 " |
| TREES, ETC. | |
| Vines (grapes) | 17 cwt. per acre |
| Carobs | 50 lb. per tree |
| Olives | 10 " |
| Apples | 18 " |
| Apricots | 24 " |
| Figs | 45 " |
| Lemons | 400 fruit per tree |
| Oranges | 290 " |
| Pomegranates | 30 lb. per tree |
| Almonds | 3 " |
| MINOR CROPS | |
| Aniseed | 3.5 cwt. per acre |
| Broom corn | 3.0 " |
| Cherries | 15 lb. per tree |
| Chickpeas | 3.25 cwt. per acre |
| Cowpeas | 1.50 " |
| Cumin | 3.50 " |
| Favetta | 6.3 bushels per acre |
| Flax | 4.5 cwt. per acre |
| Grapefruit | 103 fruit per tree |
| Haricot beans | 4.75 cwt. per acre |
| Hazelnuts | 5.4 lb. per tree |

Appendix V: Statistics of Animal Population

| | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Horses . . . | 2 549 | * | 1,872 | * |
| Mules . . . | 6,920 | * | 5,982 | * |
| Donkeys . . . | 42,266 | * | 40,781 | * |
| Cattle . . . | 28,406 | * | 31,342 | * |
| Camels . . . | 143 | * | 140 | * |
| Sheep . . . | 385,214 | 381,130 | 394,255 | 433,575 |
| Goats . . . | 157,863 | 158,717 | 132,411 | n.a. |
| Swine . . . | 32,583 | 39,209 | 35,034 | 19,828 |

* = Biennial count.

n.a. = Not available.

Statistics of Livestock Products

| | 1956 tons | 1957 tons | 1958 tons | 1959 tons |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cheese . . . | 1,128 | 1,200 | 1,100 | 1,000 |
| Wool . . . | 490 | 480 | 450 | 600 |
| Hides and skins . | 550 | 580 | 500 | 780 |

Livestock Produce Prices

| | 1956 per oke mils | 1957 per oke mils | 1958 per oke mils | 1959 per oke mils |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Beef . . . | 450 to 550 | 450 to 550 | 600 to 700 | 600 to 650 |
| Lamb . . . | 500 to 700 | 500 to 700 | 600 to 800 | 600 to 700 |
| Pork . . . | 500 to 650 | 500 to 550 | 500 to 750 | 500 to 650 |
| Milk (cows') . . | 65 to 90 | 50 to 70 | 65 to 90 | 60 to 70 |
| Cheese (halloumi) . | 500 to 670 | 500 to 700 | 500 to 700 | 550 to 600 |
| Eggs (per dozen) . | 160 to 250 | 150 to 250 | 200 to 300 | 200 to 300 |

Appendix W: Average Producer Prices for some Agricultural Products

| Commodity | 1958 | | 1959 | |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| | (mils) | Unit* | (mils) | Unit |
| Wheat* | 50 | Oke | 50 | Oke |
| Barley* | 28 | " | 28 | " |
| Oats | 42 | " | 42 | " |
| Carobs | 2,923 | Aleppo Kantar | 3,240 | Aleppo Kantar |
| Olives black | 152 | Oke | 162 | Oke |
| Olive oil | 445 | " | 434 | " |
| Cotton lint | 357 | " | 375 | " |
| Cotton seed | 25 | " | 25 | " |
| Linseed | 68 | " | 65 | " |
| Hemp fibre | 250 | " | 252 | " |
| Cumin | 200 | " | 225 | " |
| Aniseed | 160 | " | 200 | " |
| Sesame | 160 | " | 170 | " |
| Cowpeas, dry | 156 | " | 158 | " |
| Haricots, dry | 133 | " | 126 | " |
| Vicos (<i>Vicia sativa</i>) | 52 | " | 54 | " |
| Rovi (<i>Vicia ervilia</i>) | 53 | " | 55 | " |
| Broad beans | 110 | " | 100 | " |
| Potatoes | 35 | " | 20 | " |
| Lemons, sour | 5,000 | 1,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| Oranges | 7,500 | " | 6,000 | " |
| Grapefruit | 10,000 | " | 10,000 | " |
| Grapes, local white or black | 22½ | Oke | 22 | Oke |

* Government fixed prices.

Appendix X: Mineral Exports, 1959

| Mineral | Quantity | Value |
|---|-------------|------------|
| | (long tons) | £ |
| Iron pyrites | 659,370 | 1,890,591 |
| Cupreous pyrites | 307,026 | 1,996,801 |
| Cupreous concentrates | 123,519 | 3,990,083 |
| Cement copper | 3,693 | 469,471 |
| Asbestos | 14,403 | 857,378 |
| Chromium ore and concentrates | 12,176 | 137,350 |
| Gypsum (raw) | 52,304 | 52,983 |
| Gypsum (calcinated) | 1,538 | 5,895 |
| Umber | 3,959 | 49,389 |
| Ochre | 269 | 5,415 |
| Bentonite | 1,009 | 3,500 |
| Others | 305 | 555 |
| | 1,179,571 | £9,459,411 |

Appendix Y: Notifiable Diseases

The following table gives the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported over the past five years:

| Disease. | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|-------------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| Chickenpox | 355 | 184 | 229 | 122 | 139 |
| Diphtheria | 60 | 143 | 483 | 49 | 154 |
| Dysentery | 98 | 232 | 202 | 200 | 154 |
| Enteric Fever | 120 | 50 | 52 | 42 | 62 |
| Influenza | 38 | 61 | 7,661 | 166 | 34 |
| Leprosy | 10 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 8 |
| Measles | 27 | 100 | 1,331 | 19 | 304 |
| C.S. Meningitis | 6 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Poliomyelitis | 8 | 27 | 2 | 150 | 8 |
| Scarlet Fever | 20 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 8 |
| Trachoma | 125 | 67 | 43 | 134 | 31 |
| Tuberculosis | 187 | 193 | 217 | 226 | 236 |
| Whooping Cough | 285 | 11 | 82 | 619 | 14 |

Appendix Z: Hospitals

(a) Hospitals maintained by Government

| Hospital | Number and category of beds | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | General | Obstet- rics | Tuber- culosis | In- fectious | Mental |
| Nicosia General Hospital | 303 | 64 | — | 33 | — |
| Limassol Hospital | 84 | 14 | — | 6 | — |
| Famagusta Hospital | 72 | 28 | — | — | — |
| Larnaca Hospital | 48 | 7 | — | — | — |
| Paphos Hospital | 42 | 10 | — | 2 | — |
| Kyrenia Hospital | 30 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Athalassa Sanatorium | — | — | 50 | — | — |
| Kyperounda Sanatorium | — | — | 115 | — | — |
| Mental Hospital | — | — | — | — | 580 |
| St. Haralambos Home | — | — | — | 12 | — |
| Athienou Rural Hospital | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Klirou | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Morphou | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Pedhoulas | 10 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Lyssi | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Lefkara | 7 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Lefkonico | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Polis | 13 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Platres | 8 | 3 | — | 2 | — |
| Agros | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Kophinou Health Centre | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Evdhimou | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Panayia | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Palechori | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Yialousa | 4 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Total | 674 | 146 | 165 | 55 | 580 |

(b) Mines Hospitals

Cyprus Mines Corporation Hospital: 52 general and 14 obstetric beds.
 Cyprus Asbestos Co. Hospital: 26 general and 10 obstetric beds.
 The Hellenic Mining Co. Hospital: 3 beds.

(c) Private Nursing Homes

There are 74 homes registered in the Island with a total of some 900 beds.

Appendix AA: Cases reported to and dealt with by the Police, 1959

| OFFENCE | Pending on 31.12.58 | | Awaiting trial on 31.12.58 | | Total reported in 1959 | | Under investigation on 31.12.59 | | NOT TAKEN TO COURT | | | | | | TAKEN TO COURT | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | No case or found false | | | | | Evidence insufficient or undetected | Not proceeded with (otherwise disposed of) | Handed over to Military | Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted | Total | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
| | | | | | | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Against Lawful Authority</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Against public order | 64 | 53 | 540 | 33 | 159 | 41 | 60 | 46 | 12 | — | 465 | 420 | 22 | 4 | 19 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Perjury | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Escape and rescue | 1 | 1 | 70 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 8 | — | 1 | 57 | 52 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Other | 2 | 6 | 289 | 12 | 51 | 32 | 2 | 17 | — | — | 234 | 212 | 9 | — | 13 | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Against Public Morality</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape and indecent assault | 3 | 2 | 274 | 3 | 56 | 9 | 17 | 21 | 9 | — | 220 | 100 | 115 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Unnatural offences | 1 | — | 26 | 8 | 4 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 15 | 10 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other | 2 | 5 | 72 | 3 | 21 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 1 | — | 55 | 47 | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Against the Person</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder and manslaughter | 8 | 1 | 42 | 3 | 34 | 4 | 28 | 2 | — | — | 14 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Attempted murder and suicide | 2 | — | 57 | 3 | 43 | 8 | 16 | 18 | 1 | — | 13 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Grievous harm, wounding, etc. | 8 | 9 | 186 | 8 | 38 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 137 | 135 | 8 | 1 | 13 | — | — | — | — |
| Assaults | 32 | 32 | 1,408 | 82 | 260 | 94 | 85 | 60 | 21 | — | 1,130 | 985 | 55 | 1 | 89 | — | — | — | — |
| Other | 17 | 6 | 223 | 40 | 123 | 77 | 29 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 63 | 63 | 8 | — | 12 | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Against Property</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thefts and other stealings | 76 | 20 | 4,734 | 109 | 3,973 | 869 | 2,893 | 107 | 103 | 1 | 748 | 639 | 43 | 2 | 64 | — | — | — | — |
| Robbery and extortion | 8 | 2 | 106 | 11 | 87 | 12 | 70 | 4 | 1 | — | 18 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Burglary, house, storebreaking, etc. | 30 | 10 | 785 | 24 | 590 | 24 | 524 | 20 | 22 | — | 211 | 192 | 7 | 4 | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| False pretences, cheating, etc. | 2 | 3 | 207 | 5 | 137 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 85 | — | 70 | 49 | 6 | — | 15 | — | — | — | — |

| OFFENCE | Awaiting trial on 31.12.58 | | | Total reported in 1959 | | | Under investigation on 31.12.59 | | | NOT TAKEN TO COURT | | | | | | TAKEN TO COURT | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | | | | |
| | Pending on 31.12.58 | Awaiting trial on 31.12.58 | Total reported in 1959 | Under investigation on 31.12.59 | Total | No case or found false | Evidence insufficient or undetected | Not proceeded with (otherwise disposed of) | Handed over to Military | Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted | Total | Convicted | Dismissed | Nolle prosequi | Awaiting trial on 31.12.59 | | | | |
| <i>Against Property—continued</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Receiving and unlawful possession | 3 | 9 | 305 | 17 | 43 | 19 | 4 | 18 | 2 | — | 257 | 235 | 18 | — | 4 | | | | |
| Prædial larceny | 5 | 3 | 147 | 5 | 66 | 24 | 46 | 15 | 1 | — | 84 | 76 | 1 | — | 6 | | | | |
| Arson | 9 | 4 | 196 | 3 | 189 | 25 | 157 | 6 | — | — | 17 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| Other | 15 | 5 | 822 | 18 | 666 | 48 | 553 | 35 | 29 | 1 | 158 | 140 | 12 | 1 | 5 | | | | |
| <i>Against Traffic and Municipal Laws</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic laws | 313 | 941 | 13,674 | 586 | 1,746 | 507 | 103 | 933 | 201 | 2 | 12,596 | 11,254 | 597 | 13 | 732 | | | | |
| Municipal Corporation laws | 143 | 725 | 8,131 | 324 | 517 | 84 | 2 | 426 | 6 | — | 8,158 | 7,220 | 500 | 2 | 436 | | | | |
| <i>Miscellaneous</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forgery and coinage | 9 | 1 | 281 | 5 | 259 | 134 | 5 | 101 | 19 | — | 27 | 24 | — | — | 3 | | | | |
| Explosive substances law | — | — | 23 | 1 | 15 | 9 | — | 11 | — | — | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Firearms law | — | — | 68 | 8 | 27 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 30 | — | 1 | — | | | | |
| Liquor laws | — | 5 | 135 | 28 | 8 | 2 | — | 4 | — | — | 104 | 94 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Betting houses, gaming houses, etc. | 1 | 7 | 157 | 27 | 3 | 7 | — | 1 | — | — | 135 | 111 | 4 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| Employment laws | 3 | 4 | 525 | 43 | 59 | 27 | — | 31 | — | — | 430 | 390 | 3 | — | 37 | | | | |
| Other | 52 | 91 | 2,223 | 39 | 496 | 155 | 65 | 274 | 2 | — | 1,831 | 1,490 | 279 | 9 | 53 | | | | |
| Totals | 810 | 1,945 | 35,709 | 1,450 | 9,684 | 2,226 | 4,696 | 2,222 | 531 | 9 | 27,330 | 24,014 | 1,710 | 47 | 1,559 | | | | |

Appendix BB: Prisons Statistics

The daily average number of prisoners in 1959 was 287, as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| <i>Remand</i> | <i>Debtors</i> | <i>Convicted</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| 7 | Nil | 280 | 287 |

These figures do not include persons detained under the Detention of Persons Law or under the Emergency Regulations.

Comparative figures for the previous five years were:

| | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1954 | . | . | . | . | . | 381 |
| 1955 | . | . | . | . | . | 354 |
| 1956 | . | . | . | . | . | 391 |
| 1957 | . | . | . | . | . | 452 |
| 1958 | . | . | . | . | . | 490 |

The number of convicted prisoners received during 1959, classified by religion, sex and age-group was:

| Age Group (years) | Total | Christian | | Moslem | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Under 16 . . . | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | — |
| 16-20 . . . | 190 | 147 | 9 | 33 | 1 |
| 21-25 . . . | 167 | 120 | 7 | 38 | 2 |
| 26-50 . . . | 195 | 125 | 9 | 57 | 4 |
| Over 50 . . . | 16 | 9 | 1 | 6 | — |
| Total . . . | 573 | 405 | 27 | 134 | 7 |

The length of sentence of those committed to prison was:

| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| 18 months and over | 82 | 2 |
| 12 months and less than 18 months | 43 | — |
| 6 months and less than 12 months | 110 | 13 |
| 3 months and less than 6 months | 81 | 3 |
| 1 month and less than 3 months | 138 | 7 |
| Under 1 month | 85 | 9 |
| Total | 539 | 34 |

Appendix CC: Ships using Cyprus Ports

The following return shows the nationality, number and tonnage of steam vessels entered at Cyprus ports during 1959:

| <i>Nationality</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>Tonnage</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| British | 428 | 1,066,047 |
| Italian | 310 | 578,917 |
| Greek | 205 | 237,728 |
| German | 159 | 215,796 |
| Norwegian | 92 | 208,228 |
| Dutch | 86 | 57,878 |
| Israeli | 134 | 398,649 |
| Swedish | 65 | 111,778 |
| Danish | 46 | 44,054 |
| Yugoslavian | 87 | 53,042 |
| Roumanian | 37 | 15,396 |
| French | 22 | 69,027 |
| Portuguese | 10 | 9,769 |
| United States | 21 | 94,094 |
| Egyptian | 7 | 17,487 |
| Panamanian | 22 | 89,263 |
| Spanish | 7 | 15,941 |
| Turkish | 46 | 115,834 |
| Bulgarian | 9 | 6,666 |
| Liberian | 20 | 92,085 |
| Japanese | 7 | 32,235 |
| Other | 13 | 19,010 |
| Total | <u>1,833</u> | <u>3,548,924</u> |

Appendix DD: Weights and Measures

CURRENCY

1 Cyprus pound (C£) = 1,000 mils.

Par Value (as announced 18th September, 1949):

C£1 = 2.48828 g. fine gold = U.S. \$2.80000 = £1 sterling.

U.S. \$1 = C£0.357143.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

British system; Metric system being gradually introduced; in addition the following units, with their Metric and British equivalents indicated, are used.

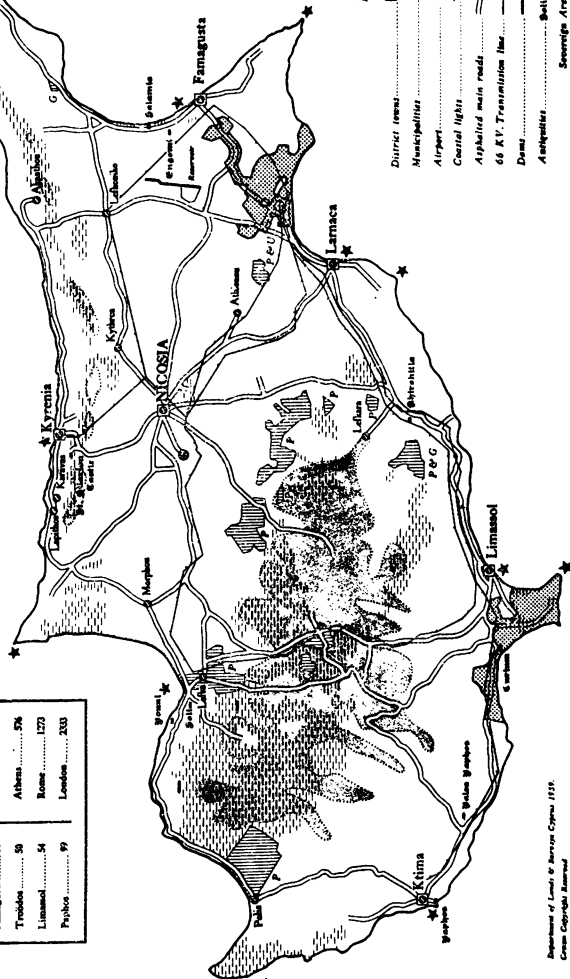
| UNIT | EQUIVALENTS | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | Domestic | British | Metric |
| <i>Length</i> | | | |
| 1 Pic . . . | | 2 feet | 0.6096 metre |
| <i>Area</i> | | | |
| 1 Evlek . . . | | 3,600 sq. feet | 334.5 sq. metres |
| 1 Donum (scala) | 4 evleks | 14,400 " " | 1,337.8 " " |
| <i>Volume</i> | | | |
| 1 Oke (liquids) . | | 1.125 qt. | 1.278 litres |
| 1 Cyprus litre . | 2.5 okes (liquids) | 2.8 qt. | 3.182 " |
| 1 Kartos . . . | 4 " " | 4.5 qt. | 5.114 " |
| 1 Kouza . . . | 8 " " | 2.25 Imperial gallons. | 10.228 " |
| 1 Kile . . . | | 8 gallons or 1 bushel | 36.368 " |
| 1 Gomari or load | 128 " " | 36 Imperial gallons | 163.656 " |
| <i>Weight</i> | | | |
| 1 Dram . . . | | 0.112 ozs. | 3.175 grams |
| 1 Oke (weight) . | 400 drams | 2.8 lbs. | 1.27 kilograms |
| 1 Kantar (general) | 44 okes (weight) | 123.2 lbs. | 55.882 " |
| 1 Aleppo Kantar (carobs) | 180 " " | 504.0 " | 228.6 " |
| 1 Kantar (onions) | 200 " " | 560.0 " | 254.01 " |
| 1 Ton . . . | 800 " " | 2,240.0 lbs. | 1.016 metric tons |

CYPRUS



Table of Distances
from NICOSIA

| By road to: | By air to: |
|------------------|-----------------|
| miles | miles |
| Kyrenia.....16 | Beirut.....135 |
| Larnaca.....36 | Ankara.....369 |
| Famagusta.....38 | Cairo.....368 |
| Tricolon.....50 | Athens.....576 |
| Limasol.....54 | Rome.....1272 |
| Paphos.....99 | London.....2353 |



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- Alphabetized main roads.....
- 66 K.V. Transmission line.....
- Dams.....
- Antiquities.....
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- Mining Leases.....
- Pyrites.....
- Asbestos.....
- Chrysos.....
- Cyprus.....
- Under.....
- Sovereign Areas.....

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